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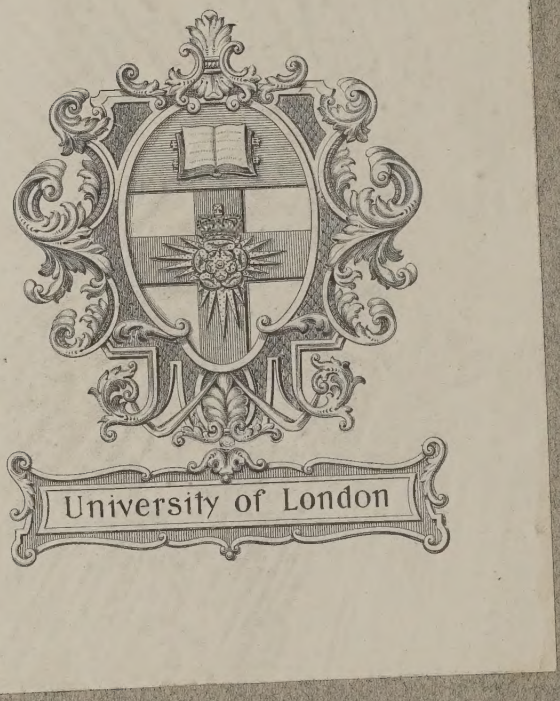
University of London

605321

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

ELEVEN VOLUMES.

—*(7.)*—

CRIME; LAW; POLICE; LUNACY;
HOUSE; ELECTIONS;
CONVICT DISCIPLINE AND TRANSPORTATION.

Session
3 *February* — 21 *March* 1857.

VOL. XIV.

1857.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1857.

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COMMITTALS (METROPOLIS).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26 July 1856;—*for*,

"RETURN from the METROPOLITAN PRISONS of *London* and *Middlesex* and *Horsemonger Lane*, showing how often the same Individual has been committed (by his Initial Letters), with the Dates of such Commitments and their Duration; the Sum due on each Commitment, and the County Court from which they were so sent; the specific Grounds as mentioned in the Warrant, and if practicable the Names of the Plaintiffs at whose Suit they were Committed, during the Years 1852 to 1855 inclusive."

ABSTRACT of RETURN from the DEBTORS' PRISON of *London* and *Middlesex*, and from the County Prison of *Horsemonger Lane, Surrey*, of the Number of Commitments, under the County Court Acts, for £.5 and under, above £.5 to £.10, and above £.10; and also the Number of Double Commitments, 1852–1855, inclusive.

	£.5 and under.				Above £.5 to £.10, inclusive.				Above £.10.				Double Commitments.*			
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
London and Middlesex Debtors' Prison - -	386	435	521	604	144	124	144	143	155	123	139	179	33 twice - 6 thrice. 3 four times.	55 twice - 7 thrice. 2 four times.	60 twice - 6 thrice. 5 four times.	48 twice. 5 thrice. 5 four times.
Horsemonger Lane Prison	126	162	215	228	26	36	40	51	33	36	37	29	12 twice -	18 twice. 2 thrice.	17 twice. 3 thrice.	19 twice. 3 thrice.
TOTAL - -	512	597	736	832	170	160	184	194	188	159	176	208				

* Presumed to be the same defendant, but not always at the suit of the same plaintiff, or for the same debt.

GROSS NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
London and Middlesex Debtors' Prison - -	685	682	804	926
Horsemonger Lane Prison - - - -	185	234	292	308
TOTAL - - -	870	916	1,096	1,234

ABSTRACT

OF

RETURN from the Debtors' Prison of *London* and *Middlesex*, and the County Prison, *Horsemonger Lane, Surrey*, of the Number of Commitments under £. 5, above £. 5 to £. 10, and above £. 10; and also, of the Number of Double Commitments, 1852–1855, inclusive.

(Mr. Pellatt.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
6 *March* 1857.

CRIMINALS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 5 February 1857;—*for*,

"COPIES of all MEMORIALS or ADDRESSES to the Secretary of State for the Home Department from any Public Bodies, in reference to the CRIMINAL STATE of the COUNTRY during the Year 1856, and up to the present Time."

Whitehall, 16 February 1857. } H. WADDINGTON.

Sir,

WE, the Grand Jury of the county of Derby, beg leave to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the great and alarming increase of crime which has taken place within the last two or three years, and which has been coincident with, and most probably consequent upon, the adoption of the ticket-of-leave system in this country. Within the above period, we have twice been compelled to enlarge the accommodation of our county gaol; and although the number of known ticket-of-leave men at present confined in it is not large, yet we cannot view, without the utmost concern, the probable effect upon the best interests of society from the annual recruiting of our criminal population going on under the existing system, the area of the British islands not being sufficiently extensive to absorb into the paths of industry the numbers of felons constantly poured forth from the overflowing prisons.

We may add, as a proof of the increase of crime, that, from the year 1843 until that of 1855, it was not thought necessary to hold a winter assize in this county; and that the number of prisoners for trial at the present gaol delivery is 12 more than was the case at the corresponding period of last year.

Under these circumstances, we cannot refrain from earnestly requesting Her Majesty's Government to take into consideration the absolute and urgent necessity of some mode of secondary punishment being devised to arrest an evil of so formidable a nature.

(signed) *G. H. Cavendish*, Foreman.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

Grand Jury Room, Warwick,
19 December 1856.

THE Grand Jury of the county of Warwick, assembled at the present winter assize, respectfully call the attention of the Right Honourable Sir George Grey to the alarming evils, connected with the ticket-of-leave system, by the discharge of numerous offenders of the most desperate character; and to the necessity, for general security, of some measures to prevent the serious dangers connected with the operation of the present system.

(signed) *T. G. Skipwith*, Foreman.

The Castle, Leicester,
5 January 1857.

Sir,

THE Magistrates of the county of Leicester, in Quarter Sessions assembled, are desirous of not allowing the opportunity of the winter sitting of the Court to pass, without an expression of their unanimous opinion on the present criminal state of the country.

Taking into account the offenders disposed of by the recent law at Petty Sessions, the calendar contains a larger amount of crime, not less in the number of prisoners than in the quality of the offences, than for many previous sittings of the Court at this season of the year.

The Justices beg to express their conviction, that such an increase of crime is mainly attributable to the alteration of the law as respects tickets of leave, and the substitution of comparatively short punishments of penal servitude in the place of transportation. They firmly believe that the change has been an entire failure, both as regards the reformation of offenders, and, what is of more consequence to society, the example by which others are deterred from the commission of crime.

For these reasons, they beg most strongly to urge the serious consideration of this subject upon Her Majesty's Government, and to impress upon them their opinion that, without an alteration in the Criminal Law, no system of police regulations can provide security for the protection of the lives and property of Her Majesty's subjects.

On behalf of the Court,

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles William Packe,*
Chairman.

The Right Honourable
Sir George Grey, Bart., G.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

C R I M I N A L S.

COPIES of MEMORIALS or ADDRESSES to the Secretary of State for the Home Department from Public Bodies, in reference to the CRIMINAL STATE of the COUNTRY during the Year 1856, up to the present Time.

(Mr. Packe.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
18 *February* 1857.

56.

DIETARIES FOR CONVICTS, &c.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 27 February 1857;—*for*,

"RETURNS of the DIETARIES sanctioned by the Government for CONVICTS at *Gibraltar*, *Bermuda*, and the different Convict Establishments of every Class in *England*, *Wales*, and *Ireland*, specifying the Amount of Food provided at each Meal, and the Quality thereof, and the Quantity of Beer or Spirits allowed Daily to each Convict:"

"Of the DIETARIES sanctioned by the War Office for the different Classes of PRISONERS in the Military Prisons of the United Kingdom, specifying the Amount of Food allowed at each Meal, and the Quality thereof; and the Term of Imprisonment in each Class, and whether the Guard Bed is substituted for a Hammock at any and what Intervals:"

"And, of the DIETARIES sanctioned for PRISONERS in the County Gaols of the United Kingdom, specifying the Classes and the Diet of each Class on each Day of the Week:"

Days of Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.	Remarks.

(*Captain Stuart.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
21 *March* 1857.

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CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Sir, Downing-street, March 1857.

In answer to your letter of the 4th instant, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Labouchere to transmit to you, in compliance with the Address from the House of Commons, a Return of the Dietary for Convicts at Gibraltar. No accurate Return can be given of the Dietary at Bermuda, without referring to the colony; but the Governor will be instructed to furnish one at the earliest opportunity.

I am desired to enclose a statement of the Dietary in the Convict Prison in Western Australia, which, perhaps, it may be thought desirable to present to Parliament at the same time with the other Prison Dietaries, in order to render the Return more complete.

I am, &c.

H. Waddington, Esq. (signed) *Herman Merivale.*

GIBRALTAR.

DIETARY for the Convicts at *Gibraltar.*

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
Five days in the week.	1 pint of cocoa, 12 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of cooked fresh beef or mutton, without bone; 1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes.	1 pint of tea alternately with 1 pint of gruel, 9 oz. of bread.	—	—
Two days in the week.	- - - -	5 oz. of boiled salt pork, without bone; 1 pint of pea soup, 6 oz. of bread.	—	—	—

No beer or spirits.

Description of Diet.

Cocoa.—1 oz. of cocoa, ¾ oz. of sugar.

Soup.—Made from the fresh meat, as above. 1 oz. of barley; 1 oz. of rice, oatmeal, or macaroni; 2 oz. of leeks or onions, pepper and salt.

Tea.—½ oz. of tea, ¾ oz. of sugar.

Gruel.—2 oz. of meal, ¾ oz. of sugar.

Pea Soup.—½ pint of split peas, 2 oz. of onions or leeks, pepper.

When these cannot be had, any of the following equivalents, viz.:

1 lb. of yams, or else ½ lb. of pumpkins, or ½ lb. of carrots trimmed without tops, or ½ lb. of white cabbage trimmed, or ½ lb. of turnips, and 2 oz. of rice.

The diet as above detailed is to be given only to men employed at real hard labour. If prisoners are in separate confinement, or not at constant hard labour, the scale is to be reduced one-fourth; and if they are placed in separate confinement for idleness, it is to be reduced one-half.

Scale of Reduced or ¾ Diet.

Breakfast.—¾ of a pint of cocoa, 9 oz. of bread, 4 ½ oz. of cooked fresh beef, without bone; ¾ of a pound of potatoes.

Dinner.—4 oz. of bread, 3 ¾ oz. of salt pork, without bone; ¾ of a pint of pea soup, 4 ½ oz. of bread.

Supper.—¾ of a pint of gruel or tea, 7 oz. of bread.

Meal to mix with the water, out at work, 4 lbs. to every 50 men, per medical prescription.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

DIETARY of the Convicts in *Western Australia.*

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
Daily - -	12 oz. of bread, 1 pint of tea sweetened with sugar, 1 oz. of treacle.	7 ½ oz. of meat, without bone; 4 oz. of bread, 16 oz. of potatoes.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of tea sweetened with sugar, 1 oz. of treacle.	—	—

When potatoes cannot be had, any of the following equivalents: twice the quantity of pumpkins, 1 ½ the quantity of turnips, 1½ the quantity of cabbage.

MILLBANK PRISON.

RETURN of the DIETARY, sanctioned by the Government, for CONVICTS in this Prison.

MALES:

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
Daily - -	- - ¾ pint of cocoa, made with ½ oz. of cocoa; ½ oz. of molasses, 2 oz. of milk, 8 oz. of bread.	- - 5 oz. of meat (without bone and after boiling), 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	- - 1 pint of gruel, made with 2 oz. of oatmeal or wheaten flour, sweetened with ½ oz. of molasses, 8 oz. of bread.	nil	nil.

Punishment Diet: 1 lb. of bread per day.

REMARKS.—The quality of the various articles are as follows, namely:—Cocoa, best flaked; molasses, West India; milk, new; bread, made of best country household flour; beef, good ox or heifer; potatoes, of good size and quality; oatmeal, good Scotch.

FEMALES:

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
Daily - -	- - ¾ pint of cocoa, made with ½ oz. of cocoa; ½ oz. of molasses, 2 oz. of milk, 8 oz. of bread.	- - 4 oz. of meat (without bone and after boiling), ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	- - 1 pint of gruel, made with 2 oz. of oatmeal or wheaten flour, sweetened with ½ oz. of molasses, 6 oz. of bread.	nil	nil.

Punishment Diet: 1 lb. of bread per day.

REMARKS.—Quality of the various articles same as for males.

W. D. G. Bramley, Governor.

PENTONVILLE PRISON.

BREAKFAST.—¾ of an ounce of best flaked cocoa, made with 2 oz. of good milk, and 6 drachms of best molasses, into ¾ of a pint of liquid cocoa; and 10 oz. of bread, made of best country household flour.

DINNER.—4 oz. of meat of good quality, weighed when cooked, without bone; 1 lb. of good sound potatoes, weighed when boiled; 5 oz. of bread and ½ pint of soup, made with the liquor of meat of the previous day, strengthened by 28 lbs. of beef legs and shins of good quality to 100 pints; Scotch barley, pepper, carrots, and a seasoning of onions of good quality added.

SUPPER.—1 pint of gruel, made with 1½ oz. of good Scotch oatmeal, sweetened with 6 drachms of molasses, and 5 oz. of bread.

A liberal allowance of salt.

No beer nor spirits allowed except when prisoners are under treatment by the medical officer, when their diet is regulated according to the requirements of individual cases.

9 March 1857.

PORTLAND PRISON.

RETURN of the SCALE of DIET in Use.

Days of Week.	Description.	Breakfast.			Dinner.					Supper.				Beer.	Spirits.
		Tea.	Cocoa.	Bread.	Beef, free of bone.	Soup.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Pudding, about 10 oz.	Molasses.	Tea.	Gruel.	Bread.		
		pint.	*pint.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*lbs.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*pint.*	*oz.*		
Sunday	Increased diet	1	–	12	6	1	1	6	–	1½	–	1	9	–	–
	Ordinary diet	1	–	12	6	–	1	6	–	1½	–	1	6	–	–
	Three-quarter diet	1	–	9	4½	–	1	4½	–	1½	–	1	4½	–	–
	Half diet	½	–	6	3	–	½	3	–	¾	–	½	3	–	–
	Bread and water.*														
Monday	Increased diet	–	1	12	5½	1	1	–	10	–	–	1	9	–	–
	Ordinary diet	–	1	12	5	1	1	–	10	–	–	1	6	–	–
	Three-quarter diet	–	1	9	4	1	1	–	7½	–	–	1	4½	–	–
	Half diet	–	½	6	2½	½	½	–	5	–	–	½	3	–	–
	Bread and water.*														
Tuesday	Increased diet	1	–	12	5⅓	1	1	6	–	–	–	1	9	–	–
	Ordinary diet	1	–	12	6	–	1	6	–	–	–	1	6	–	–
	Three-quarter diet	1	–	9	4½	–	1	4½	–	–	–	1	4½	–	–
	Half diet	½	–	6	3	–	½	3	–	–	–	½	3	–	–
	Bread and water.*														
Wednesday	Increased diet	–	1	12	5⅓	1	1	–	10	1½	–	1	9	–	–
	Ordinary diet	–	1	12	5	1	1	–	10	1½	–	1	6	–	–
	Three-quarter diet	–	1	9	4	1	1	–	7½	1½	–	1	4½	–	–
	Half diet	–	½	6	2½	½	½	–	5	¾	–	½	3	–	–
	Bread and water.*														
Thursday	Increased diet	1	–	12	5½	1	1	6	–	–	–	1	9	–	–
	Ordinary diet	1	–	12	6	–	1	6	–	–	–	1	6	–	–
	Three-quarter diet	1	–	9	4½	–	1	4½	–	–	–	1	4½	–	–
	Half diet	½	–	6	3	–	½	3	–	–	–	½	3	–	–
	Bread and water.*														
Friday	Increased diet	–	1	12	5⅓	1	1	–	10	–	–	1	9	–	–
	Ordinary diet	–	1	12	5	1	1	–	10	–	–	1	6	–	–
	Three-quarter diet	–	1	9	4	1	1	–	7½	–	–	1	4½	–	–
	Half diet	–	½	6	2½	½	½	–	5	–	–	½	3	–	–
	Bread and water.*														
Saturday	Increased diet	1	–	12	5½	1	1	6	–	–	–	1	9	–	–
	Ordinary diet	1	–	12	6	–	1	6	–	–	–	1	6	–	–
	Three-quarter diet	1	–	9	4½	–	1	4½	–	–	–	1	4½	–	–
	Half diet	½	–	6	3	–	½	3	–	–	–	½	3	–	–
	Bread and water.*														

REMARKS.

* One pound of bread, with a sufficient quantity of water daily.

N.B.—In addition to the "Increased and ordinary diet," as stated, prisoners in the third stage receive on Sundays 2 oz. of cheese, 3 oz. of bread, and half a pint of beer, and tea for supper in lieu of gruel, if preferred. Prisoners in the fourth stage receive the same as the third, with the addition of a small pudding on Thursdays, and mutton, instead of beef, on Thursdays and Fridays.

The pint of tea consists of ⅛ oz. of tea, with ¾ oz. of sugar, and 2 oz. of milk.

The pint of cocoa consists of ¾ oz. of cocoa, with ¾ oz. of molasses, and 2 oz. of milk.

The pint of soup for "Increased diet," consists of 1 oz. of vegetables, 1 oz. of barley, and 1 oz. of rice.

The pint of soup for "Ordinary diet," consists of 1 oz. of vegetables, and 1 oz. of barley.

The pudding for increased and ordinary diet consists of 5½ oz. flour and ¾ oz. of suet.

The pudding for fourth stage prisoners consists of 3 oz. of flour, 1 oz. of suet, 2 oz. of milk, and 1 table spoonful of molasses.

The pint of gruel consists of 2 oz. of oatmeal.

9 March 1857. *William Clay*, Governor.

PORTSMOUTH PRISON.

RETURN of the DIETARY for CONVICTS confined in this Establishment.

For Convicts in the First and Second Stages of Penal Servitude Probation.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
Monday	12 oz. of bread; 1 pint of cocoa, made with $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of flaked cocoa, and sweetened with $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of molasses, and 2 oz. of milk.	6 oz. of bread; 6 oz. of beef, cooked, without bone; 1 lb. of cooked potatoes; 1 pint of soup, made with $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of legs and shins, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of carrots, $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. of onions, $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. of barley, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of salt, and $\frac{1}{100}$ oz. of pepper.	9 oz. of bread; 1 pint of gruel, made with $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of oatmeal, and sweetened with $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of molasses.	nil	nil.
Tuesday	ditto	Ditto, except meat, 5 oz. instead of 6.	Ditto, except molasses	nil	nil.
Wednesday	ditto	As on Monday	As on Monday	nil	nil.
Thursday	ditto	As on Tuesday	As on Tuesday	nil	nil.
Friday	ditto	As on Monday	As on Monday	nil	nil.
Saturday	ditto	As on Tuesday	As on Tuesday	nil	nil.
Sunday	ditto	As on Monday	As on Tuesday	nil	nil.

REMARKS.

When potatoes are not in season, $\frac{1}{3}$ lb. of haricot beans, with additional $\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ oz. of pepper, or 3 oz. of rice are issued in lieu.

All convicts sentenced to transportation receive the same diet as that described above for men in the first and second stages of penal servitude.

For Convicts in the Third Stage of Penal Servitude.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
Monday	12 oz. of bread; 1 pint of cocoa, made with $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of flaked cocoa, and sweetened with $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of molasses, and 2 oz. of milk.	6 oz. of bread; 6 oz. of cooked beef, without bone; 1 lb. of cooked potatoes; 1 pint of soup, made with $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of legs and shins, $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. of carrots, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of onions, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of barley, $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. of salt, and $\frac{1}{100}$ oz. of pepper.	9 oz. of bread; 1 pint of gruel, made with $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of oatmeal, and sweetened with $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of molasses, or 9 oz. of bread; 1 pint of tea, made with $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. of tea, sweetened with $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of sugar, and 2 oz. of milk.	nil	nil.
Tuesday	ditto	Ditto, except meat, 5 oz. instead of 6.	Ditto, except molasses	nil	nil.
Wednesday	ditto	As on Monday	As on Monday	nil	nil.
Thursday	ditto	As on Tuesday	As on Tuesday	nil	nil.
Friday	ditto	As on Monday	As on Monday	nil	nil.
Saturday	ditto	As on Tuesday	As on Tuesday	nil	nil.
Sunday	ditto	As on Monday, with the addition of 3 oz. of bread and 2 oz. of cheese.	As on Tuesday	half a pint with dinner.	nil.

REMARKS.—When potatoes are not in season, $\frac{1}{3}$ lb. of haricot beans, with additional $\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ oz. of pepper, or 3 oz. of rice, are issued in lieu.

PORTSMOUTH PRISON—*continued.*

For Convicts in the Fourth Stage of Penal Servitude.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
Monday	12 oz. of bread; 1 pint cocoa, made with $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of flaked cocoa, and sweetened with $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of molasses, and 2 oz. of milk.	6 oz. of bread; 6 oz. of cooked beef, without bone; 1 pint of soup, made with $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of legs and shins, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of carrots, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of onions, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of barley, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of salt, and $\frac{1}{100}$ oz. of pepper.	9 oz. of bread; 1 pint of gruel, made with $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of oatmeal, sweetened with $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of molasses, or 9 oz. of bread, 1 pint of tea, made with $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. of tea, sweetened with $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of sugar, and 2 oz. of milk.	nil	nil.
Tuesday	ditto	Ditto, except meat; 5 oz. baked mutton.	Ditto, except molasses	nil	nil.
Wednesday	ditto	As on Monday, except the beef, which is baked instead of boiled.	As on Monday	nil	nil.
Thursday	ditto	As on Tuesday, with the addition of a suet dumpling, made of 3 oz. of flour, 1 oz. of suet, 2 oz. of milk, and a table spoonful of molasses.	As on Tuesday	nil	nil.
Friday	ditto	As on Monday	As on Monday	nil	nil.
Saturday	ditto	As on Monday, with 5 oz. of beef instead of 6.	As on Tuesday	nil	nil.
Sunday	ditto	As on Wednesday, with the addition of 3 oz. of bread and 2 oz. of cheese.	As on Tuesday	$\frac{1}{2}$ a pint with dinner.	nil.

Remarks.—When potatoes are not in season, $\frac{1}{3}$ of a lb. of haricot beans, with additional $\frac{1}{32}$ oz. of pepper, or 3 oz. of rice, are issued in lieu.

Quality of the Provisions.

Bread.—Made from best country household flour.

Beef.—Good ox or heifer beef, fresh.

Cocoa.—Best flaked.

Molasses.—The best.

Milk.—New and unadulterated.

Beer.—Best London porter.

Cheese.—Best single Gloucester.

Barley—Scotch, best sound.

Oatmeal.—Coarse round Scotch, sweet and sound.

Carrots, Onions } Sound and fresh.

Tea.—Good congou.

Sugar.—Good muscovado.

6 March 1856.

H. B. Rose, Governor.

CHATHAM PRISON.

RETURN of the DIETARY sanctioned by the Government for CONVICTS in this Establishment, specifying the Amount of Food provided at each Meal, and the Quality thereof, and the Quantity of Beer and Spirits allowed to each Daily.

DAY OF WEEK.	Ordinary Diet, or Stage of Penal Servitude.	Breakfast.		Dinner.							Supper.		
		Cocoa.	Bread.	Soup.	Meat (Cooked without Bone).	Bread.	Potatoes.	Suet Dumpling.	Cheese.	Porter.	Gruel.	Tea.	Bread.
		pint	*oz.*	*pint*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*lb.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*pint*	*pint*	*pint*	*oz.*
Sunday	Ordinary diet	1 (1)	12	–	Boiled beef 6	6	1	–	–	–	1 (2)	–	9
	3d stage ditto	1	12	–	Boiled ditto 6	9	1	–	2	½	–	1 (3)	9
	4th stage ditto	1	12	–	Baked ditto 6	9	1	–	2	½	–	1	9
Monday	Ordinary diet	1	12	1 (4)	Boiled beef 5	6	1	–	–	–	1	–	9
	3d and 4th stage ditto	1	12	1	Boiled ditto 5	6	1	–	–	–	–	1	9
Tuesday	Ordinary diet	1	12	–	Boiled beef 6	6	1	–	–	–	1	–	9
	3d stage ditto	1	12	–	Boiled ditto 6	6	1	–	–	–	–	1	9
	4th stage ditto	1	12	–	Baked mutton 6	6	1	–	–	–	–	1	9
Wednesday	Ordinary diet	1	12	1	Boiled beef 5	6	1	–	–	–	1	–	9
	3d and 4th stage ditto	1	12	1	Boiled ditto 5	6	1	–	–	–	–	1	9
Thursday	Ordinary diet	1	12	–	Boiled beef 6	6	1	–	–	–	1	–	9
	3d stage ditto	1	12	–	Boiled ditto 6	6	1	–	–	–	–	1	9
	4th stage ditto	1	12	–	Baked ditto 6	6	1	8 (5)	–	–	–	1	9
Friday	Ordinary diet	1	12	1	Boiled beef 5	6	1	–	–	–	1	–	9
	3d and 4th stage ditto	1	12	1	Boiled ditto 5	6	1	–	–	–	–	1	9
Saturday	Ordinary diet	1	12	–	Boiled beef 6	6	1	–	–	–	1	–	9
	3d stage ditto	1	12	–	Boiled ditto 6	6	1	–	–	–	–	1	9
	4th stage ditto	1	12	–	Baked mutton 6	6	1	–	–	–	–	1	9

REMARKS.

(1) The cocoa is composed of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses.

(2) The gruel is composed of 1 ½ oz. of oatmeal (when over 50 pints is made, and 2 oz. when under that quantity), sweetened on alternate nights with ¾ oz. of molasses.

(3) Tea is made from ⅙th oz. of tea, ¾ oz. of sugar, and ⅛th of pint of milk.

(4) Soup is the liquor in which the beef has been boiled, and the bones from the meat of the previous day, adding 1 oz. of barley, 1 oz. of carrots or onions, and seasoning.

(5) The suet dumpling consists of 3 oz. of flour, 1 oz. of suet, 2 oz. of milk, and 1 oz. of molasses, producing 8 oz. when boiled.

W. J. Buller, Governor.

DARTMOOR PRISON.

RETURN of the DIETARIES sanctioned by the Secretary of State for CONVICTS at the above Prison.

Days of Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
ORDINARY DIET (for prisoners at hard labour).					
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	12 oz. of bread, 1 pint of cocoa (¾ oz. of cocoa, ¾ oz. of molasses, 2 oz. of milk).	6 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of suet pudding.	9 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel (2 oz. of oatmeal and salt).	—	—
Wednesday, Friday, Sunday	12 oz. of bread, 1 pint of cocoa.	5 oz. of cooked meat, 1 pint of soup (1 oz. of barley, and 1 oz. of vegetables), 1 lb. of potatoes (or rice and vegetables), 6 oz. of bread.	9 oz. of bread, 1 pint of cocoa.	—	—

REMARKS.—Three oz. of molasses each on Sundays.

DARTMOOR PRISON—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
INVALID DIET (for Prisoners at Light Labour):					
Each day	10 oz. of bread, 1 pint of cocoa.	3 ½ oz. of cooked meat, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	—	—
INFIRMARY FULL DIET:					
Each day	6 oz. of bread, ¼ pint of milk, ¼ oz. of sugar, ⅛ oz. of tea.	4 oz. of bread, 4 oz. of beef, 1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes.	6 oz. of bread, ¼ pint of milk, ¼ oz. of sugar, ⅛ oz. of tea.	—	—
INFIRMARY HALF DIET:					
Each day	4 oz. of bread, ¼ pint of milk, ¼ oz. of sugar, ⅛ oz. of tea.	4 oz. of bread, 3 oz. of beef, ⅓ pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes.	4 oz. of bread, ¼ pint of milk, ¼ oz. of sugar, ⅛ oz. of tea.	—	—
INFIRMARY LOW DIET:					
Each day	4 oz. of bread, ¼ pint of milk, ¼ oz. of sugar, ⅛ oz. of tea.	½ pint of milk, 2 oz. of rice, ½ oz. of sugar.	4 oz. of bread, ¼ pint of milk, ¼ oz. of sugar, ⅛ oz. of tea.	—	—
PUNISHMENT DIET:—1 lb. of bread per day.					
REDUCED PUNISHMENT DIET:					
Sunday, Wednesday, Friday	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	4 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	—	—
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	- - ditto - - -	3 oz. of cooked meat, 1 lb. of potatoes.	- - ditto.	—	—
DIET FOR MEN IN THE THIRD STAGE:—The ordinary diet, except in lieu of gruel for supper on gruel nights, one pint of tea, made of ⅛ oz. of tea and ¾ oz. of sugar.					
Sunday	4 oz. of bread, 2 oz. of cheese and half a pint of porter extra.				
DIET FOR MEN IN THE THE FOURTH STAGE:					
Monday, Thursday	12 oz. of bread, 1 pint of cocoa.	6 oz. baked mutton, 1 lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of suet pudding.	9 oz. of bread, 1 pint of tea, ⅛ of oz. tea, ¾ oz. of sugar.	—	—
Tuesday, Saturday	- - ditto - - -	6 oz. of baked beef, 1 lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of suet pudding	- - ditto.	—	—
Sunday, Wednesday, Friday	- - ditto - - -	5 oz. of cooked meat, 1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	- - ditto.	—	—
Thursday	In lieu of 8 oz. of suet pudding, each man has a suet dumpling made of 3 oz. of flour, 1 oz. of suet, 2 oz. of milk, with 1 table spoonful of treacle.				
Sunday	4 oz. of bread and 2 oz. of cheese, with half a pint of porter extra.				

6 March 1857.

W. Morrish, Governor.

DEFENCE HULK, WOOLWICH.

LIST of DIETS in force at the abovenamed Establishment.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
Full Ship's Diet: On each day of the week.	1 pint of cocoa, made with ¾ oz. of molasses and ¾ oz. of cocoa; 12 oz. of bread.	5½ oz. of cooked beef, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, 1 pint of soup.	9 oz. of bread, 1 pint of tea, made with ⅛ oz. of tea and ½ oz. of sugar.	—	—
Full Sick Diet: On each day of the week.	½ lb. of bread, 1 pint of tea, made with ⅛ oz. of tea, ½ oz of sugar, and ¼ pint of milk.	¼ lb. of bread, 12 oz. of mutton, 12 oz. of potatoes, 1 pint of soup.	¼ lb. of bread, 1 pint of tea, made with ⅛ oz. of tea, ½ oz. of sugar, and ¼ pint of milk.	½ pint.	—
Half Sick Diet: On each day of the week.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of tea, made with ⅛ oz. of tea, ½ oz. of sugar, and ¼ pint of milk.	2 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of mutton, 2 oz. of rice, 1 pint of soup.	4 oz. of bread, 1 pint of tea, made with ⅛ oz. of tea, ½ oz. of sugar, and ¼ pint of milk.	—	—
Low Sick Diet: On each day of the week.	4 oz. of bread, 1 pint of tea, made with ⅛ oz. of tea, ½ oz. of sugar, and ¼ pint of milk.	½ pint of milk, 2 oz. of rice, and such extras as the medical officer may order.	4 oz. of bread, 1 pint of tea, made with ⅛ oz. of tea, ½ oz. of sugar, and ¼ pint of milk.	—	—

6 March 1857.

T. S. Warren, Governor.

PARKHURST PRISON.

DIETARY sanctioned by the Secretary of State for CONVICTS in *Parkhurst* Prison, specifying the Amount of Food provided at each Meal, and the Quality thereof, and the Quantity of Beer or Spirits allowed daily to each Convict.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
Probationary Ward, General and Junior Wards:					
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	1 pint of cocoa, made with ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa, ¼ pint of skim milk, and ¾ oz. of molasses; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, made with 3 oz. of cooked beef, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes, 2 oz. of Scotch barley or rice, 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of gruel, made with 2½ oz. of oatmeal, and 3½ oz. of molasses; 6 oz. of bread.	nil -	nil.
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.	- - ditto - - -	4 oz. of cooked meat, 1 pint of broth from the liquor in which the beef has been boiled, with 4 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, flavoured with onions, pepper, and salt; ¾ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	- - ditto - - -	nil -	nil.
Junior Prisoners in Probationary Ward:					
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	Cocoa same as above; 6 oz. of bread.	Soup same as above; ¾ lb. of potatoes; 4 oz. of bread.	- - ditto - - -	nil -	nil.
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.	- - ditto - - -	Meat and broth same as above; ¼ lb. of potatoes, 4 oz. of bread.	- - ditto - - -	nil -	nil.
Refractory Ward:					
Daily - -	1 pint of gruel made with 2½ oz. of oatmeal; 6 oz. of bread.	4 oz. of bread, ¾ lb. of potatoes	1 pint of liquor in which the meat of the other prisoners has been boiled; 6 oz. of bread.	nil -	nil.

Pepper: When fresh vegetables are used, 1½ oz. to each 50 prisoners; on other days $\frac{10}{16}$ oz. Salt: ¾ oz. to each prisoner. Fresh vegetables occasionally.

Extra on Sunday: ½ lb. of plum pudding to each prisoner who has a good conduct badge.

6 March 1857.

George Hall, Governor.

WAKEFIELD PRISON.

DIETARY.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.		Dinner.				Supper.	
	Bread.	Milk.	Cooked Meat Without Bone	Potatoes.	Soup.	Bread.	Bread.	Gruel.
	oz.	*pints.*	*oz.*	*lbs.*	*pints.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*pints.*
Monday - -	10	¾	4	1	½	5	5	1
Tuesday - -	10	¾	4	1	½	5	5	1
Wednesday - -	10	¾	4	1	½	5	5	1
Thursday - -	10	¾	4	1	½	5	5	1
Friday - - -	10	¾	4	1	½	5	5	1
Saturday - -	10	¾	4	1	½	5	5	1
Sunday - - -	10	¾	4	1	½	5	5	1
	70	5¼	28	7	3½	35	35	7

The soup made from the preceding day's meat. 2 oz. of oatmeal to 1 pint of gruel.

7 March 1857.

FEMALE CONVICT PRISON, BRIXTON.

RETURN of the DIETARY sanctioned by the Government.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
Sunday - -	¾ pint of cocoa, made with ½ oz. of flake cocoa, ½ oz. of molasses, 2 oz. of milk; 6 oz. of bread.	4 oz. of beef, without bone, after boiling; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of gruel, made with 2oz. of oatmeal, sweetened with ½ oz. of molasses, or 1 pint of tea, and 8 oz. of bread.*	—	—
Tuesday - -					
Friday - -					
Monday - -	- - - ditto - -	5 oz. of mutton, with bone, after boiling; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	- - - - ditto.	—	—
Thursday - -					
Saturday - -					
Wednesday -	- - - ditto - -	1 pint of soup, made with 3 oz. of cooked meat, 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, 1 oz. of onions, with pepper and salt; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	- - - - ditto.	—	—

* Prisoners are allowed tea or gruel, according to their class, viz.:
Class 1.—Tea every evening.
„ 2.—Tea, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; gruel other days.
„ 3.—Gruel every evening.

Diet for Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences, for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread daily.

REMARKS.—Beer or spirits are only used for medicinal purposes.

DIETARY for Prisoners employed at Washing, and at any other kind of Hard Labour.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
Sunday - -	1 pint of cocoa, made with ½ oz. of flake cocoa, ½ oz. of molasses, 2 oz. of milk; 8 oz. of bread.	5 oz. of beef, without bone; 1 pint of soup made with 1 oz. of barley, 1 oz. of rice, 1 oz. of onions, with pepper and salt; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of gruel, or tea, and 8 oz. of bread.	—	—
Tuesday - -					
Friday - -					
Monday - -	- - - ditto - -	6 oz. of mutton, with bone; 1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	- - - - ditto.	—	—
Thursday - -					
Saturday - -					
Wednesday -	- - - ditto - -	1 pint of soup, made with 6 oz. of cooked beef, 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, 1 oz. of onions, with pepper and salt; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	- - - - ditto.	—	—

REMARKS.—1½ oz. of cheese allowed to each prisoner employed at hard labour, every day, except Sunday.

10 March 1857. *Emma M. Martin*, Superintendent.

FULHAM REFUGE.

RETURN of the DIETARIES sanctioned by Government for FEMALE CONVICTS at this Establishment.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
Sunday - -	1 pint of cocoa, made with ½ oz. of cocoa nibs, ½ oz. of sugar, 3 oz. of milk; 6 oz. of bread.	Beef pie, made with 4 oz. of meat, 4 oz. of flour, 1 oz. of dripping or lard; ½ lb. of potatoes.	1 pint of tea, made with ⅙ oz. of tea, ¾ oz. of sugar, 1½ oz. of milk; 8 oz. of bread.	nil -	nil.
Monday - -	- - ditto - - -	5 oz. of baked mutton, 4 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	- - ditto - - -	nil -	nil.
Tuesday - -	- - ditto - - -	5 oz. of boiled beef, 4 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	- - ditto - - -	nil -	nil.
Wednesday -	- - ditto - - -	Beef pudding, made with 4 oz. of meat, 4 oz. of flour, 1 oz. of suet, ½ lb. of potatoes.	- - ditto - - -	nil -	nil.
Thursday -	- - ditto - - -	5 oz. of boiled mutton, 4 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	- - ditto - - -	nil -	nil.
Friday - -	- - ditto - - -	5 oz. of baked beef, 4 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	- - ditto - - -	nil -	nil.
Saturday -	- - ditto - - -	1 pint of soup, made with 3 oz. of cooked beef, 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, 1 oz. of onions; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	- - ditto - - -	nil -	nil.

REMARKS.—Bread made from household flour; ox or heifer beef; wether mutton in necks, cut fair.

6 March 1857.

C. Hargrove, Superintendent.

DIET IN MILITARY PRISONS.

1. The DIET in use in the Military Prisons at Home has been throughout the year 1855 the reduced Scale adopted in August 1850.

		Ordinary.	After 84 Days.
2d and 3d Class, Daily - -	Breakfast -	8 oz. of oatmeal - - - -	10 oz. of oatmeal.
	Dinner - -	9 oz. of Indian meal - - - -	12 oz. of Indian meal.
	Supper - -	8 oz. of bread - - - - -	8 oz. of bread.
		With ½ pint of milk at each meal.	
Sunday Diet of 1st Class Prisoners -	Dinner - -	10 oz. of beef, without bone, and after cooking; 2 lb. of potatoes or 8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup, the soup thickened with 1 oz. of oatmeal or 1 oz. of barley and 2 oz. of vegetables, per man, and seasoned with pepper and salt.	
	Breakfast and Supper as above.		

2. TERM of IMPRISONMENT in each Class.

The term of imprisonment in each class depends upon the conduct and character of a prisoner, and no specified time can therefore be assigned. The average term of imprisonment, however, is about 90 days, and a period of 30 days in each class may, perhaps, be assumed. On reception, prisoners are generally placed in the 3d Class, and are promoted to the 2d and 1st Classes.

3. Whether the GUARD BED is substituted for the Hammock at any and what Intervals.

Rule 165 of Rules and Regulations for Military Prisons provides that, "All prisoners on reception are to sleep for the first week in the same manner as a soldier on guard; and subsequently the 3d Class prisoners are to sleep as on guard every other night, and the 2d Class prisoners in the same manner every third night; the prisoners of the 1st Class being alone exempted from this Rule."

J. Jebb, Colonel,
Inspector-General of Military Prisons.

COUNTY GAOLS.

DIETARIES recommended for the use of COUNTY GAOLS and PRISONS.

THE following are the prescribed RATES of DIET.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	MALES.	FEMALES.
CLASS 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
CLASS 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, 1 pint of soup per week.			
CLASS 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Thursday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
CLASS 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.

COUNTY GAOLS—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Sunday - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday - -	Dinner - -	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Thursday - -			
Saturday - -			
Monday - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.
Wednesday - -			
Friday - - -	Dinner - -	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily - - -	Supper - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Class 6.—Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—Males and Females, the ordinary diet of their respective classes.

Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 8.—Destitute Debtors:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per diem.

Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences under the provision of the 42d section of the Gaol Act:

Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread - -	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	8 oz. of bread - - - - -	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread - -	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Ingredients of Soup and Gruel.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint. The gruel, on alternate days, to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. In seasons when the potato crop has failed, 4 oz. of split peas, made into a pudding, may be occasionally substituted; but the change must not be made more than twice in each week. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as females.

BEDFORD—BEDFORD PRISON.

RETURN Showing the DIETARY in Use.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
CLASS 1.—Convicted Prisoners confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days :—					
Each day the same -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel -	1 lb. of bread - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	—	—
CLASS 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days and not exceeding Twenty-one Days (*a*) :—					
Each day the same -	- - 1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	12 oz. of bread - -	- - 1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	—	—
CLASS 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Four Months (*b*) :—					
Sunday and Thursday	- 1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	- - 1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	- 1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	—	—
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	- - ditto - - -	- - 8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	- - ditto.	—	—
Tuesday and Saturday	- - ditto - - -	- 3 oz. cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	- - ditto.	—	—
CLASS 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months; and convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour, for Terms exceeding Four Months (*c*) :—					
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.	- 1 pint of oatmeal gruel, gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	- - 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	- 1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	—	—
Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	- - ditto - - -	- - 1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	- - ditto.	—	—
CLASS 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months (*d*) :—					
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.	- 1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	- - 4 oz. cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	- 1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	—	—
Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	- ditto or 1 pint of cocoa	- - 1 pint of soup, 1 lb. potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	- - ditto.	—	—
CLASS 6.—Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement :—The ordinary diet of their respective classes.					
CLASS 7.—Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division who do not maintain themselves.—The same as Class 4.					
CLASS 8.—Destitute Debtors :—Same as Class 4.					
CLASS 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days :—1 lb. of bread per diem. Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provision of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act (*e*) :—					
Daily - - -	- - 1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	8 oz. of bread - -	- - 1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	—	—

REMARKS.

(*a*) Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have one pint of soup per week. Females to have six ounces of bread less at dinner.
(*b*) Females to have two ounces of bread less at dinner.
(*c*) Females to have two ounces of bread less at each meal.
(*d*) Females to have two ounces of bread less at breakfast and supper.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint. The gruel, on alternate days, to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa, to be made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar. In seasons when the potato crop has failed, 4 oz. of split peas, made into a pudding, may be occasionally substituted, but the change must not be made more than twice in each week. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as females. The visiting justices may order the allowance of cooked meat and potatoes for dinner to be substituted for soup.

9 March 1857. *Robt. E. Roberts*, Governor.

BERKS—COUNTY GAOL, READING,

DIETARIES.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast and Supper.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.
Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days and not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast and Supper.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread; 1 pint of soup per week if at hard labour.	6 oz. of bread; 1 pint of soup per week if at hard labour.
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast and Supper.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Thursday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, and ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 6 oz. of bread, and ½ lb. of potatoes.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Class 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months, and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months; Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement; Prisoners for Examination before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division who do not maintain themselves; Destitute Debtors:—			
Daily	Breakfast and Supper.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Thursday, Tuesday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.

BERKS—COUNTY GAOL, READING—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Breakfast	1 pint of cocoa, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of cocoa, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Cocoa to be made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar.

Class 9.—Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provisions of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:—

Daily	Breakfast and Supper.	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	8 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Not exceeding 3 days.	1 lb. of bread per day	1 lb. of bread per day.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint. The gruel, on alternate days, to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. In seasons when the potato crop has failed, 4 oz. of split peas, made into a pudding, may be occasionally substituted, but the change must not be made more than twice in each week. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as females.

Sam[l] Ferry, Governor.

BERKS—COUNTY GAOL, ABINGDON.

TABLE OF DIETARIES.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast and Supper.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.

Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—

Daily	Breakfast and Supper.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
		1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.

BERKS—COUNTY GAOL, ABINGDON—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
		Males.	Females.
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast and Supper.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Thursday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, and ½ lb. of potatoes	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, and ½ lb. of potatoes.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Class 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months, and Convicted Prisoners not employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months. No. 6. Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement. No. 7. Prisoners for Examination before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves. No. 8. Destitute Debtors:—			
Daily	Breakfast and Supper.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Thursday, Tuesday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, and 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, and 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday	Breakfast	1 pint of cocoa, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of cocoa, 6 oz. of bread.
Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Cocoa to be made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar.			
Class 10.—Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provision of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:—			
Daily	Breakfast and Supper.	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	8 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
Class 9.—Not exceeding Three Days:—Males and Females, 1 lb of bread per day.			

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint. The gruel, on alternate days, to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. In seasons when the potato crop has failed, 4 oz. of split peas, made into a pudding, may be occasionally substituted, but the change must not be made more than twice in each week. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as females.

Note.—Prisoners from the County Court, and those committed for trial, are allowed (when they provide their own food) one pint of malt liquor in the 24 hours. Both spirits and beer are allowed by the surgeon if considered necessary.

A. K. Judd, Governor.

BUCKS—COUNTY PRISON.

RETURN of the DIETARIES sanctioned for PRISONERS confined in this Prison.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.		Dinner.		Supper.		Beer.	Spirits.
	Males.	Females and Boys under 14.	Males.	Females and Boys under 14.	Males.	Females and Boys under 14.		
Class 1.—Prisoners for any Term not exceeding Fourteen Days:—								
Daily - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	—	
Class 2.—Prisoners before Trial or under Sentences exceeding Fourteen Days:—								
Sunday -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	—	—
Tuesday -								
Thursday -								
Saturday -								
Monday -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto - -	ditto.	—	—
Wednesday -								
Friday - -								
Class 3.—Prisoners for Terms exceeding Three Months by order of Visiting Justices, under the recommendation of Medical Officer.—								
Sunday -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel 6 oz. of bread.	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	—	—
Tuesday -								
Thursday -								
Saturday -								
Monda -	1 pint of oatmeal gru ¾ oz. of sugar, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, ¾ oz. of sugar, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto - -	ditto.	—	—
Wednesday -								
Friday - -								
Class 4.—Prisoners under Punishment:—								
Daily - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	8 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	—	—

REMARKS.—Extra diet, beer, and spirits are ordered by the medical officer when considered necessary.

H. Sherriffe, Governor.

CAMBRIDGE—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

RETURN of the DIETARIES sanctioned for PRISONERS, specifying the Classes and the Diet of each Class on each Day of the Week.

Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—

MALES.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
Sunday - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel -	1 lb. of bread - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel -	nil -	nil.
Monday - -					
Tuesday - -					
Wednesday -					
Thursday -					
Friday - -					
Saturday -					

FEMALES, the same as Males.

CAMBRIDGE—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION—*continued.*

CLASS 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days and not exceeding Twenty-one Days.

MALES.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	12 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	none	none.

REMARKS.—Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have in addition 1 pint of soup per week.

Females the same as Males, excepting the dinners, when they are allowed 6 oz. of bread.

CLASS 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks, and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Four Months.

MALES.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
Sunday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread	Same as Breakfast	none	none.
Monday	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes			
Tuesday	ditto	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.			
Wednesday	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes			
Thursday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread			
Friday	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes			
Saturday	ditto	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.			

FEMALES.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
Sunday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 4 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread	Same as Breakfast	none	none.
Monday	ditto	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes			
Tuesday	ditto	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 4 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.			
Wednesday	ditto	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes			
Thursday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread			
Friday	ditto	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes			
Saturday	ditto	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 4 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.			

CAMBRIDGE COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION—*continued.*

CLASS 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months.

MALES.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
Sunday - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	Same as Breakfast -	none	none.
Monday - -	- - ditto - - -	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread			
Tuesday - -	- - ditto - - -	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.			
Wednesday -	- - ditto - - -	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread			
Thursday -	- - ditto - - -	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.			
Friday - -	- - ditto - - -	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread			
Saturday -	- - ditto - - -	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.			

FEMALES.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
Sunday - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 4 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 4 oz. of bread.	Same as Breakfast -	none	none.
Monday - -	- - ditto - - -	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread			
Tuesday - -	- - ditto - - -	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 4 oz. of bread.			
Wednesday -	- - ditto - - -	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread			
Thursday -	- - ditto - - -	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 4 oz. of bread.			
Friday - -	- - ditto - - -	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread			
Saturday -	- - ditto - - -	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 4 oz. of bread.			

CLASS 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months.

MALES.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
Sunday - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	Same as Breakfast -	none	none
Monday - -	- - ditto - - -	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.			
Tuesday - -	- - ditto - - -	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.			
Wednesday -	- - ditto - - -	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.			
Thursday -	- - ditto - - -	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.			
Friday - -	- - ditto - - -	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.			
Saturday - -	- - ditto - - -	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.			

(*continued*)

CAMBRIDGE—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION—*continued.*

CLASS 5—*continued.*

FEMALES.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
Sunday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 4 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 4 oz. of bread.	Same as Breakfast	none	none.
Monday	ditto	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 4 oz. of bread.			
Tuesday	ditto	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 4 oz. of bread.			
Wednesday	ditto	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 4 oz. of bread.			
Thursday	ditto	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 4 oz. of bread.			
Friday	ditto	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 4 oz. of bread.			
Saturday	ditto	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 4 oz. of bread.			

CLASS 6.—Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—Males and Females, the ordinary diet of their respective classes.

CLASS 7.—Prisoners for Examination before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division who do not maintain themselves:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

CLASS 8.—Destitute Debtors:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

CLASS 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per day.

Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provisions of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:—

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
		MALES.	FEMALES.
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	8 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of uncooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint, and to be seasoned with salt. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as females.

Charles Orridge, Governor.

CHESTER—COUNTY GAOL, CHESTER CASTLE.

THE following are the prescribed RATES of DIET:

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	MALES.	FEMALES.
CLASS 1.—Convicted Prisoners confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
CLASS 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, 1 pint of soup per week.			
CLASS 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Thursday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday, Saturday, Monday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
CLASS 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months; and Convicted Prisoners not employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
CLASS 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Sunday, Tuesday	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Breakfast	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 8 oz. of read.	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

CHESTER—COUNTY GAOL, CHESTER CASTLE—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.

Class 6.—Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—Males and Females, the ordinary diet of their respective classes.

Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division who do not maintain themselves:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 8.—Destitute Debtors:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per diem.

Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provisions of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:—

Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	8 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Class 10.—Debtors committed under the 8th and 9th Vict. cap. 127, and 9th and 10th Vict. cap 95; Fraudulent Debtors committed by Commissioners of Bankrupts under the Bankruptcy Laws; and Debtors remanded for fraud by Insolvent Debtors Courts:—

Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. In seasons when the potato crop has failed, 4 oz. of split peas, made into a pudding, may be occasionally substituted, but the change must not be made more than twice in each week. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as females.

The foregoing Dietary having been submitted to me, I hereby certify the same as proper to be adopted in the Gaol for the County of Chester.

Whitehall, 15 February 1850. *G. Grey.*

CHESTER—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, KNUTSFORD.

The Daily Diet, as approved of and ordered by the Secretary of State, for the Prisoners in the House of Correction at *Knutsford*, June 1850.

DAYS.	Class.	MALES. Breakfast. Gruel.	Cocoa.	Bread.	Dinner. Beef.	Soup.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Supper. Gruel.	Bread.	FEMALES. Breakfast. Gruel.	Cocoa.	Bread.	Dinner. Beef.	Soup.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Supper. Gruel.	Bread.
		pint.	*pint.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*pint.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*oz.*
Monday	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	16	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	16	1	–
	2	1	–	6	–	–	–	12	1	6	1	–	6	–	–	–	6	1	6
	3	1	–	6	–	–	16	8	1	6	1	–	6	–	–	16	6	1	6
	4	1	–	8	–	1	–	8	1	8	1	–	6	–	1	–	6	1	6
	5	–	1	8	–	1	16	6	1	8	–	1	6	–	1	8	6	1	6
Tuesday	3	1	–	6	3	–	8	8	1	6	1	–	6	3	–	8	6	1	6
	4	1	–	8	3	–	8	8	1	8	1	–	6	3	–	8	6	1	6
	5	1	–	8	4	–	16	6	1	8	1	–	6	3	–	8	6	1	6
Wednesday	3	1	–	6	–	–	16	8	1	6	1	–	6	–	–	16	6	1	6
	4	1	–	8	–	1	–	8	1	8	1	–	6	–	1	–	6	1	6
	5	–	1	8	–	1	16	6	1	8	–	1	6	–	1	8	6	1	6
Thursday	3	1	–	6	–	1	–	8	1	6	1	–	6	–	1	–	6	1	6
	4	1	–	8	3	–	8	8	1	8	1	–	6	3	–	8	6	1	6
	5	1	–	8	4	–	16	6	1	8	1	–	6	3	–	8	6	1	6
Friday	3	1	–	6	–	–	16	8	1	6	1	–	6	–	–	16	6	1	6
	4	1	–	8	–	1	–	8	1	8	1	–	6	–	1	–	6	1	6
	5	–	1	8	–	1	16	6	1	8	–	1	6	–	1	8	6	1	6
Saturday	3	1	–	6	3	–	8	8	1	6	1	–	6	3	–	8	6	1	6
	4	1	–	8	3	–	8	8	1	8	1	–	6	3	–	8	6	1	6
	5	1	–	8	4	–	16	6	1	8	1	–	6	3	–	8	6	1	6
Sunday	3	1	–	6	–	1	–	8	1	6	1	–	6	–	1	–	6	1	6
	4	1	–	8	3	–	8	8	1	8	1	–	6	3	–	8	6	1	6
	5	1	–	8	4	–	16	6	1	8	1	–	6	3	–	8	6	1	6

Remarks.

Class 1.—Not exceeding seven days.—The same diet every day in the week.
„ 2.—Exceeding seven and not exceeding 21 days.—The same diet every day in the week. If hard labour, one pint of soup per week.
„ 3.—Hard labour exceeding 21 days, but not more than six weeks; and not hard labour exceeding 21 days and not more than four months.
„ 4.—Hard labour exceeding six weeks, but not more than four months; and not hard labour for terms exceeding four months.
„ 5.—Hard labour exceeding four months.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, to contain 1½ oz. of oatmeal per pint, and when made in less quantities 2 ounces per pint. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. In seasons when the potatoe crop has failed, 4 oz. of split peas, made into a pudding, may occasionally be substituted, but the change must not be made more than twice in each week. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as females.

G. Grey.

CORNWALL—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BODMIN.

A RETURN of the DIETARIES sanctioned for PRISONERS in the *Cornwall* County Gaol and House of Correction; specifying the Classes and the Diet of each Class, on each Day of the Week.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	MALES.	FEMALES.
CLASS 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days :—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
CLASS 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days :—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, 1 pint of soup per week.			
CLASS 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Four Months :—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Thursday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Daily	Supper	Same as breakfast	Same as breakfast.
CLASS 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months; and Convicted Prisoners not employed at Hard Labour, for Terms exceeding Four Months :—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as breakfast	Same as breakfast.

CORNWALL—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BODMIN—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months :—			
Sunday - - - Tuesday - - Thursday - - Saturday - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday - - Wednesday - - Friday - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ of molasses or sugar; 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. bread.
Daily - - -	Supper - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Class 6.—Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement :—Males and Females, the ordinary diet of their respective Classes.

Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves :—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 8.—Destitute Debtors :—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per diem.

Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provision of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act : —

Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread - -	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	8 oz. of bread - - - - -	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread - -	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. In seasons when the potatoe crop has failed, 4 oz. of split peas, made into a pudding, may be occasionally substituted, but the change must not be made more than twice in each week. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as females.

N. B.—No beer or spirits are allowed, except by order of the surgeon on the ground of health.

7 March 1857. (signed) *J. B. Everett*, Governor.

The foregoing Dietary having been submitted to me, I hereby certify the same as proper to be adopted in the Prison for the County of Cornwall.

Whitehall, 15 January 1850. *G. Grey.*

CUMBERLAND—COUNTY GAOL.

DIETARIES.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	6 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	6 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	6 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Fourteen Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	½ pint of milk and 4 oz. of oatmeal for porridge.	½ pint of milk and 4 oz. of oatmeal for porridge.
	Dinner	4 oz. of bread	4 oz. of bread.
	Supper	½ pint of milk and 4 oz. of oatmeal for porridge.	½ pint of milk and 4 oz. of oatmeal for porridge.
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Fourteen Days but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Fourteen Days, and not more than Three Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	½ pint of milk and 4 oz. of oatmeal for porridge.	½ pint of milk and 4 oz. of oatmeal for porridge.
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	1 pint of soup and 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup and 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 lb. of potatoes and 6 oz. of bread	1 lb. of potatoes and 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday	Dinner	¾ pint of milk and 6 oz. of bread	¾ pint of milk and 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	The same as Breakfast	The same as Breakfast.
Class 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Three Months; and Convicted Prisoners not employed at Hard Labour, for Terms exceeding Three Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	½ pint of milk and 5 oz. of oatmeal for porridge.	½ pint of milk and 4 oz. of oatmeal for porridge.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup and 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup and 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday, Thursday	Dinner	3 oz. of uncooked meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, and 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of uncooked meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, and 6 oz. of bread.
Saturday	Dinner	1 lb. of potatoes and 6 oz. of bread	1 lb. of potatoes and 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday	Dinner	¾ pint of milk and 6 oz. of bread	¾ pint of milk and 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.

CUMBERLAND—COUNTY GAOL—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Three Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	¾ pint of milk and 5 oz. of oatmeal for porridge.	½ pint of milk and 4 oz. of oatmeal for porridge.
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	4 oz. of uncooked meat, 4 oz. of bread, and 1 lb. of potatoes.	4 oz. of uncooked meat, 4 oz. of bread, and 1 lb. of potatoes.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 4 oz. of bread, and 1 lb. of potatoes.	1 pint of soup, 4 oz. of bread, and 1 lb. of potatoes.
Sunday	Dinner	¾ pint of milk and 6 oz. of bread	¾ pint of milk and 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.

Class 6.—Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—Males and Females, the ordinary diet of their Class.

Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 8.—Destitute Debtors:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences, for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per day.

Class 10.—Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provisions of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:—

Daily	Breakfast	½ pint of milk and 4 oz. of oatmeal for porridge.	½ pint of milk and 4 oz. of oatmeal for porridge.
	Dinner	4 oz. of bread	4 oz. of bread.
	Supper	The same as Breakfast	The same as Breakfast.

Note.—Ingredients for Soup:—3 oz. of uncooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt, for 1 pint of soup.

The foregoing Dietary for the County Gaol at Carlisle I hereby certify as proper to be adopted.

Whitehall, 28 February 1849. *G. Grey.*

DERBY COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOL.

DIETARY.

	First Class.					Second Class.							Third Class.									
	Breakfast.		Dinner.	Supper.		Breakfast.		Dinner.			Supper.		Breakfast.		Dinner.				Supper.			
	Bread.	Porridge.	Bread.	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Porridge.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Bread.	Porridge.	Bread.	Porridge.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Meat.	Soup.	Bread.	Porridge.	Beer.	Spirits.
	oz.	*pts.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*pts.*	*oz.*	*pts.*	*oz.*	*lbs.*	*pts.*	*oz.*	*pts.*	*oz.*	*pts.*	*oz.*	*lbs.*	*oz.*	*pts.*	*oz.*	*pts.*		
Sunday - -	6	1	10	4	1	8	1½	8	–	1	6	1	8	1½	12	–	–	1	8	1	—	—
Monday -	6	1	10	4	1	8	1½	8	1	–	6	1	8	1½	8	2	–	–	8	1	—	—
Tuesday -	6	1	10	4	1	8	1½	8	1	–	6	1	8	1½	12	–	4	–	8	1	—	—
Wednesday -	6	1	10	4	1	8	1½	8	–	1	6	1	8	1½	12	–	–	1	8	1	—	—
Thursday -	6	1	10	4	1	8	1½	8	1	–	6	1	8	1½	8	2	–	–	8	1	—	—
Friday - -	6	1	10	4	1	8	1½	8	1	–	6	1	8	1½	12	–	–	1	8	1	—	—
Saturday -	6	1	10	4	1	8	1½	8	1	–	6	1	8	1½	8	2	–	–	8	1	—	—

Remarks.—This diet is found sufficient generally to keep the prisoners in good health. Cases do sometimes occur of prisoners losing weight; when that is the case the surgeon orders them to have extra milk, or bread, or meat.

The porridge consists each pint: new milk ¼ pint, water ¾ pint, and oatmeal 1½ oz.

DEVON COUNTY PRISONS.

Devon Epiphany Sessions, 1851.

Ordered, That the following amended Dietary Table for the Prisoners in the *Devon* County Prisons be approved, and transmitted to the Secretary of State for confirmation.

By the Court,
Eales, Clerk of the Peace.

DIETARY.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast, Dinner, and Supper.		
		Males above 14 Years of Age.	Females and Children.
Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—			
Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of gruel - - - - -	1 pint of gruel.
	Dinner - -	1 lb. of bread - - - - -	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of gruel - - - -	1 pint of gruel.
Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding One Calendar Month:—			
Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread - -	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	12 oz. of bread - - - - -	8 oz. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread - -	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Prisoners of this class when employed at hard labour to have ⅔ pint of soup twice a week. Women in the laundry, 4 oz. of bread additional at dinner.

DEVON COUNTY PRISONS—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males above 14 Years of Age.	Females and Children.
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners for Terms exceeding One Calendar Month, and not exceeding Two Months :—			
Daily	Breakfast and Supper.	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	2 oz. of dressed meat, 1 lb. of potatoes	2 oz. of dressed meat, ¾ lb. of potatoes.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	⅔ pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes	⅔ pint of soup, ¾ lb. of potatoes.
Women in the laundry to have, in addition, 6 oz. of bread daily.			
Class 4.—Convicted Prisoners at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Two Months, and not exceeding Six Months; and Convicted Prisoners not at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Two Months :—			
Daily	Breakfast and Supper.	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
For four days	Dinner	3 oz. of dressed meat, 1 lb. of potatoes	2 oz. of dressed meat, 1 lb. of potatoes.
For three days	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes	⅔ pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Male prisoners at hard labour, and females employed in the laundry, 6 oz. additional bread at dinner.			
Class 5.—Prisoners at Hard Labour whose Sentences exceed Six Months :—			
Daily	Breakfast and Supper.	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
For four days	Dinner	4 oz. of dressed meat, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of dressed meat, 1 lb. of potatoes, 4 oz. of bread.
For three days	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 4 oz. of bread.

Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement to have the ordinary Diet of their respective Classes.

Prisoners before Trial, when the Period between Commitment and Trial,

Shall not exceed one calendar month - as Class 3.
Shall exceed one calendar month, but shall not exceed four months - as Class 4, with extra bread.
Shall exceed four months - as Class 5.

Misdemeanants of the First Division, the same as Prisoners before Trial.

Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days :—1 lb. of bread per diem.

Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provisions of 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, s. 42 :—The diet of Class 2.

Debtors who do not Maintain themselves :—The diet of Class 4, with extra bread.

Debtors Committed under the 8th and 9th Vict. c. 127, and the 9th and 10th Vict. c. 95:

If for terms not exceeding six weeks - the diet of Class 3.
If committed for longer terms - the diet of Class 4.

Note.—Four oz. of split peas, made into a pudding, may be substituted for 1 lb. of potatoes occasionally, but that change shall not be made more than three times a week.

The soup to contain, per pint, 2 oz. of raw meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint, and be seasoned with salt.

I hereby certify the foregoing amended Dietary as proper to be adopted in the prisons for the county of Devon.

Whitehall, 24 January 1851. *G. Grey.*

DORSET COUNTY GAOL.

DIETARY ordered by the Justices, assembled at the Easter Quarter Sessions, 1850.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	MALES.	FEMALES.
CLASS 1.—All Prisoners not exceeding One Month:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, 1 pint of soup per week.

CLASS 2.—Prisoners for Hard Labour exceeding One Month, but not exceeding Three; Prisoners in custody for Trial; Prisoners in custody for Time (without Hard Labour) exceeding One Month:—

Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Four Days	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	1 pint of soup, 4 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
Three Days	Dinner	12 oz. of bread, 2 oz. of cheese	8 oz. of bread, 2 oz. of cheese.
Daily	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

CLASS 3.—Prisoners for Hard Labour for Periods exceeding Three Months:—

Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Four Days	Dinner	1½ pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	1 pint of soup, 4 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
Three Days	Dinner	12 oz. of bread, 3 oz. of cheese	8 oz. of bread, 2 oz. of cheese.
Daily	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Prisoners under 14 years of age, to have the same dietary as the females.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 oz. of barley or rice, and ½ oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt, and to be thickened with 1 oz. of oatmeal.

The gruel to contain 1½ oz. of oatmeal per pint, and to be seasoned with salt.

S. V. Lawrance, Governor.

DURHAM COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

DIETARIES.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Class 1:			
Sunday	1 pint of gruel	16 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel.
Monday	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Tuesday	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Wednesday	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Thursday	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Friday	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Saturday	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Class 2:			
Sunday	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
Monday	ditto	12 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup	ditto.
Tuesday	ditto	12 oz. of bread	ditto.
Wednesday	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Thursday	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Friday	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Saturday	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Class 3:			
Sunday	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	8 oz. of bread, 16 oz. of potatoes	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
Monday	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup	ditto.
Tuesday	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 16 oz. of potatoes	ditto.
Wednesday	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup	ditto.
Thursday	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 16 oz. of potatoes	ditto.
Friday	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup	ditto.
Saturday	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 16 oz. of potatoes	ditto.
Class 4:			
Sunday	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	6 oz. of bread, 16 oz. of potatoes; 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
Monday	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup	ditto.
Tuesday	ditto	6 oz. of bread, 16 oz. of potatoes; 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone.	ditto.
Wednesday	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup	ditto.
Thursday	ditto	6 oz. of bread, 16 oz. of potatoes; 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone.	ditto.
Friday	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup	ditto.
Saturday	ditto	6 oz. of bread, 16 oz. of potatoes; 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone.	ditto.
Class 5:			
Sunday	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	8 oz. of bread, 16 oz. of potatoes; 4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
Monday	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes, 1 pint of soup.	ditto.
Tuesday	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 16 oz. of potatoes; 4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone.	ditto.
Wednesday	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes, 1 pint of soup.	ditto.
Thursday	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 16 oz. of potatoes; 4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone.	ditto.
Friday	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes, 1 pint of soup.	ditto.
Saturday	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 16 oz. of potatoes; 4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone.	ditto.

Terms of Imprisonment.

Class 1—Not exceeding 14 days.
" 2—Fourteen days, and not exceeding one month.
" 3—Exceeding one month, but not more than six months, and prisoners for trial.
" 4—Exceeding six months and under 12 months, and destitute debtors.
" 5—Exceeding 12 months.

Remarks.—Females and boys under 14 years of age to have 6 oz. of bread each meal. The gruel to contain 3 oz. of oatmeal per pint. The soup to contain, per pint, 4 oz. of uncooked meat, 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, 1 ½ oz. of peas, and 1 oz. of onions, with pepper and salt.

ESSEX—COUNTY GAOL, SPRINGFIELD.

RETURN of the DIETARY Sanctioned for PRISONERS in the said Gaol, specifying the Classes, and the Diet of each Class on each Day of the Week.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	MALES.	FEMALES.
CLASS 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
CLASS 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, 1 pint of soup per week.			
CLASS 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, and not more than Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Thursday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
CLASS 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
CLASS 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Breakfast	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. molasses or sugar; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

CLASS 6.—Prisoners Sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—Males and Females, the ordinary diet of their respective classes.

ESSEX—COUNTY GAOL, SPRINGFIELD—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.

Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 8.—Destitute Debtors:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per diem.

Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provisions of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:—

Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	8 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Ingredients of Soup and Gruel:—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. In seasons when the potato crop has failed, 4 oz. of split peas, made into a pudding, may be occasionally substituted, but the change must not be made more than twice in each week. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as Females.

Recommended 10 December 1849, by the Secretary of State, adopted by the Court of Quarter Sessions, and approved by the Secretary of State.

7 March 1857. *Thomas C. Neale*, Governor.

ESSEX—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, ILFORD.

DIETARIES.—1850.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.

Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—

Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—

Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz of bread.

Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, 1 pint of soup per week.

ESSEX—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, ILFORD—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Four Months :—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Thursday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. bread.
Tuesday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
Class 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months :—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months :—			
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Breakfast	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Class 6.—Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—Males and Females, the ordinary diet of their respective Classes.

Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division who do not maintain themselves :—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 8.—Destitute Debtors:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

ESSEX—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, ILFORD—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per diem.			
Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provision of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:—			
Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread - -	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	8 oz. of bread - - - - -	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread - -	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Ingredients of Soup and Gruel.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone, 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. In seasons when the potato crop has failed, 4 oz. of split peas, made into a pudding, may be occasionally substituted, but the change must not be made more than twice in each week. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as females.

Recommended by the Secretary of State, and adopted by the Quarter Sessions.

By Order of the Visiting Justices,
John Anderson, Governor.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY PRISONS.

The following are the prescribed Rates of Diet for the Prisons of the County of *Gloucester*, approved by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, 14 July 1851.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Ten Days:—			
Daily - - -	Breakfast -	8 oz. of bread - - - -	6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	8 oz. of bread - - - -	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper - -	8 oz. of bread - - - -	6 oz. of bread.
Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Ten Days, and not exceeding One Month:—			
Daily - - -	Breakfast -	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel - -	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
	Dinner - -	8 oz. of bread - - - -	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper - -	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel -	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding One Month, but not more than Six Weeks; and convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding One Month, but not more than Four Months:—			
Daily - - -	Breakfast -	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel - -	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
	Dinner - -	8 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes -	6 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes.
Tuesday - -	Dinner - -	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone -	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone.
Saturday - -			
Daily - - -	Supper - -	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel - -	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY PRISONS—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	—	Males.	Females.
Class 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Daily - - -	Breakfast -	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel - -	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
	Dinner -	8 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone - -	6 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone.
	Supper -	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel - -	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Daily - - -	Breakfast -	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel - -	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
	Dinner -	8 oz. of bread, 1 pound of potatoes, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone.	6 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone.
	Supper -	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel - -	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
Class 6.—Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—The ordinary Diet of their respective Classes.			
Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division who do not maintain themselves:—The same as Class 4.			
Class 8.—Destitute Debtors:—The same as Class 4.			
Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences, for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—One pound of bread per diem.			
Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provisions of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:—			
Daily - - -	Breakfast -	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel - -	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
	Dinner -	8 oz. of bread - - - - -	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper -	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel - -	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.

Note.—When potatoes cannot be obtained, or become deteriorated or scarce, rice to be substituted. Four oz. of uncooked rice are an equivalent to 1 lb. of potatoes. Where the Males have 4 oz. of rice, the Females will have 3. Boys under 14 years of age, to be placed on the same diet as Females. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint, seasoned with salt. For Supper on Sundays, at the County Prison, 1 oz. of cheese for Males, and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. for Females and Boys, in lieu of the gruel.

[It is only by this arrangement that the Cooks at the County Prison can ever attend Divine Service.]

GLOUCESTER—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, HORSLEY.

Dietaries sanctioned for Prisoners.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Remarks.
First Class:—				
Monday - -	8 oz. of bread -	8 oz. of bread - - - - - -	8 oz. of bread -	Where the men get 8 oz. of bread, the women get 6 oz.
Tuesday -				
Wednesday -				
Thursday -				
Friday - -				
Saturday -				
Sunday - -				

GLOUCESTER—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, HORSLEY—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Remarks.
SECOND CLASS:—				
Monday -	8 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of gruel.	8 oz. of bread - - - - - -	Same as breakfast	Where the men get 8 oz. of bread, the women get 6 oz.
Tuesday -				
Wednesday -				
Thursday -				
Friday - -				
Saturday -				
Sunday - -				
THIRD CLASS:—				
Monday -	- - -	8 oz. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread - - -	Same as breakfast	Same as above.
Tuesday -	- - -	8 oz. of potatoes, 3 oz. of meat, 8 oz. of bread		
Wednesday -	- - -	8 oz. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread - - -		
Thursday -	Same as above -	8 oz. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread - - -		
Friday - -	- - -	8 oz. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread - - -		
Saturday -	- - -	Same as Tuesday - - - - -		
Sunday - -	- - -	8 oz. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread - - -		
FOURTH CLASS:—				
Monday -	Same as above -	8 oz. of potatoes, 3 oz. of cooked meat, 8 oz. of bread.	Same as breakfast	Same as above.
Tuesday -				
Wednesday -				
Thursday -				
Friday - -				
Saturday -				
Sunday - -				
FIFTH CLASS:—				
Monday -	Same as above -	1 lb. of potatoes, 3 oz. of cooked meat, 8 oz. of bread.	Same as breakfast	Same as above.
Tuesday -				
Wednesday -				
Thursday -				
Friday - -				
Saturday -				
Sunday - -				

N.B.—Boys under 14 get 6 oz. of bread, where the men get 8 oz.

17 March 1857.

Thos. Shepherd, Governor.

GLOUCESTER—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, NORTHLEACH.

The following are the prescribed RATES of DIET, approved by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, 14 July 1851.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	MALES.	FEMALES.
CLASS 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Ten Days:—			
Daily - - -	Breakfast -	8 oz. of bread - - - - - -	6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	8 oz. of bread - - - - - -	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper - -	8 oz. of bread - - - - - -	6 oz. of bread.

GLOUCESTER—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, NORTHLEACH—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Ten Days, and not exceeding One Month:—			
Daily	Breakfast	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint gruel.
	Dinner	8 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding One Month, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding One Month, but not more than Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
Daily	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes.
Tuesday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone.
Daily	Supper	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
Class 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months; and convicted Prisoners not employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone.	6 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone.
	Supper	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone.	6 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone.
	Supper	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
Class 6.—Prisoners for Examination and Misdemeanants of the First Class, who do not maintain themselves:—The same as Class 4.			
Class 7.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per diem.			
Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provisions of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:—			
Daily	Breakfast	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
	Dinner	8 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.

Boys under 14 years of age, to be placed on the same diet as females.

The gruel to contain two ounces of oatmeal per pint, seasoned with salt.

C. Reeves, Keeper.

HEREFORD COUNTY GAOL.

RETURN of the DIETARIES sanctioned for PRISONERS in the above Gaol, specifying the Class and the Diet of each Class on each Day of the Week.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners for not exceeding Seven Days :—			
The whole week -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel - -	1 lb. of bread - - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners for Terms exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days :—			
The whole week -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	12 oz. of bread - - -	Same as Breakfast.
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners at Hard Labour, exceeding Twenty-one Days; or not at Hard Labour, exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Four Months :			
Sunday - - - Thursday - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread -	Same as Breakfast.
Tuesday - - Saturday - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	Same as Breakfast.
Monday - - Wednesday - - Friday - - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	Same as Breakfast.
Class 4.—Convicted Prisoners at Hard Labour, exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months; or not at Hard Labour, exceeding Four Months :—			
Sunday - - Tuesday - - Thursday - - Saturday - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	Same as Breakfast.
Monday - - Wednesday - - Friday - - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread -	Same as Breakfast.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners at Hard Labour, exceeding Four Months :—			
Sunday - - - Tuesday - - Thursday - - Saturday - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	Same as Breakfast.
Monday - - Wednesday - - Friday - - -	1 pint of cocoa, sweetened with sugar or treacle, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.

Class 6.—Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement :—The ordinary diet of their respective classes.

Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination before Trial :—The same as Class 4.

Class 8.—Destitute Debtors :—The same as Class 4.

Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days :—1 lb. of bread per diem.

Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms exceeding Three Days :—

Daily - - -	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread -	8 oz. of bread - - -	Same as Breakfast.

REMARKS.—No beer or spirits allowed to any of the classes except by order of the surgeon.
In all cases the females have 6 oz. of bread less per diem than males; and in 5th Class, 1 oz. of meat less, and ½ lb. of potatoes less per diem.

Hereford County Gaol, 11 March 1857. *James Corbett*, Acting Governor.

HERTFORD COUNTY PRISON.

DIETARY.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of milk porridge, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of milk porridge, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	6 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 4 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 4 oz. of bread.
Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of milk porridge, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of milk porridge, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of milk porridge, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of milk porridge, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Monday, Thursday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Class 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months; Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months; Prisoners for Examination or for Trial; and Misdemeanants of the First Division who do not maintain themselves; Destitute Debtors; Debtors committed for Fraud or Contempt of Court, under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, and 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, or under the Bankruptcy Laws; and Debtors remanded for Fraud under the Insolvent Laws:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of milk porridge, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of milk porridge, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of milk porridge, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of milk porridge, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	4 oz. of meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. bread.	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

HERTFORD COUNTY PRISON—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.

Class 6.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per diem.

Class 7.—Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provision of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:—

Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of milk porridge, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of milk porridge, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	8 oz. of bread - - - - - -	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread - -	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—The ordinary diet of their respective Classes.

Boys under 14 years of Age:—Same diet as Females.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of meat, without bone, 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain, per pint, 2 oz. of oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onion or leek, with salt. Milk porridge, per pint, ½ pint of new milk, ½ pint of water, ⅔ oz. of flour or oatmeal.

May, 1850.

HERTFORD—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION, ST. ALBAN'S.

DIETARY sanctioned for Prisoners, specifying the Class, and the Diet of each Class on each Day of the Week.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
Dietary of all Classes the First Week of Imprisonment:—					
Sunday - - -	12 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	12 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup.	- nil -	only when ordered by the Surgeon.	
Monday - - -	- - ditto - - -	12 oz. of bread - -			
Tuesday - - -	- - ditto - - -	12 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup.			
Wednesday - -	- - ditto - - -	12 oz. of bread - -			
Thursday - - -	- - ditto - - -	12 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup.			
Friday - - -	- - ditto - - -	12 oz. of bread - -			
Saturday - - -	- - ditto - - -	12 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup.			
Males for Hard Labour, after First Week of Imprisonment:—					
Sunday - - -	16 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	16 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup.	- nil -	only when ordered by the Surgeon.	
Monday - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -			
Tuesday - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -			
Wednesday - -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -			
Thursday - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -			
Friday - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -			
Saturday - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -			

(*continued*)

HERTFORD—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION, ST. ALBAN'S—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
MALES not sentenced to Hard Labour, after First Week of Imprisonment:—					
Sunday	12 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	12 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup.	nil	only when ordered by the Surgeon.	
Monday	ditto	12 oz. of bread			
Tuesday	ditto	12 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup.			
Wednesday	ditto	12 oz. of bread			
Thursday	ditto	12 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup.			
Friday	ditto	12 oz. of bread			
Saturday	ditto	12 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup.			

Females not sentenced to hard labour, same diet as males not sentenced to hard labour.

FEMALES sentenced to Hard Labour, after First Week of Imprisonment:—

Sunday	12 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	12 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup.	nil	only when ordered by the Surgeon.	
Monday	ditto	ditto			
Tuesday	ditto	ditto			
Wednesday	ditto	ditto			
Thursday	ditto	ditto			
Friday	ditto	ditto			
Saturday	ditto	ditto			

13 March 1857.

Jno. Drayton, Governor.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY GAOL.

RETURN of the DIETARIES sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for PRISONERS in the said County Gaol, specifying the Classes and the Diet of each Class on each Day.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
Class 1: Each day in the week	10 oz. of bread	11 oz. of bread	11 oz. of bread	none	none.
Class 2: Each day in the week	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	8 oz. of bread	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	none	none.
Class 3: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday	ditto	1 lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	ditto	none	none.
Monday, Friday	ditto	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread.	ditto		
Saturday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	ditto		
Class 4: Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday	ditto	1 lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	ditto	none	none.
Monday, Friday	ditto	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread.	ditto		
Wednesday, Saturday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	ditto		

HUNTINGDON COUNTY GAOL—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
Class 5:					
Sunday - - Thursday - -	10 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	1 ½ lb. of potatoes, 11 oz. of bread.	11 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	none -	none.
Monday - - Wednesday - - Friday - -	- - ditto - -	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. potatoes, 11 oz. of bread.	- - - -		
Tuesday - - Saturday - -	- - ditto - -	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 11 oz. of bread.	- - - -		
Females and Juveniles of this Class:—					
Sunday - - Thursday - -	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	1 lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	none -	none.
Monday - - Wednesday - - Friday - -	- - ditto - -	4 oz. of cooked meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	- - - -		
Tuesday - - Saturday - -	- - ditto - -	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	- - - -		

Prisoners under punishment for prison offences for any period not exceeding three days by keeper's order, 1 lb. of bread per day.

The gruel contains 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint, and sweetened alternately with ¾ oz. of molasses per pint; also when the quantity exceeds 50 pints 1 ½ oz. of meal per pint. The soup contains 3 oz. of meat, 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of rice, 1 oz. of onions.

10 March 1857.

Geo. Hulme,
Governor.

KENT—COUNTY PRISONS AT MAIDSTONE.

RETURN of the DIETARIES sanctioned for PRISONERS in the Kent County Prisons at *Maidstone*, specifying the Classes and the Diet of each Class on each Day of the Week.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	MALES, (Adults and Juveniles).	FEMALES, (Adults and Juveniles).
DIETARY, No. 1.—For Convicted Prisoners confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—			
Sunday - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of gruel - - - -	1 pint of gruel.
	Dinner - -	1 lb. of bread - - - -	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of gruel - - - -	1 pint of gruel.
Monday - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of gruel - - - -	1 pint of gruel.
	Dinner - -	1 lb. of bread - - - -	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of gruel - - - -	1 pint of gruel.
Tuesday - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of gruel - - - -	1 pint of gruel.
	Dinner - -	1 lb. of bread - - - -	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of gruel - - - -	1 pint of gruel.
Wednesday - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of gruel - - - -	1 pint of gruel.
	Dinner - -	1 lb. of bread - - - -	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of gruel - - - -	1 pint of gruel.
Thursday - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of gruel - - - -	1 pint of gruel.
	Dinner - -	1 lb. of bread - - - -	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of gruel - - - -	1 pint of gruel.
Friday - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of gruel - - - -	1 pint of gruel.
	Dinner - -	1 lb. of bread - - - -	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of gruel - - - -	1 pint of gruel.
Saturday - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of gruel - - - -	1 pint of gruel.
	Dinner - -	1 lb. of bread - - - -	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of gruel - - - -	1 pint of gruel.

No beer or spirits.

(*continued*)

KENT—COUNTY PRISONS AT MAIDSTONE—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males (Adults).	Females, And Boys under 14 Years of Age.

Dietary, No. 2.—For Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—

Sunday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Wednesday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Thursday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Friday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Saturday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

No beer or spirits.

Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, one pint of soup weekly.

Dietary, No. 3.—For Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks, and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Four Months:—

Sunday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread	1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Wednesday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread	1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Thursday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Friday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread	1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Saturday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, ½ lb of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

No beer or spirits.

KENT—COUNTY PRISONS AT MAIDSTONE—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males (Adults).	Females, And Boys under 14 Years of Age.

Dietary, No. 4.—For Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months, and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months; Prisoners for Examination; those before Trial; Witnesses on behalf of the Crown; Deserters awaiting a Route; Prisoners for want of Sureties, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves:—

Sunday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread	3 oz. of cooked meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Wednesday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Thursday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Friday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Saturday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

No beer or spirits.

Dietary, No. 5.—For Convicted Prisoners employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—

Sunday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	4 oz. of cooked meat, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint or gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday	Breakfast	1 pint of cocoa, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of cocoa, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	4 oz. of cooked meat, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Wednesday	Breakfast	1 pint of cocoa, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of cocoa, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Thursday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	4 oz. of cooked meat, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Friday	Breakfast	1 pint of cocoa, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of cocoa, 6 oz of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Saturday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	4 oz. of cooked meat, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

No beer or spirits.

KENT—COUNTY PRISONS AT MAIDSTONE—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Dietary for Debtors who do not maintain themselves:			
Sunday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Wednesday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Thursday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Friday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Saturday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

No beer or spirits.

For prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding three days, one pound of bread per diem.

For prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provision of the 42d section of the Gaol Act:—Males (adults), one pound and a half of bread and two pints of gruel daily; boys (under 14 years of age) and females, 18 oz. of bread and two pints of gruel daily.

For prisoners sentenced by courts to solitary confinement, the ordinary diet of their respective classes.

The gruel contains 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint, and, alternate days, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt.

The soup contains per pint 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone, 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The cocoa is made of ¾ oz. of cocoa per pint, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar.

KENT—SAINT AUGUSTINE'S PRISONS, CANTERBURY.

DIETARIES OF PRISONERS.

Days of Week.	Number of Class.	Males and Females.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Monday	1	M.	1 pint of gruel	16 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel.
		F.	ditto	ditto	ditto.
	2	M.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
		F.	ditto	6 oz. ditto	ditto.
Wednesday	3	M.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	8 oz. of bread, 16 oz. of potatoes.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
		F.	ditto	6 oz. ditto ditto	ditto.

KENT—SAINT AUGUSTINE'S PRISONS, CANTERBURY—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	Number of Class.	Males and Females.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Monday - Wednesday - Friday -	4	M.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
		F.	6 oz. ditto - - ditto -	6 oz. ditto - - ditto -	6 oz. ditto - - ditto.
	5	M.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of cocoa	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup, 16 oz. of potatoes.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
		F.	6 oz. ditto - - ditto -	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of potatoes.	6 oz. ditto - - ditto.
Tuesday - Saturday -	1	M.	1 pint of gruel - - -	16 oz. of bread - - -	1 pint of gruel.
		F.	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto.
	2	M.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	12 oz. of bread - - -	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
		F.	- - ditto - - ditto -	6 oz. ditto - - -	- - ditto - - ditto.
	3	M.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	8 oz. of bread, 3 oz. of meat, 8 oz. of potatoes.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
		F.	- - ditto - - ditto -	6 oz. of bread, 3 oz. of meat, 8 oz. of potatoes.	- - ditto - - ditto.
	4	M.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	8 oz. of bread, 3 oz. of meat, 8 oz. of potatoes.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
		F.	6 oz. ditto - - ditto -	6 oz. of bread, 3 oz. of meat, 8 oz. of potatoes.	6 oz. ditto - - ditto.
	5	M.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	6 oz. of bread, 4 oz. of meat, 16 oz. of potatoes.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
		F.	6 oz. ditto - - ditto -	6 oz. of bread, 3 oz. of meat, 8 oz. of potatoes.	6 oz. ditto - - ditto.
Sunday - - Thursday -	1	M.	1 pint of gruel - - -	16 oz. of bread - - -	1 pint of gruel.
		F.	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto.
	2	M.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	12 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
		F.	- - ditto - - ditto -	6 oz. ditto - - ditto -	- - ditto - - ditto.
	3	M.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
		F.	- - ditto - - ditto -	6 oz. ditto - - ditto -	- - ditto - - ditto.
	4	M.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	8 oz. of bread, 3 oz. of meat, 8 oz. of potatoes.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
		F.	6 oz. ditto - - ditto -	6 oz. of bread, 3 oz. of meat, 8 oz. of potatoes.	6 oz. ditto - - ditto.
	5	M.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	6 oz. of bread, 4 oz. of meat, 16 oz. of potatoes.	8 oz. ditto - - ditto.
		F.	6 oz. ditto - - ditto -	6 oz. of bread, 3 oz. of meat, 8 oz. of potatoes.	6 oz. ditto - - ditto.

Thomas Taylor, Deputy-Governor.

LANCASTER—LANCASTER CASTLE.

The following are the prescribed Rates of Diet:—

Days of the Week	Breakfast, Dinner, and Supper.		
		Males.	Females.
Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—			
Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel - - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Dinner - -	1 lb. of bread - - - - -	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel - - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

LANCASTER—LANCASTER CASTLE—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, 1 pint of soup per week.			
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour, for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour, for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Thursday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cookedmeat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread; ½ lb. of potatoes.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes Or 1 pint of gruel when potatoes cannot be obtained.	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes. Or 1 pint of gruel when potatoes cannot be obtained.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
Class 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour, for Terms exceeding Six Weeks but not more than Four Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Breakfast	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Class 6.—Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—The ordinary diet of their respective classes.			
Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division who do not maintain themselves:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.			

LANCASTER—LANCASTER CASTLE—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	—	Males.	Females.

Class 8.—Destitute Debtors:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences, for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per diem.

Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provisions of the 42d section of the Gaol Act:—

Daily - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread - -	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	8 oz. of bread - - - - -	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread - -	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. In seasons when the potato crop has failed, 4 oz. of split peas made into a pudding may be occasionally substituted; but the change must not be made more than twice in each week. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as Females.

James Hansbrow, Keeper.

7 March 1857.

LANCASTER—KIRKDALE GAOL.

Dietary of Prisoners:

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	—	Males.	Females.

Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—

Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel - - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Dinner - -	1 lb. of bread - - - - -	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel - - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—

Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	12 oz. of bread - - - - -	6 oz. of bread.
		1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
	Supper - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Four Months:—

Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday - - } Thursday - - }	Dinner - -	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread - -	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday - - } Saturday - - }	Dinner - -	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes.
Monday - - Wednesday - - } Friday - - }	Dinner - -	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes - -	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Daily - - -	Supper - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

(*continued*)

LANCASTER—KIRKDALE GAOL—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 4.—Exceeding Six Weeks and not exceeding Four Months' Hard Labour, and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months.—No. 7. Examination or Trial.—No. 8. Debtors Destitute :—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Class 5.—Prisoners at Hard Labour exceeding Four Months :—			
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Breakfast	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Class 6.—Prisoners sentenced by the Court to Solitary Confinement :—The ordinary diet of their class.			
Class 9.—Punishment Diet, 42d Section Gaol Act :—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	8 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Not exceeding 3 days		1 lb. of bread per day	1 lb. of bread per day.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. In seasons when the potato crop has failed, 4 oz. of split peas made into a pudding may be occasionally substituted; but the change must not be made more than twice in each week. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as Females.

E. G. Gibbs,
Governor.

7 March 1857.

LANCASTER HOUSE OF CORRECTION, PRESTON.

DIETARY.

JUVENILES, UNDER 13 YEARS OF AGE

Days of the Week.		MALES. Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Gruel.	Soup.	FEMALES. Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Gruel.	Soup.
		oz.	*oz.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*pint.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*pint.*
Sunday - Wednesday	Breakfast and Supper -	4	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	1	–
	Dinner - - -	–	4	8	–	–	–	–	4	8	–	–	–
Monday - Thursday	Breakfast and Supper -	4	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	1	–
	Dinner - - -	4	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	1
Tuesday - Friday	Breakfast and Supper -	4	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	1	–
	Dinner - - -	–	–	8	1	–	–	–	–	8	1	–	–
Saturday -	Breakfast and Supper -	4	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	1	–
	Dinner - - -	4	4	–	–	–	1	4	4	–	–	–	1
	Per Week - -	68	12	32	2	14	3	68	12	32	2	14	3

	MALES. *lbs.*	MALES. *oz.*	FEMALES. *lbs.*	FEMALES. *oz.*
Bread - - - -	4	4	4	4
Meat - - - -	–	12	–	12
Potatoes - - - -	2	–	2	–
Cheese - - - -	–	2	–	2
Gruel - - - -	18	8	18	8
Soup - - - -	4	11	4	11

Each per week, in lbs.

MALES. 30 *lbs.* 5 *oz.*

FEMALES. 30 *lbs.* 5 *oz.*

BOTH CLASSES.

Daily average - - 4 *lbs.* $5\frac{2}{7}$ *oz.*

MIDDLE, UNDER 17 YEARS OF AGE.

Days of the Week.		MALES. Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Gruel.	Soup.	FEMALES. Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Gruel.	Soup.
		oz.	*oz.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*pint.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*pint.*
Sunday - Wednesday	Breakfast and Supper -	6	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	–	–	1	–
	Dinner - - -	6	4	8	–	–	–	6	4	8	–	–	–
Monday - Thursday	Breakfast and Supper -	6	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	–	–	1	–
	Dinner - - -	6	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	1
Tuesday - Friday	Breakfast and Supper -	6	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	–	–	1	–
	Dinner - - -	6	–	8	1	–	–	6	–	8	1	–	–
Saturday -	Breakfast and Supper -	6	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	–	–	1	–
	Dinner - - -	6	4	–	–	–	1	6	4	–	–	–	1
	Per Week - -	140	12	32	2	14	3	140	12	32	2	14	3

	MALES. *lbs.*	MALES. *oz.*	FEMALES. *lbs.*	FEMALES. *oz.*
Bread - - - -	8	12	8	12
Meat - - - -	–	12	–	12
Potatoes - - - -	2	–	2	–
Cheese - - - -	–	2	–	2
Gruel - - - -	18	8	18	8
Soup - - - -	4	11	4	11

Each per week, in lbs.

MALES. 34 *lbs.* 13 *oz.*

FEMALES. 34 *lbs.* 13 *oz.*

BOTH CLASSES.

Daily average - - 4 *lbs.* $13\frac{4}{7}$ *oz.*

LANCASTER—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, PRESTON—*continued.*

ADULTS, ABOVE 17 YEARS.

Days of the Week.		MALES. Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Gruel.	Soup.	FEMALES. Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Gruel.	Soup.
		oz.	*oz.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*pint.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*pint.*
Sunday - - Wednesday - -	Breakfast and Supper -	$6\frac{2}{3}$	–	–	–	2	–	$6\frac{2}{3}$	–	–	–	1	–
	Dinner - - -	$6\frac{2}{3}$	4	16	–	–	–	$6\frac{2}{3}$	4	8	–	–	–
Monday - - Thursday - -	Breakfast and Supper -	$6\frac{2}{3}$	–	–	–	2	–	$6\frac{2}{3}$	–	–	–	1	–
	Dinner - - -	$6\frac{2}{3}$	–	–	–	–	2	$6\frac{2}{3}$	–	–	–	–	1
Tuesday - - Friday - -	Breakfast and Supper -	$6\frac{2}{3}$	–	–	–	2	–	$6\frac{2}{3}$	–	–	–	1	–
	Dinner - - -	$6\frac{2}{3}$	–	16	2	–	–	$6\frac{2}{3}$	–	8	2	–	–
Saturday - -	Breakfast and Supper -	$6\frac{2}{3}$	–	–	–	2	–	$6\frac{2}{3}$	–	–	–	1	–
	Dinner - - -	$6\frac{2}{3}$	4	–	–	–	2	$6\frac{2}{3}$	4	–	–	–	1
	Per Week - -	140	12	64	4	28	6	140	12	32	4	14	3

	MALES. *lbs.*	MALES. *oz.*	FEMALES. *lbs.*	FEMALES. *oz.*
Bread - - - -	8	12	8	12
Meat - - - -	–	12	–	12
Potatoes - - - -	4	–	2	–
Cheese - - - -	–	4	–	4
Gruel - - - -	35	14	17	15
Soup - - - - -	8	10	4	5

Each per week, in lbs.

MALES.	FEMALES.
58 *lbs.* 4 *oz.*	34 *lbs.* 1 *oz.*

	MALES.	FEMALES.
Daily average - -	8 *lbs.* $5\frac{1}{7}$ *oz.*	4 *lbs.* $13\frac{5}{7}$ *oz.*

SUMMARY COMMITTALS.

Boys and Girls, 7 days and under, 12 oz. of bread per diem.
Men and Women do. 20 do. do.
Boys and Girls, 14 do. half rations, 2d Class (middle).
Men and Women, first month, do. Adult Class.
Itch Patients, 12 oz. of bread per diem.

$2\frac{1}{4}$ ounces of meal is allowed for every quart of gruel. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of peas is allowed for every quart of soup, to which is added every Saturday, 4 ounces of meat, which makes the soup into stew.

N.B.—After the first three months imprisonment, all above 17 years of age may receive, at the discretion of the Governor and Surgeon, an extra allowance of bread, such additional allowance not to exceed 10 ounces per diem; and they may at any time, when they deem it expedient, remove from one class to another, being a higher one; reporting all such changes to the Visiting Justices.

W. Martin, Governor.

LANCASTER—NEW BAILEY PRISON, SALFORD.

TABLE OF DIETARIES.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding One Calendar Month:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, 1 pint of soup per week. Women in the laundry and wash-house, 4 oz. of bread additional at dinner.			
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding One Calendar Month, and not exceeding Two Calendar Months' Hard Labour; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding One Calendar Month, but not more than Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Thursday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
Class 4.—Convicted Prisoners Eemployed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Two Months, but not more than Six Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months. If the Prisoner has been more than Six Weeks in Gaol, awaiting Trial, that period will be added to the Term of Imprisonment sentenced, and if the whole exceeds Six Months, the Prisoner will be placed on the 5th Class Diet:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.

LANCASTER—NEW BAILEY PRISON, SALFORD—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
Class 6.—Prisoners Sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—Males and Females, the ordinary diet of their respective classes.			
Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, Deserters awaiting Route, and Misdemeanants of the First Division who do not maintain themselves:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.			
Class 8.—Destitute Debtors from the County Courts:—Males and Females, for the first 21 days the diet of Class 3; after 21 days, the diet of Class 4.			
Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per diem.			
Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences under the Provisions of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	8 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 2½ oz. of cooked meat without bone, 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint, and seasoned with salt. In seasons when the potato crop has failed, 4 oz. of split peas made into a pudding may be occasionally substituted, but the change shall not be made more than thrice in each week; also extra bread if necessary, in lieu of potatoes, at the rate of 8 oz. of bread for 1 lb. of potatoes. The potatoes on all occasions to be weighed in their raw state, after they have been washed. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as Females.

Salford Quarter Sessions, 10 January 1853.—Approved by the Court.

J. Fred. Foster, Chairman.

The foregoing Dietary having been submitted to me, I hereby certify the same as proper to be adopted in the House of Correction at Salford, in the County of Lancaster.

Whitehall, 21 January 1853. *Palmerston.*

The above detailed Dietary is strictly adhered to in this Gaol.

7 March 1857. *J. H. Mitchell*, Governor.

LEICESTER COUNTY GAOL.

RETURN of the DIETARY sanctioned by Government for CONVICTS in this Gaol.

DAYS OF WEEK.	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.	BEER.	SPIRITS.
Every day in the Week	- - ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, made with 2 oz. of milk and 6 drachms of molasses into ¾ pint of liquid cocoa; 8 oz. of bread.	- - 4 oz. of meat, weighed when cooked, without bone; ½ pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, weighed when boiled; 6 oz. of bread.	- - 1 pint of gruel, sweetened with 6 drachms of molasses; 6 oz. of bread.	—	—

REMARKS.

Soup made with liquor of meat of the same day, strengthened by 3 ox heads to 100 pints; barley, pepper, and carrots added, and a seasoning of onions. Gruel, 1½ ounces of oatmeal to 1 pint. A liberal allowance of salt.

8 March 1857.

RETURN of the DIETARY sanctioned for PRISONERS in this Gaol, specifying the Classes and the Diet of each Class on each Day of the Week.

DAYS of WEEK.	ADULT MALES.			FEMALES, and BOYS under 14 Years of Age.		
	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
1st Class: Every day in the week.	1 pint of gruel -	1 lb. of bread -	1 pint of gruel -	1 pint of gruel -	1 lb. of bread -	1 pint of gruel.
2d Class: Every day in the week.	- - 1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	12 oz. of bread -	- - 1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	- - 1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread -	- - 1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
3d Class: Sunday - Thursday	- - 1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	- - 1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	- - 1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	- - 1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	- - 1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	- - 1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday - Saturday	- - ditto - -	- - 3 oz. of meat, 8 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes.	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - 3 oz. of meat, 6 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes.	- - ditto.
Monday - Wednesday - Friday -	- - ditto - -	- - 8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - 6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	- - ditto.
4th Class: Sunday - Thursday	- - 1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	- - 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	- - 1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	- - 1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	- - 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	- - 1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday Saturday	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto.
Monday - Wednesday - Friday -	- - ditto - -	- - 1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - 1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	- - ditto.
5th Class: Sunday - Tuesday - Thursday - Saturday	- - 1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	- - 4 oz. of meat, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	- - 1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	- - 1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	- - 3 oz. of meat, 8 oz. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	- - 1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday - Wednesday - Friday -	- - 1 pint of cocoa, 8 oz. of bread.	- - 1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	- - ditto - -	- - 1 pint of cocoa, 6 oz. of bread.	- - 1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	- - ditto.

REMARKS.

The second-class prisoners receive, in addition, 1 pint of soup per week if at hard labour.

The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt.

When potatoes fail, 4 oz. of split peas, made into a pudding, may be substituted, not oftener than twice in one week.

9 March 1857. *H. Musson*, Governor.

LINCOLN CASTLE.

RETURN of the DIETARIES in use in the County Gaol, *Lincoln*.

Prisoners before and after Trial, for further Examination; Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves; Destitute Debtors; Prisoners sentenced by the Court to Solitary Confinement, and Debtors of the Third Class.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Males:			
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.
Females:			
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

PRISONERS in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provisions of the 42d section of the Gaol Act:—

Males:			
Daily	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread.
Females:			
Daily	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

REMARKS.

Beer and spirits only allowed on medical grounds.

The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone, 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, to contain 1½ oz. of oatmeal per pint, and 2 oz. per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt.

Prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding three days, 1 lb. of bread per diem.

7 February 1857. *J. Foster*, Governor.

LINCOLN--COUNTY GAOL, LOUTH.

RETURN of the DIETARIES sanctioned for PRISONERS.

Day of Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—			
Monday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 lb. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Tuesday	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Wednesday	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Thursday	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Friday	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Saturday	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Sunday	ditto	ditto	ditto.

LINCOLN—COUNTY GAOL, LOUTH—*continued.*

Day of Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—			
Monday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	12 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Wednesday	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Thursday	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Friday	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Saturday	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Sunday	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour have 1 pint of soup per week.			
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour, for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Four Months:—			
Monday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday	ditto	3 oz. of cooked beef, without bone, ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. bread	ditto.
Wednesday	ditto	1 lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread	ditto.
Thursday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	ditto.
Friday	ditto	1 lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread	ditto.
Saturday	ditto	3 oz. of cooked beef, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	ditto.
Sunday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	ditto.
Class 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour, for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Monday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.
Tuesday	ditto	3 oz. of cooked beef, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	ditto.
Wednesday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	ditto.
Thursday	ditto	3 oz. of cooked beef, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	ditto.
Friday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	ditto.
Saturday	ditto	3 oz. of cooked beef, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	ditto.
Sunday	ditto	ditto	ditto.

LINCOLN—COUNTY GAOL, LOUTH—*continued.*

Day of Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months :—			
Monday	1 pint of cocoa, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.
Tuesday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	4 oz. of cooked beef, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto.
Wednesday	1 pint of cocoa, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto.
Thursday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	4 oz. of cooked beef, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto.
Friday	1 pint of cocoa, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto.
Saturday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	4 oz. of cooked beef, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto.
Sunday	ditto	ditto	ditto.

Class 6.—Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement :—The ordinary Diet of their respective Classes.

Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, and Misdemeanors of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves :—The same as Class 4.

Class 8.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days :—1 lb. of bread per diem.

Class 9.—Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provisions of the 42d section of the Gaol Act :—

Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	8 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of rice, 1 oz. of onions, pepper and salt.
The gruel contains 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint, sweetened on alternate days with $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of sugar, and salt.
The cocoa contains, per pint, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of cocoa nibs, sweetened with $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of sugar.

Boys under 14 years of age have, in their respective classes, only 6 oz. bread with each meal.

14 March 1857.

John Joseph Brian, Governor.

LINCOLN—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, SPILSBY.

A Scale of Dietaries sanctioned for Prisoners in the above House of Correction, specifying the Classes and the Diet of each Class on each Day of the Week, adopted at the January Sessions, 1850.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, one pint of soup per week.			
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Thursday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
Class 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as at Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.

LINCOLN—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, SPILSBY—*continued.*

BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.

Days of the Week.	——	Males.	Females.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Sunday, Tuesda, Thursday, Saturday	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Breakfast	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Class 6.—Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—Males and Females, the ordinary diet of their respective classes.

Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 8.—Destitute Debtors:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences, for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per diem.

Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provision of the 42d section of the Gaol Act:—

Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	8 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone, 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. In seasons when the potato crop has failed, 4 oz. of split peas, made into a pudding, may be occasionally substituted, but the change must not be made more than twice in each week. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as Females.

Robert M'Intosh, Governor.

LINCOLN—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, KIRTON.

RETURN of the DIETARIES sanctioned by the Secretary of State for PRISONERS, specifying the Class and the Diet of each Class on each Day of the Week.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	MALES.	FEMALES.

CLASS 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—

Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

CLASS 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—

Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

CLASS 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Four Months:—

Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday Thursday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of beef, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of beef, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
Monday Wednesday Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.

CLASS 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—

Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday Tuesday Thursday Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of beef, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of beef, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday Wednesday Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.

LINCOLN—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, KIRTON.—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Sunday - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday - -			
Thursday - -	Dinner - -	4 oz. of beef, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of beef, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Saturday - -			
Monday - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses; 6 oz. of bread.
Wednesday - -			
Friday - - -	Dinner - -	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily - - -	Supper - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of rice, and 1 oz. of onions, with pepper and salt. The gruel contains, per pint, 2 oz. of oatmeal, which is on alternate days sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses, and seasoned with salt. Boys under 14 years of age receive the same diet as Females.

Beer and spirits are only used in case of sickness by order of the Surgeon.

The whole of the food is of good quality.

Prisoners charged with being deserters, and awaiting a route, receive the 4th Class Diet.

9 March 1857. *Jos. Snow*, Governor.

LINCOLN—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, FALKINGHAM.

DIETARIES.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 1.—Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Three Days:—			
Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel - - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Dinner - -	1 lb. of bread - - - - -	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel - - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Three Days, and not exceeding Fourteen Days:—			
Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	12 oz. of bread - - - - -	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, 1 pint of soup per week.

LINCOLN-HOUSE OF CORRECTION, FALKINGHAM—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 3.—Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Fourteen Days, but not more than Six Weeks:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Thursday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of gruel when potatoes cannot be obtained.	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of gruel when potatoes cannot be obtained.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
Class 4.—Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more Three Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
Class 5.—Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Three months:—			
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Breakfast	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Class 6.—Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Periods exceeding Fourteen Days:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 7.—Prisoners Sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 8.—Prisoners for Examination before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

LINCOLN-HOUSE OF CORRECTION, FALKINGHAM—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.

Class 9.—Destitute Debtors :—Debtors are not confined in this House of Correction.

Class 10.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences, for Terms not exceeding Three Days :—1 lb. of bread per diem.

Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the Provisions of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:

Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	8 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, to contain 1½ oz. of oatmeal per pint, and 2 oz. per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt.

Maurice Peter Moore, Clerk of the Peace.

The foregoing Dietaries for the House of Correction at Falkingham, I hereby certify as proper to be enforced.

Whitehall, 19 May 1843. *J. R. G. Graham.*

LINCOLN—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, SPALDING.

RETURN of the Dietaries sanctioned for Prisoners.

Days of Week.	Breakfast.		Dinner.				Supper.		Beer and Spirits.
	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Meat.	Soup.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Gruel.	
Class 1:	*oz.*	*pint.*	*lb.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*lb.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	
Sunday	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Monday	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Tuesday	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Wednesday	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Thursday	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Friday	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Saturday	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Class 2:			*oz.*						None allowed.
Sunday	6	1	12	3	1	-	6	1	
Monday	6	1	12	-	-	-	6	1	
Tuesday	6	1	12	-	-	-	6	1	
Wednesday	6	1	12	-	-	-	6	1	
Thursday	6	1	12	-	-	-	6	1	
Friday	6	1	12	-	-	-	6	1	
Saturday	6	1	12	-	-	-	6	1	

LINCOLN—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, SPALDING—*continued.*

Days of Week.	Breakfast.		Dinner.				Supper.		Beer and Spirits.
	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Meat.	Soup.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Gruel.	
Class 3:	*oz.*	*pint.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*lb.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	
Sunday	6	1	8	3	1	-	6	1	
Monday	6	1	8	-	-	1	6	1	
Tuesday	6	1	8	3	-	½	6	1	
Wednesday	6	1	8	-	-	1	6	1	
Thursday	6	1	8	3	1	-	6	1	
Friday	6	1	8	-	-	1	6	1	
Saturday	6	1	8	3	-	½	6	1	
Class 4:									
Sunday	8	1	8	3	-	½	8	1	
Monday	8	1	8	3	1	-	8	1	
Tuesday	8	1	8	3	-	½	8	1	None allowed.
Wednesday	8	1	8	3	1	-	8	1	
Thursday	8	1	8	3	-	½	8	1	
Friday	8	1	8	3	1	-	8	1	
Saturday	8	1	8	3	-	½	8	1	
Class 5:									
Sunday	10	1	8	4	-	½	8	1	
Monday	10	1	8	3	1	½	8	1	
Tuesday	10	1	8	4	-	½	8	1	
Wednesday	10	1	8	3	1	½	8	1	
Thursday	10	1	8	4	-	½	8	1	
Friday	10	1	8	3	1	½	8	1	
Saturday	10	1	8	4	-	½	8	1	

11 March 1857. *Henry Bates*, Keeper.

MIDDLESEX—GAOL OF NEWGATE.

RETURN showing the Dietary allowed to Prisoners in the above Gaol before and after Trial on each Day of the Week, being Class Four of the Official Dietaries.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
Sunday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	Same as breakfast		
Tuesday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	Same as breakfast		
Thursday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	Same as breakfast		
Saturday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	Same as breakfast	None	None.
Monday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. bread.	1 pint of soup, containing 3 oz. of meat; 8 oz. of bread.	Same as breakfast		
Wednesday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. bread.	1 pint of soup, containing 3 oz. of meat; 8 oz. of bread.	Same as breakfast		
Friday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. bread.	1 pint of soup, containing 3 oz. of meat; 8 oz. of bread.	Same as breakfast		

11 March 1857. *John Weatherhead*, Governor.

MIDDLESEX—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, COLD-BATH-FIELDS.

RETURN showing the Quantity of Food allowed to each Prisoner on the several Days of the Week.

Days of Week.	Breakfast.		Dinner.				Supper.		Beer and Spirits.
	Bread.	Cocoa.	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Bread.	Gruel.	
	oz.	*pint.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	
Class 1.—(Including all Prisoners whose Terms of Imprisonment exceed Two Months):—									
Monday	6⅔	1	6⅔	6	8	-	6⅔	1	When ordered by the surgeon of the prison.
Tuesday	6⅔	1	6⅔	6	8	-	6⅔	1	
Wednesday	6⅔	1	6⅔	-	-	1½	6⅔	1	
Thursday	6⅔	1	6⅔	6	8	-	6⅔	1	
Friday	6⅔	1	6⅔	-	-	1½	6⅔	1	
Saturday	6⅔	1	6⅔	6	8	-	6⅔	1	
Sunday	6⅔	1	6⅔	-	-	1½	6⅔	1	
	46⅔	7	46⅔	24	32	4½	46⅔	7	

Class 2.—(Including all Prisoners whose Terms of Imprisonment exceed Fourteen days, and do not exceed Two Months):—

Days of Week.	Breakfast.		Dinner.					Supper.		Beer and Spirits.
	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.	
	oz.	*pint.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*pint.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	
Monday	6⅔	1	6⅔	-	-	-	1	6⅔	½	When ordered by the surgeon of the prison.
Tuesday	6⅔	1	6⅔	6	8	-	-	6⅔	½	
Wednesday	6⅔	1	6⅔	-	-	1	-	6⅔	½	
Thursday	6⅔	1	6⅔	-	-	-	1	6⅔	½	
Friday	6⅔	1	6⅔	-	-	-	1	6⅔	½	
Saturday	6⅔	1	6⅔	6	8	-	-	6⅔	½	
Sunday	6⅔	1	6⅔	-	-	1	-	6⅔	½	
	46⅔	7	46⅔	12	16	2	3	46⅔	3½	

Class 3.—(Including all Prisoners whose Terms of Imprisonment do not exceed Fourteen Days):—

Days of Week.	Breakfast.		Dinner.		Supper.		Beer and Spirits.
	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.	
	oz.	*pint.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	
Monday	6⅔	1	6⅔	1	6⅔	½	When ordered by the surgeon of the prison.
Tuesday	6⅔	1	6⅔	1	6⅔	½	
Wednesday	6⅔	1	6⅔	1	6⅔	½	
Thursday	6⅔	1	6⅔	1	6⅔	½	
Friday	6⅔	1	6⅔	1	6⅔	½	
Saturday	6⅔	1	6⅔	1	6⅔	½	
Sunday	6⅔	1	6⅔	1	6⅔	½	
	46⅔	7	46⅔	7	46⅔	3½	

Thos. H. Colvill,
Governor.

MIDDLESEX—HOUSE OF DETENTION.

DAILY DIET LIST, 1857.

Days of Week.	Breakfast.		Dinner.				Supper.		Beer or Spirits.
	Bread.	Cocoa.	Bread.	Meat.	Soup.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Gruel.	
	oz.	*pint.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	
Class 1.—Prisoners Committed for Three Months and upwards.—Male and Female Adults :—									
Monday - -	6⅔	1	6⅔	- -	1½	- -	6⅔	1	nil.
Tuesday - -	6⅔	1	6⅔	6	- -	8	6⅔	1	
Wednesday - -	6⅔	1	6⅔	- -	1½	- -	6⅔	1	
Thursday - -	6⅔	1	6⅔	6	- -	8	6⅔	1	
Friday - - -	6⅔	1	6⅔	- -	1½	- -	6⅔	1	
Saturday - -	6⅔	1	6⅔	6	- -	8	6⅔	1	
Sunday - - -	6⅔	1	6⅔	6	- -	8	6⅔	1	

Days of Week.	Breakfast.		Dinner.				Supper.		Beer or Spirits.
		Gruel.	Bread.	Meat.	Soup.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.	
	oz.	*pint.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*pint.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	
Class 2.—Prisoners Committed under Three Months.—Male Adults :—									
Monday - -	6⅔	1	6⅔	- -	1	- -	6⅔	1	i l.
Tuesday - -	6⅔	1	6⅔	6	- -	- -	6⅔	1	
Wednesday - -	6⅔	1	6⅔	- -	1	- -	6⅔	1	
Thursday - -	6⅔	1	6⅔	6	- -	- -	6⅔	1	
Friday - - -	6⅔	1	6⅔	- -	1	- -	6⅔	1	
Saturday - -	6⅔	1	6⅔	- -	- -	1	6⅔	1	
Sunday - - -	6⅔	1	6⅔	6	- -	- -	6⅔	1	
Class 3.—Prisoners Committed under Three Months.—Female Adults :—									
Monday - -	5⅓	1	5⅓	- -	1	- -	5⅓	1	nil.
Tuesday - -	5⅓	1	5⅓	6	- -	- -	5⅓	1	
Wednesday - -	5⅓	1	5⅓	- -	1	- -	5⅓	1	
Thursday - -	5⅓	1	5⅓	6	- -	- -	5⅓	1	
Friday - - -	5⅓	1	5⅓	- -	1	- -	5⅓	1	
Saturday - -	5⅓	1	5⅓	- -	- -	1	5⅓	1	
Sunday - - -	5⅓	1	5⅓	6	- -	- -	5⅓	1	
Class 4.—Prisoners Committed under Three Months.—Males and Females under 17 years of age :—									
Monday - -	5⅓	1	5⅓	- -	1	- -	5⅓	1	nil.
Tuesday - -	5⅓	1	5⅓	4	- -	- -	5⅓	1	
Wednesday - -	5⅓	1	5⅓	- -	1	- -	5⅓	1	
Thursday - -	5⅓	1	5⅓	4	- -	- -	5⅓	1	
Friday - - -	5⅓	1	5⅓	- -	1	- -	5⅓	1	
Saturday - -	5⅓	1	5⅓	- -	- -	1	5⅓	1	
Sunday - - -	5⅓	1	5⅓	4	- -	- -	5⅓	1	

N.B.—Prisoners not receiving such allowance are allowed to provide for themselves; and all Prisoners are allowed to be visited by their Friends from Twelve to Two, daily, Sundays excepted.

Thomas Wild Hill, Governor.

MIDDLESEX—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, WESTMINSTER.

Diet Table, 1857.

Class 1.—All Prisoners of the Age of Seventeen Years or upwards, whose Terms of Imprisonment exceed Two Months:—

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.				Dinner.									Supper.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.				Females.					Males.		Females.	
	Cocoa.	Bread.	Cocoa.	Bread.	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.
	pint.	*oz*	*pint.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*pint.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*oz.*	*pint.*
Monday - -	1	6⅔	1	6⅔	6⅔	6	8	–	6⅔	–	–	–	1	6⅔	1	6⅔	1
Tuesday - -	1	6⅔	1	6⅔	6⅔	6	8	–	6⅔	6	8	–	–	6⅔	1	6⅔	1
Wednesday -	1	6⅔	1	6⅔	6⅔	–	–	1½	6⅔	–	–	1	–	6⅔	1	6⅔	1
Thursday - -	1	6⅔	1	6⅔	6⅔	6	8	–	6⅔	6	8	–	–	6⅔	1	6⅔	1
Friday - -	1	6⅔	1	6⅔	6⅔	–	–	1½	6⅔	–	–	1	–	6⅔	1	6⅔	1
Saturday - -	1	6⅔	1	6⅔	6⅔	6	8	–	6⅔	6	8	–	–	6⅔	1	6⅔	1
Sunday - -	1	6⅔	1	6⅔	6⅔	–	–	1½	6⅔	–	–	1	–	6⅔	1	6⅔	1
Total - -	7	46⅔	7	46⅔	46⅔	24	32	4½	46⅔	18	24	3	1	46⅔	7	46⅔	7

Class 2.—All Prisoners of the Age of Seventeen Years or upwards, whose Terms of Imprisonment do not exceed Two Months; and all Prisoners under Seventeen Years of Age, whose Terms of Imprisonment are more than Fourteen Days, and not exceeding Three Months:—

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.				Dinner.									Supper.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.					Females.				Males.		Females.	
	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.
	oz.	*pint.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*pint.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*pint.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*oz.*	*pint.*
Monday - -	6⅔	1	5⅓	1	6⅔	–	–	–	1	5⅓	–	–	–	1	6⅔	½	5⅓	½
Tuesday - -	6⅔	1	5⅓	1	6⅔	6	8	–	–	5⅓	6	8	–	–	6⅔	½	5⅓	½
Wednesday -	6⅔	1	5⅓	1	6⅔	–	–	1	–	5⅓	–	–	1	–	6⅔	½	5⅓	½
Thursday -	6⅔	1	5⅓	1	6⅔	–	–	–	1	5⅓	–	–	–	1	6⅔	½	5⅓	½
Friday - -	6⅔	1	5⅓	1	6⅔	–	–	–	1	5⅓	–	–	–	1	6⅔	½	5⅓	½
Saturday -	6⅔	1	5⅓	1	6⅔	6	8	–	–	5⅓	6	8	–	–	6⅔	½	5⅓	½
Sunday - -	6⅔	1	5⅓	1	6⅔	–	–	1	–	5⅓	–	–	1	–	6⅔	⅓	5⅓	½
Total - -	46⅔	7	37⅓	7	46⅔	12	16	2	3	37⅓	12	16	2	3	46⅔	3½	37⅓	3½

Class 3.—All Prisoners under Seventeen Years of Age, whose Terms of Imprisonment exceed Three Months:—

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.				Dinner.									Supper.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.					Females.				Males.		Females.	
	Cocoa.	Bread.	Cocoa.	Bread.	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.
	pint.	*oz.*	*pint.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*pint.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*pint.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*oz.*	*pint.*
Monday - -	1	6⅔	1	5⅓	6⅔	–	–	–	1	5⅓	–	–	–	1	6⅔	1	5⅓	1
Tuesday - -	1	6⅔	1	5⅓	6⅔	6	8	–	–	5⅓	6	8	–	–	6⅔	1	5⅓	1
Wednesday -	1	6⅔	1	5⅓	6⅔	–	–	1	–	5⅓	–	–	1	–	6⅔	1	5⅓	1
Thursday -	1	6⅔	1	5⅓	6⅔	6	8	–	–	5⅓	6	8	–	–	6⅔	1	5⅓	1
Friday - -	1	6⅔	1	5⅓	6⅔	–	–	1	–	5⅓	–	–	1	–	6⅔	1	5	1
Saturday - -	1	6⅔	1	5⅓	6⅔	6	8	–	–	5⅓	6	8	–	–	6⅔	1	5⅓	1
Sunday - -	1	6⅔	1	5⅓	6⅔	–	–	1	–	5⅓	–	–	1	–	6⅔	1	5⅓	1
Total - -	7	46⅔	7	37⅓	46⅔	18	24	3	1	37⅓	18	24	3	1	46⅔	7	37⅓	7

MIDDLESEX—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, WESTMINSTER—*continued.*

CLASS 4.—All Prisoners of the Age of Seventeen Years or upwards, whose Terms of Imprisonment do not exceed Fourteen Days:—

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.				Dinner.				Supper.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.
	oz.	*pint.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*oz.*	*pint.*
Monday	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	1	$6\frac{2}{3}$	1	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	1	$6\frac{2}{3}$	1	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	1	$6\frac{2}{3}$	1	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	1	$6\frac{2}{3}$	1	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	1	$6\frac{2}{3}$	1	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	1	$6\frac{2}{3}$	1	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Sunday	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	1	$6\frac{2}{3}$	1	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
TOTAL	$46\frac{2}{3}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$46\frac{2}{3}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$46\frac{2}{3}$	7	$46\frac{2}{3}$	7	$46\frac{2}{3}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$46\frac{2}{3}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$

CLASS 5.—All Prisoners under Seventeen Years of Age, whose Terms of Imprisonment do not exceed Fourteen Days:—

Monday	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{3}$	1	$5\frac{1}{3}$	1	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{3}$	1	$5\frac{1}{3}$	1	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{3}$	1	$5\frac{1}{3}$	1	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{3}$	1	$5\frac{1}{3}$	1	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{3}$	1	$5\frac{1}{3}$	1	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{3}$	1	$5\frac{1}{3}$	1	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Sunday	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{3}$	1	$5\frac{1}{3}$	1	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
TOTAL	$37\frac{1}{3}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$37\frac{1}{3}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$37\frac{1}{3}$	7	$37\frac{1}{3}$	7	$37\frac{1}{3}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$37\frac{1}{3}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$

Note.—The ingredients forming the above dietary to be in the following proportions, namely:—For every hundred pints, 3 lbs. 2 oz. of cocoa, 8 lbs. of molasses, or 4 lbs. of raw sugar, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ pints of milk; gruel, 9 lbs. of oatmeal, and 1 lb. of salt; soup, for every hundred pints, 2 ox heads, 3 lbs. of barley, 6 lb. of peas, 3 lbs. of rice, 1 lb. of salt, and 2 oz. of pepper, with a due proportion of vegetables; beef and mutton alternate fortnights in the winter months; viz. from October to March, and beef only from April to September inclusive. The meat diets are issued cold. Boys only to the age of 14 years, and Females of all ages are received in this prison as convicted prisoners.

10 March 1857. *Charles Cheetham*, Governor.

MONMOUTH—COUNTY GAOL.

RETURN of the DIETARY sanctioned for PRISONERS; specifying the Classes, and the Diet of each Class, on each Day of the Week.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	MALES.	FEMALES.
CLASS 1.—Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

MONMOUTH—COUNTY GAOL—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Four Weeks:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	12 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners for Terms exceeding Four Weeks, and not exceeding Three Calendar Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	8 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge with water, ½ pint of milk.	6 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge with water, ½ pint of milk.
	Dinner	8 oz. of Indian meal made into porridge with water, ½ pint of milk.	6 oz. of Indian meal made into porridge with water, ½ pint of milk.
	Supper	6 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge with water, 8 oz. of bread, ½ pint of milk.	4 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge with water, 6 oz. of bread, ½ pint of milk.
Class 4.—Convicted Prisoners for Terms exceeding Three Calendar Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	The same as Class 3	The same as Class 3.
Sunday, Thursday	Dinner	4 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 12 oz. of potatoes.	4 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 8 oz. of potatoes.
Monday, Wednesday, Saturday	Dinner	8 oz. of Indian meal made into porridge with water, ½ pint of milk.	6 oz. of Indian meal made into porridge with water, ½ pint of milk.
Tuesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	The same as Class 3	The same as Class 3.

The broth to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, with pepper and salt.

Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as Females.

Class 5.—Prisoners sentenced by the Court to Solitary Confinement:—Males and Females, the ordinary diet of their respective Classes.

N. B.—The general health of the prisoners is good; and, for the most part, they leave the prison in better condition than when they come in. Prisoners of the Third and Fourth Classes are weighed on receipt and discharge; they are kept in association; and they almost invariably increase in weight while in prison.

Thos. Holman,
Governor.

9 March 1857.

MONMOUTH—USK GAOL.

RETURN of the DIETARIES in use in this Prison.

Day of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
CLASS 1.—Convicted Prisoners for Terms not exceeding Seven Days:—					
Sunday and each day in the week.	-- 1 pint of oatmeal gruel, for males and females.	-- 1 lb. of bread, for males and females.	-- 1 pint of oatmeal gruel, for males and females.	none	none.
CLASS 2.—Convicted Prisoners exceeding Seven Days, and not more than a Month:—					
Sunday and each day in the week.	-- 1 pint of oatmeal gruel and 6 oz. of bread, for males and females.	-- 12 oz. of bread for males and females.	-- 1 pint of oatmeal gruel, and 6 oz. of bread, for males and females.	none	none.
CLASS 3.—Convicted Prisoners exceeding One Month, and not more than Three Months:—					
Sunday and each day in the week.	-- Males, 8 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, and ½ pint of milk.	-- Males, 8 oz. of Indian meal made into porridge, and ½ pint of milk.	-- Males, 6 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, ½ pint of milk, and 8 oz. of bread.	none	none.
	-- Females, 6 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, and ½ pint of milk.	-- Females, 6 oz. of Indian meal made into porridge, and ½ pint of milk.	-- Females, 4 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, ½ pint of milk, and 6 oz. of bread.		
CLASS 4.—Convicted Prisoners for Terms exceeding Three Months, and Prisoners for Trial:—					
Sunday - - Thursday - -	The same as Class 3 -	-- Males and females, 4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; and males 12 oz., and females 8 oz. of potatoes.	The same as Class 3 -	none	none.
Tuesday - - Friday - -	The same as Class 3 -	-- Males and females, 1 pint of soup, containing 3 oz. of cooked meat, and 6 oz. of bread.	The same as Class 3 -		
Monday - - Wednesday - - Saturday - -	The same as Class 3 -	The same as Class 3 -	The same as Class 3 -		

7 March 1857.

W. H. Bosworth, Governor.

NORFOLK—NORWICH CASTLE.

TABLE OF DIETARIES.

The following are the prescribed Rates of Diet:

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, but not exceeding Twenty-one Days:			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, 1 pint of soup per week.			
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Thursday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
Class 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months; and Convicted Prisoners not employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.

NORFOLK—NORWICH CASTLE—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Monday - - Tuesday - - Thursday - - Saturday - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday - - Wednesday - - Friday - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily - - -	Supper - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Class 6.—Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—Males and Females, the ordinary diet of their respective Classes.

Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 8.—Destitute Debtors:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per diem.

Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provisions of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:—

Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	8 oz. of bread - - - - - -	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint. The gruel, on alternate days, to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. In seasons when the potato crop has failed, 4 oz. of split peas, made into a pudding, may be occasionally substituted, but the change must not be made more than twice in each week. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as females.

The above is the Dietary Table in use in this Prison. No beer or spirits are ever allowed, except under medical orders, in cases of sickness. The meat is beef, from the fore quarter. All the provisions are of good quality.

12 March 1857. *Geo. Pinson*, Governor.

This Dietary having been submitted to me, I hereby certify the same as proper to be adopted in the Gaol for the County of Norfolk.

Whitehall, 27 April 1850. *G. Grey.*

NORFOLK—SWAFFHAM PRISON.

DIETARY FOR PRISONERS.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.		Dinner.				Supper.		Remarks.
	Bread.	* Gruel.	Bread.	† Cooked Meat.	‡ Soup.	Potatoes.	Bread.	* Gruel.	
	oz.	*pint.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*lb.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	
Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—									
Sunday	4	1	8	–	–	–	4	1	
Monday	4	1	8	–	–	–	4	1	
Tuesday	4	1	8	–	–	–	4	1	
Wednesday	4	1	8	–	–	–	4	1	
Thursday	4	1	8	–	–	–	4	1	
Friday	4	1	8	–	–	–	4	1	
Saturday	4	1	8	–	–	–	4	1	
Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding One Month:—									
Sunday	8	1	8	–	–	–	8	1	Prisoners of this Class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, one pint of soup per week. Boys and females to have 6 oz. of bread at each meal.
Monday	8	1	8	–	–	–	8	1	
Tuesday	8	1	8	–	–	–	8	1	
Wednesday	8	1	8	–	–	–	8	1	
Thursday	8	1	8	–	–	–	8	1	
Friday	8	1	8	–	–	–	8	1	
Saturday	8	1	8	–	–	–	8	1	
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding One Month, but not more than Two Months; and Convicted Prisoners not employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding one Month, and not more than Four Months:—									
Sunday	6	1	8	–	1	–	6	1	Boys and females to have 6 oz. of bread for dinner.
Monday	6	1	8	–	–	½	6	1	
Tuesday	6	1	8	3	–	½	6	1	
Wednesday	6	1	8	–	1	–	6	1	
Thursday	6	1	8	–	–	½	6	1	
Friday	6	1	8	–	–	½	6	1	
Saturday	6	1	8	3	–	½	6	1	
Class 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Two Months, but not more than Four Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—									
Sunday	8	1	8	–	1	–	8	1	Boys and females to have 6 oz. of bread at each meal.
Monday	8	1	8	3	–	½	8	1	
Tuesday	8	1	8	3	–	½	8	1	
Wednesday	8	1	8	–	1	–	8	1	
Thursday	8	1	8	3	–	½	8	1	
Friday	8	1	8	–	1	–	8	1	
Saturday	8	1	8	3	–	½	8	1	

NORFOLK—SWAFFHAM PRISON—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.		Dinner.				Supper.		Remarks.
	Bread.	* Gruel.	Bread.	† Cooked Meat.	‡ Soup.	Potatoes.	Bread.	* Gruel.	
	oz.	*pint.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*lb.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—									
Sunday - - -	8	1	6	–	1	1	8	1	Boys and females to have 6 oz. of bread at each meal, and only ½ lb. of potatoes for dinner, and 3 oz. of meat.
Monday - -	8	1	6	4	- -	1	8	1	
Tuesday - -	8	1	6	4	- -	1	8	1	
Wednesday - -	8	1	6	–	1	1	8	1	
Thursday - -	8	1	6	4	- -	1	8	1	
Friday - - -	8	1	6	–	1	1	8	1	
Saturday - -	8	1	6	4	- -	1	8	1	

Class 6.—Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—The ordinary Diet of their Class.

Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves:—Same as Class 4.

Class 8.—Destitute Debtors:—Same as Class 4.

Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per day.

Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provisions of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:

Sunday - - -	8	1	8	–	- -	- -	8	1	Boys and females to have 6 oz. of bread at each meal.
Monday - -	8	1	8	–	- -	- -	8	1	
Tuesday - -	8	1	8	–	- -	- -	8	1	
Wednesday - -	8	1	8	–	- -	- -	8	1	
Thursday - -	8	1	8	–	- -	- -	8	1	
Friday - - -	8	1	8	–	- -	- -	8	1	
Saturday - -	8	1	8	–	- -	- -	8	1	

Boys alluded to in this dietary not to exceed fourteen years of age.

The bread is of the best quality, also the other articles. No beer or spirits allowed.

* The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint, and seasoned with salt; and a pint of gruel for a lb. of potatoes, when potatoes cannot be obtained.

† The meat to be delivered without bone.

‡ The soup to contain, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone; 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt.

7 March 1857. *E. A. Johnson*, Governor.

NORFOLK—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, WALSINGHAM.

THE following are the prescribed RATES of DIET.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	MALES.	FEMALES.
CLASS 1.—Convicted Prisoners confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
CLASS 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, but not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, 1 pint of soup per week.			
CLASS 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Thursday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
CLASS 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ¾ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.

NORFOLK—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, WALSINGHAM, *continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Monday - Tuesday - Thursday - Saturday -	Breakfast -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday - - Wednesday - Friday - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily - - -	Supper - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Class 6.—Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—Males and Females, the ordinary diet of their respective Classes.

Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 8.—Destitute Debtors:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per diem.

Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provisions of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:—

Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	8 oz. of bread - - - - - -	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, one ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 ounces of oatmeal per pint. The gruel, on alternate days, to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. In seasons when the potato crop has failed, 3 oz. of rice, made into a pudding, may be occasionally substituted. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as females.

Money Curtis, Governor.

I hereby certify the foregoing Dietary as proper to be adopted in the House of Correction at Walsingham.

Whitehall, 19 May 1854. *Palmerston.*

NORTHAMPTON—COUNTY GAOL.

DIETARIES.

THE following are the prescribed RATES of DIET:

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	MALES.	FEMALES.
CLASS 1.—Convicted Prisoners confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
CLASS 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, 1 pint of soup weekly.			
CLASS 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Thursday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
CLASS 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.

NORTHAMPTON—COUNTY GAOL—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Breakfast	1 pint of cocoa, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of cocoa, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Class 6.—Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—Males and Females, the ordinary diet of their respective classes.			
Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division who do not maintain themselves:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.			
Class 8.—Destitute Debtors:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.			
Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread each day.			
Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences under the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	8 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Note.—The soup to contain, to each pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal to each pint, and to be sweetened on alternate days with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa to be made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, and sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar. In seasons when the potato crop has failed, 4 oz. of peas-pudding may be occasionally substituted, but the change must not be made more than twice in each week. Boys under 14 years of age are to be placed on the same diet as Females.

No beer or spirits allowed, unless ordered by the surgeon.

John Grant, Governor.

NORTHUMBERLAND—COUNTY GAOL, MORPETH.

RETURN of the DIETARIES sanctioned by the Government for Prisoners confined in the County Gaol at Morpeth, specifying the Classes and the Diet of each Class on each Day of the Week.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	MALES.	FEMALES.
CLASS 1.—Convicted Prisoners not exceeding Seven Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of porridge	1 pint of porridge.
	Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
CLASS 2.—Convicted Prisoners exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of porridge	1 pint of porridge.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes 1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour	6 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes. 1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
CLASS 3.—Convicted Prisoners exceeding Twenty-one Days, and not exceeding Six Weeks to Hard Labour; and Prisoners not at Hard Labour, exceeding Twenty-one Days and not more than Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of porridge	1 pint of porridge.
Sunday, Tuesday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes.
Wednesday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Thursday	Dinner	1 lb. of suet pudding	1 lb. of suet pudding.
Monday, Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
CLASS 4.—Exceeding Six Weeks and not exceeding Four Months Hard Labour. No. 5. Convicted Prisoners not at Hard Labour, exceeding Four Months. No. 6. Examination or Trial. No. 7. Destitute Debtors, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of porridge	1 pint of porridge.
Sunday, Tuesday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Thursday	Dinner	1 lb. of suet pudding	1 lb. of suet pudding.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.

NORTHUMBERLAND—COUNTY GAOL, MORPETH—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 5.—Prisoners at Hard Labour, exceeding Four Months :—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of porridge	1 pint of porridge.
Sunday, Tuesday, Saturday	Dinner	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Thursday	Dinner	1 lb. of suet pudding	1 lb. of suet pudding.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.

Punishment Diet, 42d Section Gaol Act.

Not exceeding 3 days	Daily	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The porridge to contain 6 oz. of oatmeal, with milk or treacle water.

9 March 1857. *R. H. Clough*, Governor.

The foregoing Dietaries having been submitted to me, I hereby certify the same as proper to be adopted in the Prison at Morpeth.

Whitehall, 9 May 1850. *G. Grey.*

NORTHUMBERLAND—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, TYNEMOUTH.

DIETARIES.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners not exceeding Seven Days :—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of porridge	1 pint of porridge.
	Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.

NORTHUMBERLAND—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, TYNEMOUTH—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days :—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of porridge	1 pint of porridge.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes 1 pint of soup per week if at hard labour	6 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes. 1 pint of soup per week if at hard labour.
	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners exceeding Twenty-one Days, and not exceeding Six Weeks, to Hard Labour; and Prisoners not at Hard Labour, exceeding Twenty-one Days, and not more than Four Months :—			
Daily Sunday	Breakfast	1 pint of porridge	1 pint of porridge.
	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 8 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 6 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes.
Thursday	Dinner	1 lb. of suet pudding	1 lb. of suet pudding.
Tuesday Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 8 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 6 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes.
Monday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Wednesday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
Class 4.			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of porridge	1 pint of porridge.
Sunday Tuesday Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 8 oz. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 8 oz. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Thursday	Dinner	1 lb. of suet pudding	1 lb. of suet pudding.
Monday Wednesday Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.

Class 10.—Punishment Diet, 42d Section Gaol Act :—Not exceeding three days, 1 lb. of bread per day.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The porridge to contain 6 oz. of oatmeal, with milk or treacle water.

I certify the above to be a correct copy of the Dietaries of this House of Correction, as certified by the Secretary of State; the commitments to this prison being summary—for periods not exceeding one month—and the Dietaries are according to the first three classes; and prisoners committed for further examination are in Class 4.

9 March 1857. *John Howarth*, Keeper.

NORTHUMBERLAND—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, ALNWICK.

RETURN of the DIETARIES sanctioned for Prisoners; specifying the Classes, and the Diet of each Class on each Day of the Week.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	MALES.	FEMALES.
CLASS 1.—Prisoners not exceeding Seven Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of porridge, ½ pint of milk	1 pint of porridge, ½ pint of milk.
	Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of porridge, ½ pint of milk	1 pint of porridge, ½ pint of milk.
CLASS 2.—Prisoners above Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of porridge, ½ pint of milk	1 pint of porridge, ½ pint of milk.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes.
	Supper	1 pint of porridge, ½ pint of milk	1 pint of porridge, ½ pint of milk.
	One pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.		
CLASS 3.—Prisoners exceeding Twenty-one Days, and not exceeding Six Weeks:—			
Sunday, Tuesday, Saturday	Breakfast	1 pint of porridge, ½ pint of milk	1 pint of porridge, ½ pint of milk.
	Dinner	3 oz. cooked meat without bone, 8 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes.	3 oz. cooked meat without bone, 6 oz. bread, 8 oz. of potatoes.
	Supper	1 pint of porridge, ½ pint of milk	1 pint of porridge, ½ pint of milk.
Wednesday	Breakfast	1 pint of porridge, ½ pint of milk	1 pint of porridge, ½ pint of milk.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of porridge, ½ pint of milk	1 pint of porridge, ½ pint of milk.
Thursday	Breakfast	1 pint of porridge, ½ pint of milk	1 pint of porridge, ½ pint of milk.
	Dinner	1 lb. of suet pudding	1 lb. of suet pudding.
	Supper	1 pint of porridge, ½ pint of milk	1 pint of porridge, ½ pint of milk.
Monday, Friday	Breakfast	1 pint of porridge, ½ pint of milk	1 pint of porridge, ½ pint of milk.
	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
	Supper	1 pint of porridge, ½ pint of milk	1 pint of porridge, ½ pint of milk.

9 March 1857.

Jno. Nichol, Keeper.

NORTHUMBERLAND—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, HEXHAM.

DIETARIES.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.
Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—	
Daily - Breakfast -	1 pint of porridge.
Dinner -	1 lb. of bread.
Supper -	1 pint of porridge.
Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—	
Daily - Breakfast -	1 pint of porridge.
Dinner -	12 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes.
Supper -	1 pint of porridge.
Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour, to have in addition 1 pint of soup per week.	
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, and not more than Four Months:—	
Daily - - Breakfast -	1 pint of porridge.
Sunday - Dinner -	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 8 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes.
Thursday - Dinner -	1 lb. of suet pudding.
Tuesday - Saturday - Dinner -	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 8 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes.
Monday - Dinner -	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Wednesday - Dinner -	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.
Friday - Dinner -	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Daily - Supper -	1 pint of porridge.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.
Class 4.—Convicted Persons Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months; Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division who do not maintain themselves:—	
Daily - Breakfast -	1 pint of porridge.
Sunday - Tuesday - Saturday - Dinner -	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 8 oz. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.
Thursday - Dinner -	1 lb. of suet pudding.
Monday - Wednesday - Friday - Dinner -	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.
Daily - Supper -	1 pint of porridge.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—	
Daily - Breakfast -	1 pint of porridge.
Sunday - Tuesday - Saturday - Dinner -	4 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Thursday - Dinner -	1 lb. of suet pudding.
Monday - Wednesday - Friday - Dinner -	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily - Supper -	1 pint of porridge.

Punishment Class.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per day.

Note.—The porridge to contain 6 oz. of oatmeal, with milk or treacle water.

N.B.—Destitute debtors, and debtors committed under the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, to be dieted as prisoners on the fourth class.

7 March 1857. *John Robertson*, Keeper.

I hereby certify the foregoing Dietary as proper to be adopted, provisionally, in the House of Correction at Hexham.

Whitehall, 3 September 1850. *G. Grey.*

NOTTINGHAM COUNTY GAOL.

RETURN of the DIETARIES sanctioned for Prisoners, specifying the Classes and the Diet of each Class on each Day of the Week.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
CLASS 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Three Days:—					
Daily - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 lb. of bread - - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	—	—
CLASS 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Three Days and not exceeding Fourteen Days:—					
Daily - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	12 oz. of bread - - -	Same as Breakfast.	—	—
		Females only 6 oz. of bread to dinner.			
		Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour, to have in addition 1 pint of soup per week.			
CLASS 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Fourteen Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Fourteen Days, and not more than Three Months:—					
Sunday - - Thursday -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	Same as Breakfast.	—	—
Tuesday - - Saturday -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	Same as Breakfast.	—	—
Monday - - Wednesday - Saturday -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	Same as Breakfast.	—	—
		Females have only 6 oz. of bread at each meal.			
CLASS 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms Exceeding Six Weeks, but not exceeding Three Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour, for Terms exceeding Three Months:—					
Sunday - - Tuesday - Thursday - Saturday -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	Same as Breakfast.	—	—
Monday - - Wednesday - Friday - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	Same as Breakfast.	—	—
		Females have only 6 oz. of bread at each meal.			
CLASS 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Three Months:—					
Sunday - - Tuesday - Thursday - Saturday -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	—	—
Monday - - Wednesday - Friday - -	6 oz. of bread; 1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of sugar or molasses, or 1 pint of new milk.	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	—	—
		Females have only ½ lb. of potatoes to dinner.			

(continued)

NOTTINGHAM COUNTY GAOL—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
Class 6.—Prisoners Sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—The ordinary diet of their class.					
Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Class who do not maintain themselves:—The same as Class 4.					
Class 8.—Destitute Debtors:—The same as Class 4.					
Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per day.					
Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences under the provisions of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act, 4 Geo. 4, c. 64:—					
Daily - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	8 oz. of bread - - - -	Same as Breakfast.	—	—

Females have only 6 oz. of bread at each meal.

Ingredients of Soup and Gruel.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, is to contain 1 ½ oz. of oatmeal per pint, and 2 oz. per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. Prisoners before trial maintaining themselves are allowed a reasonable quantity of cooked provisions and malt liquor, not exceeding 1 pint per day.

Misdemeanants of the First Class, and First Class Debtors maintaining themselves, are allowed a reasonable quantity of provisions, and wine not exceeding 1 pint, or malt liquor not exceeding 1 quart per day.

Thomas James Jackson, Governor.

NOTTINGHAM—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, SOUTHWELL.

DIETARIES.

Days of the Week.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Three Days:—						
Every day in the Week.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	1 lb. of bread -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	1 lb. of bread -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Three Days, and not exceeding Fourteen Days:—						
Every day in the Week -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	12 oz. of bread -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour have, in addition, one pint of soup per week.						
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Fourteen Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners Not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Fourteen Days, and not more than Three Months:—						
Sunday - Thursday -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday - Saturday -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday - Wednesday - Friday -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

NOTTINGHAM—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, SOUTHWELL—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Class 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Three Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Three Months :—						
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Three Months :—						
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	4 oz. of cooked meat, 6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of new milk, or 1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar.	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of new milk, or 1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar.	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Class 6.—Prisoners Sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—The ordinary diet of their class.

Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves :—The same as Class No. 4.

Class 8.—Destitute Debtors :—The same as Class 4. There are no prisoners confined for debt in this House of Correction.

Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days :—

Every day	½ lb. of bread	no dinner	lb. of bread	½ lb. of bread	no dinner	½ lb. of bread.

Prisoners under Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the Provisions of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act, 4 Geo. 4, cap. 64 :—

Every day	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Ingredients of Soup and Gruel.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, is to contain 1½ oz. of oatmeal per pint, and 2 oz. per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel, on alternate days, is to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt.

These official Dietaries were, on the 26th January 1844, submitted to Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart., then Secretary of State for the Home Department, and certified by him as proper to be enforced.

John Dewhirst, Governor.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

PRISON DIETARY.

Oxfordshire - - Michaelmas Sessions, 1852.

At the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, holden at Oxford, in and for the county of Oxford, on Monday in the first week next after the eleventh day of October in the sixteenth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, before the Right Honourable Joseph Warner Henley, M.P., Chairman, the Rev. Andrew Hughes Matthews, the Right Honourable the Earl of Abingdon, Henry Edward Francis Lambert, Esq., and others their Fellow Justices of our said Sovereign Lady the Queen, assigned to keep the Peace of our said Lady the Queen within the County aforesaid; and also to hear and determine divers felonies, trespasses, and other misdemeanors within the said county done and committed:

The Court resolved and ordered as follows:—That (subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Home Department) the following dietary (being the same as that prescribed by the Government in the printed "Regulations for Prisons" issued in 1849) be adopted in lieu of the present dietary of the prison; that is to say—

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—			
Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel - - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Dinner - -	1 lb. of bread - - - -	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel - - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—			
Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	12 oz. of bread - - - -	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, 1 pint of soup per week.			
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Four Months:—			
Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday - - Thursday - -	Dinner - -	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread - -	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday - - Saturday - -	Dinner - -	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
Monday - - Wednesday - - Friday - -	Dinner - -	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes - -	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Daily - - -	Supper - -	Same as Breakfast - - - -	Same as Breakfast.
Class 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour, for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday - - Tuesday - - Thursday - - Saturday - -	Dinner - -	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday - - Wednesday - - Friday - -	Dinner - -	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread - -	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily - - -	Supper - -	Same as Breakfast - - - -	Same as Breakfast.

COUNTY OF OXFORD—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months :—			
Sunday - - - Tuesday - - Thursday - - Saturday - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday - - Wednesday - - Friday - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily - - -	Supper - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Class 6.—Prisoners Sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement :—Males and Females, the ordinary diet of their respective classes.

Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves :—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 8.—Destitute Debtors :—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences, for Terms not exceeding Three Days :—1 lb. of bread per diem.

Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provision of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act :—

Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread - -	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	8 oz. of bread - - - - -	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread - -	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

No beer, spirits, or wine, issued to any class of prisoners, excepting by special recommendation of the Surgeon.

Ingredients of Soup and Gruel.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. In seasons when the potato crop has failed, 4 oz. of split peas, made into a pudding, may be occasionally substituted; but the change must not be made more than twice in each week. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as females.

By the Court,

John M. Davenport, Clerk of the Peace.

The foregoing Dietary having been submitted to me, I hereby certify the same as proper to be adopted in the Prison for the County of Oxford.

Whitehall, 27 November 1852. *S. H. Walpole.*

RUTLAND—COUNTY GAOL, OAKHAM.

RETURN of the DIETARIES sanctioned for Prisoners, specifying the Classes and Diet of each Class, on each Day of the Week.

Days of the Week.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
CLASS 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days :—						
Daily - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	1 lb. of bread -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	1 lb. of bread -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
CLASS 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding One Month :—						
Daily - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	12 oz. of bread -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, 1 pint of soup per week.						
CLASS 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding One Month, but not more than Two Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding One Month, but not more than Four Months :—						
Sunday - - Thursday -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	Same as Breakfast.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	Same as Breakfast.
Tuesday - Saturday -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone ; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	Same as Breakfast.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone ; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	Same as Breakfast.
Monday - Wednesday - Friday - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	Same as Breakfast.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	Same as Breakfast.
CLASS 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Two Months, but not more than Six Months ; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour, for Terms exceeding Four Months :—						
Sunday - - Tuesday - Thursday - Saturday -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	Same as Breakfast.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone ; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	Same as Breakfast.
Monday - - Wednesday - Friday - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	Same as Breakfast.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	Same as Breakfast.
CLASS 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Months :—						
Sunday - - Tuesday - Thursday - Saturday -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone ; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone ; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday - Wednesday - Friday - -	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar ; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

CLASS 6.—Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—Males and Females, the ordinary diet of their respective classes.

CLASS 7.—Prisoners for Examination before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves :—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

CLASS 8.—Destitute Debtors :—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

RUTLAND—COUNTY GAOL, OAKHAM—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences, for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—One lb. of bread per diem. Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provisions of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:—						
Daily - -	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	8 oz. of bread -	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread -	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice or oatmeal, an 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetene with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. In seasons when the potato crop has failed, 4 oz. of split peas, made into a pudding may be occasionally substituted, but the change must not be more than twice in each week. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the sam diet as Females.

Prisoners under the care of the Surgeon shall be allowed such diet as he may direct.

9 March 1857. *Thomas Garton*, Governor.

SALOP—COUNTY GAOL.

The following Dietaries shall be in use for the different Classes of Prisoners:—

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—			
Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 4 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 4 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	8 oz. of bread - - - - -	8 oz. of bread.
	Supper - -	Same as Breakfast - - - -	Same as Breakfast.
Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—			
Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	12 oz. of bread - - - - -	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper - -	Same as Breakfast - - - -	Same as Breakfast.
Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, 1 pint of soup per week.			
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not employed at Hard Labour, for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Four Months:—			
Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday - - Tuesday - - Thursday - -	Dinner - -	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread - -	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday - - Wednesday - -	Dinner - -	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
Friday - - Saturday - -	Dinner - -	8 oz of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes - -	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Daily - - -	Supper - -	Same as Breakfast - - - -	Same as Breakfast.

SALOP COUNTY GAOL—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms Exceeding Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. potatoes.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
Saturday	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday	Breakfast	1 pint of cocoa, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of cocoa, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

¾ oz. of cocoa sweetened with ¾ oz. of sugar or molasses to each pint of cocoa.

Class 6.—Prisoners sentenced by the Court to Solitary Confinement:—Males and Females, the ordinary diet of their respective classes.

Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themseves:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 8.—Destitute Debtors; Debtors committed under the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, Debtors committed by Commissioners of Bankruptcy for Frauds under the Bankruptcy Laws, and Debtors remanded for Fraud by Insolvent Debtors' Courts, also Debtors committed under the 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, Fraudulent Debtors committed by Commissioners of Bankrupts, under the Bankruptcy Laws, and Debtors remanded for Fraud by Insolvent Debtors' Courts:—The same as Class 4.

Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1lb. of bread per diem.

Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provision of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:—

Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	8 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 2 oz. of barley, rice or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint, and seasoned with salt. In seasons when the potato crop has failed, or when good potatoes cannot be procured, 4 oz. of split peas, made into a pudding, may be occasionally substituted, or 6 oz. of rice, or 6 oz. of hommony, 1 oz. of sugar or molasses to each 6 oz. of rice or hommony. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as females.

16 May 1850.

SOMERSET—COUNTY GAOL.

RETURN of the DIETARIES sanctioned for PRISONERS (on the recommendation of a Joint Committee of Visiting Justices of the County Gaol at *Wilton*, *Taunton*, and *Shepton Mallet* House of Correction, appointed under Order of Epiphany Sessions 1849, and certified by the Right Honourable Sir *George Grey*, Bart., M.P., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, 31st January 1850), specifying the Classes and the Diet of each Class.

CLASS 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days :

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
	MALES and FEMALES:				
Each day the same.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel -	1 lb. of bread - - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel -	*See* Note (B.)	

CLASS 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days :—

	MALES:			
Each day the same.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	12 oz. of bread - - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	*See* Note (B.)
	FEMALES:			
	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread - - -	ditto - - -	

Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, one pint soup per week. *See* Note (A).

CLASS 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks ; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, and not more than Four Months :—

	MALES:			
Sunday - - Thursday -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	
Tuesday - - Saturday -	- - ditto - - -	3 oz. of cooked meat, without any bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	- - ditto - - -	
Monday - - Wednesday - Friday - -	- - ditto - - -	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	- - ditto - - -	*See* Note (B.)
	FEMALES:			
Sunday - - Thursday -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread	- - ditto - - -	
Tuesday - Saturday -	- - ditto - - -	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	- - ditto - - -	
Monday - - Wednesday - Friday - -	- - ditto - - -	1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread	- - ditto - - -	

SOMERSET COUNTY GAOL—*continued.*

CLASS 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
	MALES:				
Sunday - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	*See* Note (B.)	
Tuesday - -					
Thursday -					
Saturday -					
Monday - -	- - ditto - - -	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	- - ditto - - -		
Wednesday -					
Friday - -					
	FEMALES:				
Sunday - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.		
Tuesday - -					
Thursday -					
Saturday -					
Monday - -	- - ditto - - -	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread	- - ditto - - -		
Wednesday -					
Friday - -					

CLASS 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—

	MALES:				
Sunday - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	*See* Note (B.)	
Tuesday - -					
Thursday -					
Saturday -					
Monday - -	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of cocoa, with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of cocoa, with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 8 oz. of bread.		
Wednesday -					
Friday - -					
	FEMALES:				
Sunday - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.		
Tuesday - -					
Thursday -					
Saturday -					
Monday - -	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of cocoa, with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of cocoa, with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.		
Wednesday -					
Friday - -					

CLASS 6.—Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—Males and Females, the ordinary Diet of their Class.—*See* Note (B.)

CLASS 7.—Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves:—

	MALES:				
Sunday - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	*See* Note (B.)	
Tuesday - -					
Thursday -					
Saturday -					
Monday - -	- - ditto - - -	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	- - ditto - - -		
Wednesday -					
Friday - -					
	FEMALES:				
Sunday - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.		
Tuesday - -					
Thursday -					
Saturday -					
Monday - -	- - ditto - - -	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread	- - ditto - - -		
Wednesday -					
Friday - -					

SOMERSET—COUNTY GAOL—*continued.*

Class 8.—Destitute Debtors:—The same as Class 4.

Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences, for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per diem.

Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the Provisions of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:—

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
	Males:				
Each day the same.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	8 oz. of bread - - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	*See* note (B).	
	Females:				
Each day the same.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread - - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.		

Note (A.)—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint. The gruel on alternate days, to be sweetened with $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. In seasons when the potato crop has failed, 4 oz. of split peas, made into a pudding, may be occasionally substituted; but the change must not be made more than twice in each week. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as Females.

Note (B.)—"Beer and spirits" only allowed by written certificate of surgeon in cases of sickness, and in some few instances when prisoners are employed about work which might possibly be injurious to health, such as cleaning water-closets and drains, or emptying cesspools.

Wm. Oakley, Governor.

SOMERSET—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, SHEPTON MALLET.

The following are the Amended Dietaries ordered at the *Somerset* Epiphany Session, 1850.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast, Dinner, and Supper.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—			
Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel - - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Dinner - -	1 lb. of bread - - - - -	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel - - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days and not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—			
Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	12 oz. of bread - - - -	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, one pint of soup per week.

SOMERSET—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, SHEPTON MALLET—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Four Months :—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Thursday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
Class 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months :—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	4 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Breakfast	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Class 6.—Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—Males and Females, the ordinary diet of their respective classes.

Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 8.—Destitute Debtors:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

SOMERSET—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, SHEPTON MALLET—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences, for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per diem.			
Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences under the provision of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:—			
Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread - -	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	8 oz. of bread - - - - -	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread - -	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. In seasons when the potato crop has failed, 4 oz. of split peas made into a pudding may be occasionally substituted, but the change must not be made more than twice in each week.—Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as Females.

James West, Governor.

The foregoing dietary having been submitted to me, I hereby certify the same as proper to be adopted in the gaols for the County of Somerset.

Whitehall, 31 January 1850. *G. Grey.*

Present Dietary given to Prisoners in lieu of Potatoes, as under stated:—

Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday:

Each prisoner receives, in lieu of potatoes, one pint and a half of boiled rice, thickened with half an ounce of oatmeal, and seasoned with onions or leeks, pepper and salt; the rice for each prisoner is two ounces. Class 5 has, in addition in the rice soup, three ounces of bread each.

Tuesday and Saturday:

In lieu of the above, each prisoner has one pint and a half of peas soup, thickened with half an ounce of oatmeal, and seasoned with onions or leeks, pepper and salt; half a pint of raw peas allowed for each prisoner.

March 1857. *James West*, Governor.

SOUTHAMPTON—COUNTY PRISON, WINCHESTER.

DIETARIES.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—			
Daily - - - - - -		1½ lb. of bread, 2 pints of gruel - -	1 lb. of bread, 2 pints of gruel.
To those employed at hard labour, 3 oz. of cheese, or 1 pint of soup, on Thursday for dinner.			
Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not exceeding Two Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not exceeding Four Months:—			
Daily - - -	- - -	bread and gruel as Class 1 - -	bread and gruel as Class 1.
Sunday - - -	Dinner - -	3 oz. of cheese - - - - -	3 oz. of cheese.
Tuesday - - -			
Friday - - -			
Monday - - -	Dinner - -	1 lb. of potatoes - - - -	1 lb. of potatoes.
Wednesday - - -			
Thursday - - -	Dinner - -	1 pint of soup - - - - -	1 pint of soup.
turday - - -			

SOUTHAMPTON—COUNTY PRISON, WINCHESTER—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Two Months but not exceeding Four Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for any Term exceeding Four Months:—			
Daily		bread and gruel as Class 1	bread and gruel as Class 1.
Sunday, Friday	Dinner	3 oz. of cheese	3 oz. of cheese.
Monday	Dinner	4 oz. of meat, ½ lb. of potatoes	4 oz. of meat, ½ lb. of potatoes.
Wednesday	Dinner	1 lb. of potatoes	1 lb. of potatoes.
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	1 pint of soup	1 pint of soup.
Class 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Daily		bread and gruel as Class 1	bread and gruel as Class 1.
Sunday, Friday	Dinner	3 oz. cheese	3 oz. of cheese.
Monday, Wednesday	Dinner	6 oz. of meat, 1 lb. of potatoes or other vegetables.	4 oz. of meat, 1 lb. of potatoes or other vegetables.
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	1 pint of soup	1 pint of soup.

N.B.—Boys under fourteen years of age to have the same diet as Females.—Females are not to be considered as employed at hard labour unless, from the smallness of their number, the household work or washing should become laborious; when they may be placed on the enlarged diet with the sanction of the visiting Justices.

Class 5.—Prisoners in Solitary Confinement by order of Court:—The ordinary diet of their class.

Class 6.—Prisoners for Examination, for Trial, for want of Bail, to give Evidence, and Misdemeanants of the First Class:—The diet of Class 3.

Class 7.—Debtors:

Debtors—Class 2:—Dietary of Class 3.

Debtors—Class 3:—Dietary of Class 2.

Debtors—Class 4:—Dietary of convicted prisoners, according to the length of the period of their imprisonment; reckoning the time to commence from the date of the sitting of the Court by order of which they are imprisoned.

Class 8.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per diem.

Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provisions of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:—The same diet as Class 1.

Ingredients of Soup.—One quarter of a pound of raw beef without bone, or mutton, four ounces of potatoes, one ounce of rice, with pepper and salt, and sufficient water to form one pint of soup. The gruel to contain one ounce and a half of meal per pint.

12 March 1857. *H. Barber*, Governor.

STAFFORD COUNTY GAOL.

TABLE OF DIETARIES.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding One Calendar Month:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, 1 pint of soup per week.			
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding One Calendar Month, but not more than Three Calendar Months; and convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding One Calendar Month, but not more than Six Calendar Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Thursday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
Class 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Three Calendar Months, but not more than Four Calendar Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour, for Terms exceeding Six Calendar Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.

STAFFORD COUNTY GAOL—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
		Males.	Females.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Calendar Months:—			
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Breakfast	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Class 6.—Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—Males and Females, the ordinary diet of their respective classes.

Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 8.—Destitute Debtors:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per diem.

Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the Provision of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:—

Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	8 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat without bone (for the 4th and 5th Classes), 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 1 ½ oz. of oatmeal per pint. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. In seasons when the potato crop has failed, 4 oz. of split peas made into a pudding may be occasionally substituted; but the change must not be made more than twice in each week. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as Females.

W. Fulford, Governor.

SUFFOLK—COUNTY GAOL, BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

Days of the Week.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—						
Each day alike	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	1 lb. of bread -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	1 lb. of bread -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—						
Each day alike	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	12 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, 1 pint of soup per week.						
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Four Months:—						
Sunday - Thursday -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday - Saturday -	- - ditto - -	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	- - ditto.
Monday - Wednesday - Friday -	- - ditto - -	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	- - ditto.
Class 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour, for Terms exceeding Four Months:—						
Sunday - Tuesday - Thursday - Saturday -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday - Wednesday - Friday -	- - ditto - -	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	- - ditto.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—						
Sunday - Tuesday - Thursday - Saturday -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	4 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday - Wednesday - Friday -	1 pint of cocoa, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	- - ditto - -	1 pint of cocoa, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup; ½ lb. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.	- - ditto.

Class 6.—Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—The ordinary diet of their respective classes.

Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, and Misdemeanants, of the First Division who do not maintain themselves:—Same as Class 4.

Class 8.—Destitute Debtors:—Same as Class 4.

Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as Females.

Females allowed 1 pint of beer when employed at washing. No spirits, except when ordered by the surgeon.

11 March 1857. *P. Mc Intyre*, Governor.

SUFFOLK—COUNTY GAOL, IPSWICH.

RETURN of the DIETARY sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the several Classes of Prisoners on each Day of the Week.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	MALES.	FEMALES.
CLASS 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
CLASS 2.—Convicted Prisoners for Terms exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, 1 pint of soup per week.			
CLASS 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Thursday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
CLASS 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour, for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.

SUFFOLK—COUNTY GAOL, IPSWICH—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Sunday - - -			
Tuesday - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Thursday - -	Dinner - -	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Saturday - -			
Monday - -			
Wednesday - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of cocoa, 8 oz. of bread - -	1 pint of cocoa, 6 oz. of bread.
Friday - - -	Dinner - -	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily - - -	Supper - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Class 6.—Prisoners Sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—Males and Females, the ordinary Diet of their respective Classes.			
Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.			
Class 8.—Destitute Debtors:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.			
Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per day.			
Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provision of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:—			
Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	8 oz. of bread - - - - - -	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.

The cocoa to be made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar. Gruel to contain, per pint, 2 oz. of groats. Soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of meat, 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of groats, and 1 oz. of onions.

13 March 1857. *John Alloway*, Governor.

SUFFOLK—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BECCLES.

TABLE OF DIETARIES FOR PRISONERS.

The following are the prescribed Rates of Diet.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, one pint of soup per week.			
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday Thursday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
Monday Wednesday Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
Class 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months; and Convicted Prisoners not employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday Tuesday Thursday Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday Wednesday Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.

SUFFOLK—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BECCLES—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Breakfast	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Class 6.—Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—Males and Females, the ordinary diet of their respective classes.

Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 8.—Destitute Debtors:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per diem.

Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provision of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:—

Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	8 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint. The gruel, on alternate days, to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. In seasons when the potatoe crop has failed, 4 oz. of split peas, made into a pudding, may be occasionally substituted, but the change must not be made more than twice in each week. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as females.

10 March 1857. *Geo. Drewell,* Governor.

SURREY—HORSEMONGER LANE GAOL.

TABLE of Dietaries for Prisoners.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners sentenced to any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners Sentenced to any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners Sentenced to any Term exceeding Twenty-one Days, and not exceeding Three Calendar Months; Prisoners for Trial and Re-examination; Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves; and Destitute Debtors:—			
Daily	Breakfast	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel	5 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Sunday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, ⅓ lb. of cooked beef, without bone.	6 oz. of bread, ⅓ lb. of cooked beef, without bone.
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup.
Daily	Supper	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel	5 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
Class 4.—For Debtors Committed under the 8th and 9th Vict. c. 127, and 9th and 10th Vict. c. 95; Frudulent Debtors committed by Commissioners of Bankrupts under the Bankruptcy Laws; and Debtors remanded for Fraud from Insolvent Debtors Courts:—			
Daily	Breakfast	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes.	6 oz. of bread, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.

SURREY—HORSEMONGER LANE GAOL—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners Sentenced to any Term exceeding Three Calendar Months, and Prisoners for Trial, for want of Sureties for limited periods, or non-payment of Fines, who shall have remained in Custody more than Three Calendar Months :—			
Daily - - -	Breakfast -	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Sunday - - -	Dinner - -	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Monday - -	Dinner - -	8 oz. of bread, ⅓ lb. cooked beef, without bone ; ½ lb. of potatoes.	8 oz. of bread, ⅓ lb. of cooked beef, without bone ; ½ lb. of potatoes.
Wednesday - -			
Friday - - -			
Tuesday - -	Dinner - -	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup - -	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup.
Thursday - -			
Saturday - -			
Daily - - -	Supper - -	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Class 6.—Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days :—1 lb. of bread per diem.			
Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provisions of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act :—			
Daily - - -	Breakfast -	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel - -	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
	Dinner - -	8 oz. of bread - - - - -	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper - -	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel - -	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.

Note.—The soup is to be made from pot liquor of the boiling of beef, and to contain, per pint, 1 oz. of chopped beef. 2 oz. of peas, or barley, and vegetables, seasoned with pepper and salt. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as females.

John Keene, Governor.

10 March 1857.

SUSSEX—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION, LEWES.

RETURN of the Dietaries sanctioned for Prisoners in this Gaol and House of Correction, with the Classes and the Diet of each Class on each Day of the Week.

Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Fourteen Days:—

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
Every day the same.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	8 oz. of bread - - -	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	nil	nil.

SUSSEX—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION, LEWES—*continued.*

Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding 14 Days, and not exceeding Six Weeks:—

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
Monday - -	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	8 oz. of bread - - -	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	nil	nil.
Tuesday - -	- - ditto - -	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup.	- - dlitto - -	nil	nil.
Wednesday -	- - ditto - -	8 oz. of bread - - -	- - ditto - -	nil	nil.
Thursday -	- - ditto - -	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup.	- - ditto - -	nil	nil.
Friday - -	- - ditto - -	8 oz. of bread - - -	- - ditto - -	nil	nil.
Saturday - -	- - ditto - -	- - Ditto - - -	- - ditto - -	nil	nil.
Sunday - -	- - ditto - -	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup.	- - ditto - -	nil	nil.

Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves, and Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Six Weeks, and not exceeding Four Calendar Months:—

Every day the same.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	nil	nil.

Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Four Calendar Months:—

Every day the same.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	nil	nil.

Ingredients of Soup.—3 oz. of uncooked meat, without bone; 2 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of meal, consisting of equal portions of oatmeal and flour, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, also pepper and salt, per pint.

Ingredients of Gruel.—1½ oz. of meal, consisting of equal portions of oatmeal and flour, per pint, and to be seasoned with salt.

The bread is made of good seconds wheaten flour.

Debtors unable to maintain themselves are provided with the following articles of Diet:—

INSOLVENT DEBTORS—MALES.

Every day the same.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	8 oz. of bread, 4 oz. of meat, including bone, before being cooked; ½ lb. of potatoes.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	nil	nil.

COUNTY COURT DEBTORS, &c.—MALES.

Monday - - Wednesday - Friday - -	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	nil	nil.
Sunday - - Tuesday - - Thursday - Saturday -	- - ditto - -	8 oz. of bread, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes.	- - ditto - -	nil	nil.

REMARKS.—The Females have 2 oz. of bread less each meal; in all other respects the diet is the same.

Ingredients of Soup and Gruel.—Soup per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes, and 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. Gruel, per pint, 2 oz. of oatmeal, and on alternate days to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt.

9 March 1857. *John Sanders*, Governor.

SUSSEX—COUNTY GAOL, PETWORTH.

Dietaries in Use.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
Class. 1.—Poor Debtors:					
Every day -	½ lb. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	8 oz. of bread, 4 oz. of meat, 8 oz. of potatoes, 1 pint of soup.	½ lb. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	none -	none.
Class 2.—Debtors for Contempt of Court:					
Every day -	½ lb. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	½ lb. of bread, 4 oz. of meat, 1 pint of soup.	½ lb. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	none -	none.
Class 3.—Criminals for Fourteen Days and under:					
Every day -	1 pint of gruel - -	½ lb. of bread - - -	½ lb. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	none -	none.
Class 4.—Criminals for Terms not exceeding One Month:					
Every day -	½ lb. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	½ lb. of bread - - -	½ lb. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	none -	none.

Class 5.—Criminals for Trial and Re-examination, also those under Sentence, after the expiration of One Month:—The same as Class 2.

Class 6.—Criminals after the Third Calendar Month of their Imprisonment:—The same as Class 2, with the addition of 1 lb. of potatoes daily.

Remarks.

The soup is made from the liquor in which the meat is boiled, with the addition of oatmeal, vegetables and seasoning. The gruel is sweetened, and the meat is mutton and beef alternately.

March 1857. *W. Linton* Governor.

WARWICK—COUNTY GAOL.

RETURN of the DIETARY sanctioned by the Government for PRISONERS in this Gaol, specifying the Classes, and the Diet of each Class on each Day of the Week.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	MALES.	FEMALES.
CLASS 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Ten Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
CLASS 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Ten Days, and not exceeding Twenty-eight Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Prisoners of this Class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, 1 pint of soup per week.			
CLASS 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-eight Days, but not more than Three calendar Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-eight Days, but not more than Four Calendar Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Thursday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
CLASS 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Three Calendar Months, but not more than Four calendar Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Calendar Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.

WARWICK—COUNTY GAOL.—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months; also, Prisoners under Sentence of Transportation or Penal Servitude, awaiting Orders for their Removal:—			
Sunday - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday - -			
Thursday - -	Dinner - -	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Saturday - -			
Monday - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.
Wednesday - -			
Friday - - -	Dinner - -	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily - - -	Supper - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Class 6.—Prisoners Sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—Males and Females, the ordinary diet of their respective Classes.			
Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.			
Class 8.—Destitute Debtors:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.			
Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences, for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per diem.			
Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provision of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act.			
Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread - -	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	8 oz. of bread - - - - -	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread - -	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetend with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. In seasons when the potatoe crop has failed, 4 oz. of split peas, made into a pudding, may be occasionally substituted, but the change must not be made more than twice in each week. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as females. No beer or spirits allowed except by the order of the surgeon.

Harry Adkins, Governor.

9 March 1857.

WARWICK HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

RETURN of Dietaries Sanctioned by the Government for Prisoners in this House of Correction, specifying the Classes and the Diet of each Class, on each Day of the Week.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	—	Males.	Females.
Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Ten Days:			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Ten Days, and not exceeding Twenty-eight Days:			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, one pint of soup per week.			
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-eight Days, but not more than Three Calendar Months, and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-eight Days, but not more than Four Calendar Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Thursday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
Class 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Three calendar Months, but not more than Four Calendar Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Calendar Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.

WARWICK—HOUSE OF CORRECTION—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Sunday - - Tuesday - - Thursday - - Saturday - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday - - Wednesday - - Friday - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily - - -	Supper - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Class 6.—Prisoners Sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—Males and Females, the ordinary diet of their respective Classes.

Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 8.—Destitute Debtors:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per diem.

Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provision of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:—

Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread - -	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	8 oz. of bread - - - - -	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread - -	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Note.—The soup to contain per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. In seasons when the potatoe crop has failed, 4 oz. of split peas, made into a pudding, may be occasionally substituted; but the change must not be made more than twice in each week. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as females.

No beer or spirits allowed except by order of the Surgeon.

9 March 1857. *Harry Adkins*, Governor.

WESTMORLAND—COUNTY GAOL, APPLEBY.

RETURN of the DIETARY in Use.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
CLASS 1.—Not exceeding Seven Days:—					
Same diet every day.	6 oz. of bread - -	6 oz. of bread - - -	6 oz. of bread.	—	—
CLASS 2.—Not exceeding Fourteen Days:—					
Same diet every day.	4 oz. of oatmeal for porridge, 1 gill of milk.	4 oz. of bread - - -	Same as Breakfast.	—	—
CLASS 3.—Hard Labour, not exceeding Six Weeks; not Hard Labour, not exceeding Three Months:—					
Tuesday - - Thursday - Saturday -	4 oz. of oatmeal for porridge, 1 gill of milk.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup	Same as Breakfast.	—	—
Monday - - Wednesday - Friday - -	- - ditto - - -	1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread			
Sunday - -	- - ditto - - -	1½ gill of milk, 6 oz. of bread			
CLASS 4.—Hard Labour, not exceeding Three Months; not Hard Labour, for Terms exceeding Three Months:—					
Monday - - Wednesday - Friday - -	5 oz. of oatmeal for porridge, 1 gill of milk.	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread	Same as Breakfast.	—	—
Tuesday - - Thursday - Saturday -	- - ditto - - -	3 oz. of uncooked meat, ½ lb. of potatoes.			
Sunday - -	- - ditto - - -	1½ gill of milk, 6 oz. of bread			
Females of this Class only 4 oz. of oatmeal to Breakfast and Supper.					
CLASS 5.—Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Three Months:					
Tuesday - - Thursday - Saturday -	5 oz. of oatmeal for porridge, 1 gill of milk.	4 oz. of uncooked meat, 4 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	Same as Breakfast.	—	—
Monday - - Wednesday - Friday - -	- - ditto - - -	1 pint of soup, 4 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.			
Sunday - -	- - ditto - - -	1½ gill of milk, 6 oz. of bread			
Females of this Class only 4 oz. of oatmeal to Breakfast and Supper.					

CLASS 6.—Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—The ordinary diet of their Class.

CLASS 7.—Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves:—Male and Female, the same as Class 4.

CLASS 8.—Destitute Debtors:—Male and Female, the same as Class 4.

CLASS 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per day.

CLASS 10.—Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provisions of the 42d Section of the Goal Act:—The same as Class 2.

REMARKS.—Beer and spirits only allowed by order of the Surgeon in cases of sickness, &c., except in cases of Debtors or Misdemeanants of the First Division, and then only in such quantities and under such circumstances as are in strict accordance with the rules laid down by the Government.

N.B.—The soup contains 3 oz. of uncooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt, for 1 pint of soup.

Jonathan Ridge, Governor.

WILTS—COUNTY GAOL, FISHERTON.

DIETARIES.

CLASS 1.—Prisoners not exceeding Fourteen Days to Hard Labour:—

Breakfast and Supper	1 pint of gruel, ½ lb. of bread.
Dinner	½ lb. of bread.

CLASS 2.—Prisoners exceeding Fourteen Days, and under Six Weeks to Hard Labour:—

For the first 14 days, Breakfast and Supper	1 pint of gruel, ½ lb. of bread.
Dinner	½ lb. of bread. After the first 14 days, a pint of soup in addition.

CLASS 3.—Prisoners exceeding Six Weeks, and under Three Calendar Months to Hard Labour:—

Breakfast and Supper	1 pint of gruel, ½ lb. of bread.
Dinner	½ lb. of Bread and 1 pint of soup.

CLASS 4.—Prisoners exceeding Three Calendar Months to Hard Labour:—

Breakfast and Supper	1 pint of gruel, ½ lb. of bread.
Dinner	½ lb. of bread, 1 pint of soup. After the first three calender months, 1 lb. of potatoes daily, in addition.

Prisoners sentenced to Imprisonment without Hard Labour:—The same as Class 2.

Prisoners awaiting their Trial:—The same as Class 3, and to be permitted to purchase a little cooked food and a quart of table beer daily.

Debtors in Execution not having the means to support themselves:—1 ½ lb. of bread, 4 oz. of raw meat, including bone; ½ lb. potatoes, and 2 pints of oatmeal-gruel, daily.

CLASS 5.—Debtors not Maintaining themselves, committed under the several provisions of the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, the 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, and the 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101.—Debtors adjudged under the 77th, 78th, and 96th clauses of the 1 & 2 Vict. c. 101, as not entitled to the Benefit of the Act, and adjudged to be Discharged at some future period.—Debtors in Prison refusing or neglecting to file the Schedule of their Property when ordered to do so by the Court, as provided by the 36th section of the 1 & 2 Vict. c. 110.—Bankrupts against whom a Warrant may be issued and lodged by the Commissioners of Bankruptcy, for Fraud, or Contempt of Court.—And Bankrupts in Execution, whose Certificates shall be Suspended, and to whom Protection has been refused, under the 256th section of the 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106, intituled, "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws relating to Bankrupts":—

1 ½ lb. of bread, 2 pints of gruel, daily. 1 pint of soup three times per week, and 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone, and ½ lb. of potatoes four times per week.

CLASS 6.—Prisoners under Punishment for Breaches of Prison Rules:—

For the First day, 1 lb. of bread. Second ditto, 1 ¼ lb. Third and subsequent days, 1 ½ lb.

Note.—The soup of Criminal Prisoners to be made of 3 oz. of uncooked meat, without bone; 1 oz. of meal (equal quantities of oatmeal and flour), about 2 ½ oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of leeks or onions, per pint, with salt, pepper, &c. The soup for County Court Debtors to contain three oz. of cooked meat, without bone, per pint, and other ingredients as above. And the gruel for the same class, to contain 2 oz. of mixed meal as above, per pint, and on alternate days to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of sugar, and seasoned with salt. The gruel for Criminal Prisoners to contain 1 ½ oz. of mixed meal, as above, per pint, and every day seasoned with salt. The bread to be made of good second wheaten flour.

N.B.—The Surgeon to have power to order any extras that he may consider necessary to maintain health.

WILTS—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, DEVIZES.

DIETARIES adopted at the Hilary Sessions, and approved of by the Secretary of State, February 3d, 1853.

CLASS 1.—If the Sentence does not exceed Fourteen Days:—

1½ lb. of bread and 2 pints of gruel, daily.

CLASS 2.—Exceeding Fourteen Days and under Six Weeks:—

For the first 14 days, 1 ½ lb. of bread and 2 pints of gruel, daily.—For the remainder, 1 pint of soup in addition.

CLASS 3.—Exceeding Six Weeks and under Three Calendar Months:—

1 ½ lb. of bread, 2 pints of gruel, and 1 pint of soup, daily, from commencement of sentence.

Prisoners sentenced to Imprisonment without Hard Labour:—The same as Class 3.

Also Prisoners awaiting their Trial; and to be permitted to purchase a little cooked food and a quart of table beer daily.

CLASS 4.—Exceeding Three Calendar Months:—

Same as Class 3, and after expiration of the first three calendar months, 1 lb. of potatoes in addition.

CLASS 5.—Debtors not Maintaining themselves, committed under the several provisions of the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, the 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, and the 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101.—Also for Debtors adjudged under the 77th, 78th, and 96th clauses of the 1 & 2 Vict. c. 101, as not entitled to the Benefit of the Act, and adjudged to be Discharged at some future period.—For Debtors in Prison refusing or neglecting to file the Schedule of their Property when ordered to do so by the Court, as provided by the 36th section of the 1 & 2 Vict. c. 110.—For Bankrupts against whom a Warrant may be issued and lodged by the Commissioners of Bankruptcy, for Fraud or Contempt of Court.—And Bankrupts in Execution, whose Certificates shall be Suspended, and to whom Protection has been refused, under the 256th section of the 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106, intituled, "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws relating to Bankrupts":—

1 ½ lb. of bread, 2 pints of gruel, daily; 1 pint of soup three times per week, and 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone, and ½ lb. of potatoes, four times per week.

CLASS 6.—Prisoners under Punishment for Breaches of Prison Rules:—

For the first day, 1 lb. of bread; second ditto, 1 ¼ lb.; third and subsequent days, 1 ½ lb.

CLASS 7.—Debtors in Execution not having the Means to support themselves:—

1 ½ lb. of bread, 4 oz. of raw meat, including bone; ½ lb. potatoes, and 2 pints of oatmeal gruel, daily.

Note.—The soup of Criminal Prisoners to be made of 3 oz. of uncooked meat, without bone; 1 oz. of meal (equal quantities of oatmeal and flour), about 2 ½ oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of leeks or onions, per pint, with salt, pepper, &c. The soup for County Court Debtors to contain 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone, per pint, and other ingredients, as above. And the gruel for the same class, to contain 2 oz. of mixed meal, as above, per pint, and, on alternate days, to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of sugar, and seasoned with salt. The gruel for Criminal Prisoners to contain 1 ½ oz. of mixed meal, as above, per pint, and every day seasoned with salt. The bread to be made of good seconds wheaten flour.

N.B.—The Surgeon to have power to order any extras that he may consider necessary.

A. Alexander, Governor.

WORCESTER COUNTY GAOL.

The following are the prescribed RATES of DIET:

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	MALES.	FEMALES.
CLASS 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
CLASS 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	8 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, 1 pint of soup per week.			
CLASS 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Thursday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
CLASS 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast
CLASS 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes: 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Breakfast	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

WORCESTER COUNTY GAOL—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.

Class 6.—Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—Males and Females, the ordinary diet of their respective classes.

Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 8.—Destitute Debtors:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per diem.

Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provision of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:—

Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	8 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. In seasons when the potato crop has failed, 4 oz. of split peas, made into a pudding, may be occasionally substituted, but the change must not be made more than twice in each week. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as females. Beer or spirits allowed only in cases of sickness by surgeon.

14 March 1857.

Chas. Jones, Clerk,
for Governor.

YORK—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, NORTHALLERTON.

RETURN of the Dietaries sanctioned for the Prisoners, specifying the Classes and the Diet of each Class on each Day of the Week.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.

Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—

Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—

Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, one pint of soup per week.

YORK—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, NORTHALLERTON—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Thursday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
Class 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour, for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Breakfast	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Class 6.—Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—Males and Females, the ordinary diet of their respective classes.

Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 8.—Destitute Debtors:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

YORK—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, NORTHALLERTON—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.

Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per diem.

Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provision of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:—

Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread - -	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	8 oz. of bread - - - - -	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread - -	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. In seasons when the potato crop has failed, 4 oz. of split peas, made into a pudding, may be occasionally substituted; but the change must not be made more than twice in each week. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as Females.

Wm. Shepherd, Governor.

YORK—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BEVERLEY.

RETURN of the Dietaries sanctioned for Prisoners.

Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—

Days of Week.	Breakfast.		Dinner.		Supper.		Beer.	Spirits.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Sunday -	1 pint of gruel -	1 pint of gruel -	1 lb. of bread -	1 lb. of bread -	1 pint of gruel -	1 pint of gruel -	none	none.
Monday -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -		
Tuesday -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -		
Wednesday -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -		
Thursday -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -		
Friday -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -		
Saturday -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -		

Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—

Sunday -	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	12 oz. of bread -	6 oz. of bread -	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	none	none.
Monday -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -		
Tuesday -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -		
Wednesday -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -		
Thursday -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -		
Friday -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -		
Saturday -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto -		

Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, 1 pint of soup per week.

YORK—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BEVERLEY—*continued.*

Days of Week.	Breakfast.		Dinner.		Supper.		Beer.	Spirits.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Four Months:—								
Sunday	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	none	none.
Monday	ditto	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup.	ditto	ditto		
Tuesday	ditto	ditto	same as Sunday		ditto	ditto		
Wednesday	ditto	ditto	3 oz. of meat, 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of meat, 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	ditto	ditto		
Thursday	ditto	ditto	same as Sunday		ditto	ditto		
Friday	ditto	ditto	same as Monday		ditto	ditto		
Saturday	ditto	ditto	same as Wednesday		ditto	ditto		
Class 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months; and for Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division who do not maintain themselves; and for Destitute Debtors:—								
Sunday	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of meat, 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of meat, 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	none	none.
Monday	ditto	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	ditto		
Tuesday	ditto	ditto	same as Sunday		ditto	ditto		
Wednesday	ditto	ditto	same as Monday		ditto	ditto		
Thursday	ditto	ditto	same as Sunday		ditto	ditto		
Friday	ditto	ditto	same as Monday		ditto	ditto		
Saturday	ditto	ditto	same as Sunday		ditto	ditto		
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—								
Sunday	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	4 oz. of meat, 8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of meat, 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	none	none.
Monday	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, and sweetened with ¾ oz. of sugar or molasses; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, and sweetened with ¾ oz. of sugar or molasses; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	ditto	ditto		
Tuesday	same as Sunday		same as Sunday		ditto	ditto		
Wednesday	same as Monday		same as Monday		ditto	ditto		
Thursday	same as Sunday		same as Sunday		ditto	ditto		
Friday	same as Monday		same as Monday		ditto	ditto		
Saturday	same as Sunday		same as Sunday		ditto	ditto		

Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per day.

Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences under the provision of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:—

Males.		Females.	
Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	8 oz. of bread.	Dinner	6 oz. of bread.
Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Remarks.

The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint. The gruel, on alternate days, to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. In seasons when the potato crop has failed, 4 oz. of split peas, made into a pudding, may be occasionally substituted, but the change must not be made more than twice in each week. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as Females.

Prisoners for trial, and for examination, shall be allowed to provide for themselves, ½ lb. of butcher's meat, 1 lb. of bread, 1 lb. of vegetables, 1 pint of malt liquor, and 1 quart of milk, per diem.

A. Shepherd, Governor.

YORK—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, WAKEFIELD.

DIETARIES.

Classes.	BREAKFAST.	DINNERS.							SUPPERS.
	Each Morning.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Each Evening.
1	1 pint of gruel	16 oz. of bread	16 oz. of bread	16 oz. of bread	16 oz. of bread	16 oz. of bread	16 oz. of bread	16 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel.
2	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	8 oz. of bread, 16 oz. of potatoes.	12 oz. of bread	Flour pudding, 1 oz. of treacle.	4 oz. of bread, 1½ pint of gruel.	8 oz. of bread, 16 oz. of potatoes.	4 oz. of bread, 1 pint of peas soup.	Flour pudding, 1 oz. of treacle.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
3	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	4 oz. of bread, 3 oz. of cooked meat, 16 oz. of potatoes.	4 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup.	4 oz. of bread, flour pudding, 1 oz. of treacle.	4 oz. of bread, 1 pint of Irish stew.	8 oz. of bread, 16 oz. of potatoes.	4 oz. of bread, 1 pint of peas soup.	4 oz. of bread, 1 pint of Irish stew.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
4	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	4 oz. of bread, 3 oz. of cooked meat, 16 oz. of potatoes.	4 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup.	4 oz. of bread, flour pudding, 1 oz. of treacle.	4 oz. of bread, 1 pint of Irish stew.	4 oz. of bread, 3 oz. of cooked meat, 16 oz. of potatoes.	4 oz. of bread, 1 pint of peas soup.	4 oz. of bread, 1 pint of Irish stew.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
5	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of milk.	4 oz. of bread, 3 oz. of cooked meat, 16 oz. of potatoes.	4 oz. of bread, 3 oz. of cooked meat, 8 oz. of potatoes, ½ pint of soup.	4 oz. of bread, 3 oz. of cooked meat, 16 oz. of potatoes.	4 oz. of bread, 1 pint of Irish stew.	4 oz. of bread, 3 oz. of cooked meat, 16 oz. of potatoes.	4 oz. of bread, 3 oz. of cooked meat, 8 oz. of potatoes, ½ pint of peas soup.	4 oz. of bread, 1 pint of Irish stew.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.

	TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.	REMARKS.
1	Not exceeding seven days.	
2	Exceeding seven days and not exceeding one month - - -	Females and Boys under 14 of these classes to have 2 oz. of bread less per day. All prisoners of these classes employed at hard labour to have 4 oz. of cooked meat and 1 lb. of potatoes in place of hasty pudding on Tuesday.
3	Exceeding one month and not exceeding four months—Prisoners for trial and for examination - - - - - - - - -	
4	Exceeding four months - - - - - - - - - -	Females and Boys under 14 to have 2 oz. of bread less per day.
5	Prisoners who have completed 12 months of their sentence in prison.	

Gruel to have 2 oz. of oatmeal to the pint. Soup made from the liquor of the meat of the previous day, thickened with 1 oz. of oatmeal and 4 oz. of potatoes or other vegetables to each pint. Peas soup to have 6 oz. of peas and 4 oz. of carrots per pint, seasoned with mint or other pot herbs. Irish stew made of 3 oz. of cooked meat on the Wednesday, and 4 oz. on Saturday, together with 16 oz. of vegetables. Flour pudding, 8 oz. made into 1 quart.

ANGLESEY—COUNTY GAOL, BEAUMARIS.

TABLE OF DIET.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 1.—Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Three Days :—			
Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel - - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Dinner - -	1 lb. of bread - - - - -	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel - - -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

ANGLESEY—COUNTY GAOL, BEAUMARIS—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	—	Males.	Females.
Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Three Days, and not exceeding Fourteen Days :—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, one pint of soup per week.			
Class 3.—Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Fourteen Days, but not more than Six Weeks:—			
Sunday, Thursday	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of oatmeal gruel, when potatoes cannot be obtained.	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of oatmeal gruel, when potatoes cannot be obtained.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
Class 4.—Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Three Months :—			
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup.
	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
Class 5.—Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Three Months:—			
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Breakfast	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Class 6.—Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Periods exceeding Fourteen Days:—Same as Class 4.			
Class 7.—Prisoners Sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—Same as Class 6.			
Class 8.—Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves:—Same as Class 4.			
Class 9.—Destitute Debtors:—Same as Class 4.			

ANGLESEY—COUNTY GAOL, BEAUMARIS—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 10.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per diem.			
Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provisions of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:—			
Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner -	8 oz. of bread - - - - -	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper -	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

9 March 1857.

J. Jones,
Governor.

BRECON COUNTY GAOL.

SCALE of Dietary for Prisoners, as sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, 1 March 1844.

Days of Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
Class 1.—For Prisoners for Fourteen Days and under:—					
Daily - - -	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	8 oz. of bread - -	Same as Breakfast -	nil -	nil.
Class 2.—For Prisoners for Periods from Fourteen Days to Two Months:—					
Sunday - - - Monday - - - Wednesday - - Friday - - -	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of meat, 8 oz. of bread.	Same as Breakfast -	nil -	nil.
Tuesday - - - Thursday - - - Saturday - - -	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	Same as Breakfast -	nil -	nil.
Class 3.—For Prisoners for longer Periods, and for Destitute Debtors:—					
Sunday - - - Monday - - - Wednesday - - Friday - - -	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of meat, 8 oz. of bread.	Same as Breakfast -	nil -	nil.
Tuesday - - - Thursday - - - Saturday - - -	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	Same as Breakfast -	nil -	nil.

The gruel to be made from 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint, and on the mornings succeeding the meat days to be cooked in the liquor the meat was boiled in.

Note.—The proportion of salt allowed for each prisoner daily not to exceed 1 oz. When potatoes are bad, 4 oz. of rice are substituted for every pound of potatoes, sweetened with 1 oz. of treacle or sugar.

13 March 1857.

J. Lazenby,
Governor.

CARDIGAN GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

TABLE of DIET to be used and observed in the Gaol and House of Correction at *Cardigan*, as approved by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County of Cardigan, in Quarter Sessions assembled on Wednesday, the 20th day of February 1850.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	MALES.	FEMALES.
CLASS 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
CLASS 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, 1 pint of soup per week.			
CLASS 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Four Months:			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Thursday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
CLASS 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes; 6 oz of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
CLASS 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—			
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Breakfast	1 pint of cocoa, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of cocoa, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

CARDIGAN GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.
Class 6.—Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—Males and Females, the ordinary Diet of their respective Classes.			
Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.			
Class 8.—Destitute Debtors:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.			
Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences, for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per diem.			
Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provision of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:—			
Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	8 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint. The gruel, on alternate days, to be sweetened with $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa, per pint, to be made of $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of molasses or sugar. In seasons when the potato crop has failed, 4 oz. of split peas, made into a pudding, may be occasionally substituted; but the change must not be made more than twice in each week. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as Females.

Fred. Row. Roberts,
Clerk of the Peace.

CARMARTHEN COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Dietary in use therein.

Days of the Week.	——	Males.	Females.
Class 1.—For Prisoners whose Sentences do not exceed Fourteen Days:—			
Daily	Breakfast and Supper.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
	Dinner	8 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
Class 2.—For Prisoners whose Sentences are more than Fourteen Days, but do not exceed One Month:—			
Daily	Breakfast and Supper.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.

CARMARTHEN COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	——	Males.	Females.
Class 3.—For Prisoners whose Sentences are more than One Month, but not more than Two Months, and Employed at Hard Labour:—			
Daily	Breakfast and Supper.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
Monday, Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Wednesday, Saturday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 quart of meat soup	6 oz. of bread, 1 quart of meat soup.
Class 4.—For Prisoners whose Sentences are between Two and Three Months, and Employed at Hard Labour:—			
Daily	Breakfast and Supper.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday	Dinner	12 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	Same as Class 3.
Monday, Friday	Dinner	12 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	Same as Class 3.
Wednesday, Saturday	Dinner	12 oz. of bread, 1 quart of meat soup	Same as Class 3.
Class 5.—For Prisoners whose Sentences are Three Months and upwards, and are Employed at Hard Labour:—			
Daily	Breakfast and Supper.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
Sunday	Dinner	12 oz. of meat, 1 pint of gruel, 2 oz. of cheese.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
Monday, Friday	Dinner	12 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, 2 oz. cheese.	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, 2 oz. of cheese.
Tuesday, Thursday	Dinner	12 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
Wednesday, Saturday	Dinner	12 oz. of bread, 1 quart of meat soup	6 oz. of bread, 1 quart of meat soup.
Class 6.—For Prisoners under Remand or for Trial, or under Sentence, exceeding One Month, but not employed at Hard Labour:—			
Daily	Breakfast and Supper.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.
Monday, Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Wednesday, Saturday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of meat soup	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of meat soup.

Remarks.

Prisoners under sentence of Class No. 6, if sentence exceed two months, and under three months, and employed, receive 12 oz. of bread for dinner on Sundays, and if three months and upwards, 2 oz. of cheese also.

Juvenile prisoners under sentence receive but 1 pint of soup and 8 oz. of bread.

Female prisoners, while employed washing, receive 6 oz. of bread and 2 oz. of cheese on those days, in addition to their regular diet.

Juvenile prisoners receive but 1 pint of soup.

7 March 1857. *George Stephens*, Governor.

CARNARVON COUNTY GAOL.

RETURN of the DIETARIES sanctioned for PRISONERS, specifying the Classes and the Diet of each Class on each Day of the Week.

Day of Week.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
CLASS 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—						
Monday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	1 lb. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	12 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Tuesday	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Wednesday	ditto	ditto	1 pint of broth	ditto	ditto	1 pint of broth.
Thursday	ditto	ditto	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	ditto	ditto	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Friday	ditto	ditto	1 pint of broth	ditto	ditto	1 pint of broth.
Saturday	ditto	ditto	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	ditto	ditto	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Sunday	ditto	ditto	1 pint of broth	ditto	ditto	1 pint of broth.
CLASS 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days; and Vagrants for not more than One Month:—						
Monday	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	12 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Wednesday	ditto	ditto	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	ditto	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.
Thursday	ditto	ditto	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	ditto	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Friday	ditto	ditto	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	ditto	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.
Saturday	ditto	ditto	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	ditto	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday	ditto	ditto	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	ditto	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.
CLASS 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, and not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisonerrs not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, and not more than Two Months:—						
Monday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	4 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, 1 pint of buttermilk.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	4 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, 1 pint of buttermilk.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Tuesday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	ditto	ditto	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto.
Wednesday	ditto	1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	4 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of broth.
Thursday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Friday	ditto	1 lb. of potatoes, 4 oz. of bread, 1 pint of buttermilk.	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	4 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, 1 pint of buttermilk.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of broth.
Saturday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Sunday	ditto	1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	4 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of broth.
CLASS 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Three Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Two Months, but not exceeding Four Months:—						
Monday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, 1 pint of buttermilk.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	4 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, 1 pint buttermilk.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	ditto	ditto	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto
Wednesday	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.
Thursday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Friday	ditto	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, 1 pint of buttermilk.	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	4 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, 1 pint of buttermilk.	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.
Saturday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.

CARNARVON COUNTY GAOL—*continued.*

Day of Week.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—						
Monday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread, 1½ lb. of potatoes, 1 pint of buttermilk.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, 1 pint of buttermilk.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Tuesday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	ditto	ditto	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto.
Wednesday	ditto	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1½ lb. of potatoes.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of broth.	ditto	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of broth.
Thursday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	ditto	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Friday	ditto	6 oz. of bread, 1½ lb. of potatoes, 1 pint of buttermilk.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of broth.	ditto	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, 1 pint of buttermilk.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of broth.
Saturday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	ditto	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Sunday	ditto	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1½ lb. of potatoes.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of broth.	ditto	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of broth.
Class 6.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Three Months:—						
Monday	1½ pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of buttermilk.	8 oz. of bread, 1½ pint of oatmeal gruel.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of buttermilk.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Tuesday	ditto	1½ pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	ditto	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	ditto.
Wednesday	ditto	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1½ lb. of potatoes, 4 oz. of bread.	8 oz. of bread, 1½ pint of broth.	ditto	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 3 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of broth.
Thursday	ditto	1½ pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	8 oz. of bread, 1½ pint of oatmeal gruel.	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Friday	ditto	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1½ lb. of potatoes, 4 oz. of bread.	8 oz. of bread, 1½ pint of broth.	ditto	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 3 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of broth.
Saturday	ditto	1½ pint of soup, 8oz. of bread.	8 oz. of bread, 1½ pint of oatmeal gruel.	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Sunday	ditto	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1½ lb. of potatoes, 4 oz. of bread.	8 oz. of bread, 1½ pint of broth.	ditto	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 3 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of broth.
Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination, and before Trial, who do not Maintain themselves, and do not choose to be Employed:—						
Monday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	4 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, 1 pint of buttermilk.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	4 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, 1 pint of buttermilk.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Tuesday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	ditto	ditto	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto.
Wednesday	ditto	1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	4 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of broth.
Thursday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Friday	ditto	1 lb. of potatoes, 4 oz. of bread, 1 pint of buttermilk.	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	4 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, 1 pint of buttermilk.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of broth.
Saturday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Sunday	ditto	1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	4 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of broth.
Prisoners for Examination, and before Trial, who do not Maintain themselves, and do wish to be Employed:—						
Monday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, 1 pint of buttermilk.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	4 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, 1 pint of buttermilk.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	ditto	ditto	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto.
Wednesday	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.
Thursday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Friday	ditto	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, 1 pint of buttermilk.	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	4 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, 1 pint of buttermilk.	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.
Saturday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.

(*continued*)

CARNARVON COUNTY GAOL—*continued.*

Days of Week.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Class 8.—Debtors Committed under the Small Debts Acts, Frandulent Debtors committed under the Bankrupt Laws, and Insolvent Debtors Committed by County Court Judge, &c.:						
Monday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, 1 pint of buttermilk.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	4 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, 1 pint of buttermilk.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	ditto	ditto	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto.
Wednesday	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.
Thursday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Friday	ditto	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, 1 pint of buttermilk.	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	4 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, 1 pint of buttermilk.	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.
Saturday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	1 pint of broth, 6 oz. of bread.
Class 9.—Destitute Debtors and Misdemeanants of First Division, who do not Maintain themselves:						
Monday	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread, 1½ lb. of potatoes, 1 pint of buttermilk.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, 1 pint of buttermilk.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Tuesday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	ditto	ditto	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	ditto.
Wednesday	ditto	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1½ lb. of potatoes.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of broth.	ditto	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of broth.
Thursday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	ditto	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Friday	ditto	6 oz. of bread, 1½ lb. of potatoes, 1 pint of buttermilk.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of broth.	ditto	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, 1 pint of buttermilk.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of broth.
Saturday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	ditto	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Sunday	ditto	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1½ lb. of potatoes.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of broth.	ditto	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes.	6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of broth.

Note.—The soup to contain, per quart, 4 oz. cooked meat, without bone, 6 oz. of peas, with vegetables, pepper, and salt. The broth to be made of the liquor in which the meat has been boiled, and to contain, per quart, 4 oz. of peas, with vegetables, pepper, and salt. The gruel to contain 4 oz. of oatmeal per quart.

I have examined the Dietary Table, prepared by Mr. Dixon for the Carnarvon Gaol, and recommend its adoption. I consider it more suitable for this country than the Government dietary, as it provides a larger quantity of bread, potatoes, and buttermilk, and less animal food, which is seldom used by the labouring people and artisans in this country.

5 Jan. 1852. *Rob. Jones*, Surgeon to the County Gaol, Carnarvon.

Examined and approved (subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State), Easter Quarter Session, 7 April 1852.

By the Court, *Poole*, C. P.

The foregoing rules, having been submitted to me, I hereby certify the same as proper to be enforced in the prison for the county of Carnarvon.

Whitehall, 28 April 1852. *S. H. Walpole.*

DENBIGH—COUNTY GAOL, RUTHIN.

RETURN of the DIETARY sanctioned for PRISONERS, specifying the Classes and the Diet of each Class on each Day of the Week.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
CLASS 1.—Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—					
Daily	5⅓ oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	5⅓ oz. of bread	5⅓ oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	none.	none.
CLASS 2.—Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding a Month:—					
Daily	5⅓ oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	5⅓ oz. of bread, 1 pound of potatoes.	5⅓ oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	none.	none.
CLASS 3.—Prisoners for any Term exceeding a Month:—					
Monday	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	8 oz. of bread, 1½ lbs. scouse.	8 oz. of bread 1 pint of gruel.	none	none.
Tuesday	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 1 pound of potatoes.	ditto		
Wednesday	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 1½ lbs. of scouse.	ditto		
Thursday	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 1 pound of potatoes.	ditto		
Friday	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 1½ lbs. of scouse.	ditto		
Saturday	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 1 pound of potatoes.	ditto		
Sunday	ditto	ditto	ditto		

REMARKS:

Females of the First and Second Class receive the same as Males.

The only difference between the Males and Females of the Third Class, is in the quantity of bread; the former get 1½ lbs. daily, the latter only a pound, being 5⅓ oz. per meal.

Note.—The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, to contain 1½ oz. of oatmeal per pint, and 2 oz. per pint when made in less quantities. The scouse to be made of beef, cut in small pieces, and potatoes; the proportions to be 9 lbs. weight of beef to 90 lbs. of potatoes.

Edward Evans, Governor.

FLINT GAOL.

DIETARY OF PRISONERS.

First Class, Persons committed for any Term not exceeding 14 Days: 1 lb. bread, and 4½ oz. of oatmeal per day, made into stirra and gruel.

Second Class, Persons committed for any Term not exceeding 6 Weeks: 1¼ lb. bread, 4½ oz. oatmeal, and half a pint of milk daily.

Third Class, Persons committed for any Term exceeding 6 Weeks: 1½ lb. bread, 4½ oz. oatmeal, and half a pint of milk daily, with two pints of soup weekly, made out of six oz. of beef without bone, peas, &c.

Persons committed for trial the same as Class 3.

19 March 1857. *Edward Prichard*, Governor.

GLAMORGAN—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION, CARDIFF.

RETURN of the DIETARIES sanctioned for PRISONERS, specifying the Classes and the Diet of each Class on each Day of the Week.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
CLASS 1.—Prisoners for Trial, and those exceeding Fourteen Days:—					
Sunday	½ lb. of bread, 1½ pint of gruel made from 2 oz. of oatmeal.	½ lb. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	½ lb. of bread, 1½ pint of gruel.	none	none.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday	same	½ lb. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes. 1½ pint of soup, made from 2 oz. Scotch barley and 2 oz. of rice for those sentenced to hard labour.	same	none	none.
CLASS 2.—Not exceeding Fourteen Days:—					
Daily	same	½ lb. of bread	same	none	none.
CLASS 3.—Not exceeding Seven Days:—					
Daily	½ lb. of bread	½ lb. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	½ lb. of bread	none	none.
CLASS 4.—Not exceeding Three Days:—					
Daily	½ lb. of bread	½ lb. of bread	½ lb. of bread	none	none.

J. B. Woods, Governor.

GLAMORGAN—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, SWANSEA.

RETURN of the DIETARY sanctioned for PRISONERS, specifying the Classes and the Diet of each Class on each Day of the Week.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
CLASS 1.—Prisoners for Fourteen Days and under:—					
Daily	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	8 oz. of bread	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	nil	nil.

GLAMORGAN—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, SWANSEA—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Beer.	Spirits.
Class 2.—Prisoners for Terms exceeding Fourteen Days, and not exceeding Thirty-one Days:—					
Daily - - - -	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	nil	nil.
Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners for Terms exceeding One Month:—					
Monday - - -	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	8 oz. of bread, 1½ pint of soup	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel	nil.	nil.
Tuesday - - -	- - same - -	8 oz. of bread, ¼ lb. of cheese, 1 lb. of potatoes.	- same -		
Wednesday - - -	- - same - -	8 oz. of bread, 1½ pint of soup.	- same -		
Thursday - - -	- - same - -	8 oz. of bread, ¼ lb. of cheese, 1 lb. of potatoes.	- same -		
Friday - - - -	- - same - -	8 oz. of bread, 1½ pint of soup.	- same -		
Saturday - - -	- - same - -	8 oz. of bread, ¼ lb. of cheese, 1 lb. of potatoes.	- same -		
Sunday - - -	- - same - -	8 oz. of bread, 1½ pint of soup.	- same -		
Class 4.—Destitute Debtors:—					
Monday - - -	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of gruel.	nil.	nil.
Tuesday - - -	- - same - -	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	- same -		
Wednesday - - -	- - same - -	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	- same -		
Thursday - - -	- - same - -	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	- same -		
Friday - - - -	- - same - -	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	- same -		
Saturday - - -	- - same - -	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	- same -		
Sunday - - -	- - same - -	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	- same -		

Remarks.—The gruel is made of 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint.—Soup to contain 4 oz. of coarse meat, 1 oz. of barley, 1 oz. of rice, 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt.

11 March 1857. *William Cox*, Governor.

MERIONETH—DOLGELLY GAOL.

DIETARY TABLE.

Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Fourteen Days:—

Breakfast.—1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Dinner.—1 pint of broth or soup, 6 oz. of bread.

Supper.—Same as Breakfast.

Prisoners for Trial and those Convicted for any Term exceeding Fourteen Days, without Labour:—

Breakfast.—1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Dinner.—8 oz. of bread, 4 oz. of cheese.

Supper.—Same as Breakfast.

Or, 1 quart of peas soup or broth and 4 oz. of bread; or 3 oz. of bacon meat without bone, and 1½ lb. of boiled rice may be substituted for bread and cheese.

Potatoes to be issued for dinner in the proportion of 1½ lb. of potatoes to ½ lb. of bread, twice a week.

Boiled rice may be issued instead of bread in the proportion of 24 oz. of boiled rice to 8 oz. of bread; 1 quart of milk and 8 oz. of bread may be issued once a week in lieu of either of the above dinners.

Gruel.—3 oz. of meal to 1 quart.

Peas soup.—3 oz. of meat, ½ pint of peas and vegetables to the quart.

Broth.—4 oz. of meat without bone, oatmeal and vegetables, to the quart.

Prisoners Sentenced to Hard Labour:—6 oz. of bread per diem in addition.

E. Lloyd, Chairman.

MONTGOMERY GAOL.

DIETARY.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Class 1.—All Convicted Prisoners whose Term of Imprisonment does not exceed Seven Days:—			
Daily	1 pint of gruel, 4 oz. of bread,	8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 4 oz. of bread.
1 oz. of salt daily.—No wine, beer, or spirits.			
Class 2.—All Convicted Prisoners whose Term of Imprisonment exceeds Seven Days, and is not more than Fourteen Days:—			
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread.
Sunday	ditto	8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup	ditto.

MONTGOMERY GAOL—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Class 3.—To every Prisoner Committed for Trial and Examination, First Class and County Court Debtors, Deserters, and all others (except Class 1 and 2) whose Term of Imprisonment exceeds Fourteen Days, and is not more than Three Months: —			
Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Friday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	ditto.
1 oz. of salt daily.—No wine, beer, or spirits.			
Class 4.—To all Prisoners whose Term of Imprisonment exceeds Three Months: —			
Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 lb. of potatoes, 2 oz. of bacon, without bone; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Friday	ditto	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	ditto.
Each prisoner 1 oz. of salt daily.—No wine, beer, or spirits.			

The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint; the soup to contain, per pint, 4 oz. of peas, 2 oz. of oatmeal, and 3 oz. of meat boiled down, with pepper and salt for seasoning.

10 March 1857. *John Lloyd*, Governor.

PEMBROKE—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION, HAVERFORDWEST CASTLE.

Dietary for all Classes of Prisoners.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Each day of the week	1½ pint of tea, 1 lb. of bread, 1 oz. of butter.	1 quart of thick oatmeal gruel, ¾ lb. of bread.	1 quart of milk pottage, ¾ lb. of bread.

Remarks.—The surgeon orders extra food when necessary.

14 March 1857. *Thomas Jones*, Governor.

RADNOR COUNTY GAOL.

DIETARIES FOR PRISONERS.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.

Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners Confined for any Term not exceeding Seven Days:—

Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days:—

Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, 1 pint of soup per week.

Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour, for Terms exceeding Twenty-one Days, but not more than Four Months:—

Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Thursday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of gruel when potatoes cannot be obtained.	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of gruel when potatoes cannot be obtained.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.

Class 4.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Four Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—

Daily	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	Same as Breakfast	Same as Breakfast.

Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners Employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Four Months:—

Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Breakfast	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Daily	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

RADNOR COUNTY GAOL—*continued.*

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER.		
	——	Males.	Females.

Class 6.—Prisoners Sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—Males and Females, the ordinary diet of their respective classes.

Class 7.—Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division who do not maintain themselves:—Males and Females, the same as Class 4.

Class 8.—Destitute Debtors:—The same as Class 4.

Class 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. bread per diem.

Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences under the provision of the 42d Section of the Gaol Act:—

Daily - - -	Breakfast -	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread - -	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner - -	8 oz. of bread - - - - - -	6 oz. of bread.
	Supper - -	1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread - -	1 pint of gruel, 6 oz. of bread.

Note—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal per pint. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. In seasons when the potato crop has failed, 4 oz. of split peas, made into a pudding, may be occasionally substituted, but the change must not be made more than twice in each week. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as Females.

11 March 1857. *Henry Verdon*, Governor.

RETURNS of the DIETARIES sanctioned by the Government for CONVICTS at *Gibraltar*, *Bermuda*, and the different Convict Establishments of every Class in *England* and *Wales*;—of the Dietaries in the MILITARY PRISONS of England and Wales;—and of the Dietaries in the COUNTY GAOLS of England and Wales; &c.

(*Captain Stuart.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
21 *March* 1857.

[*Price* 1*s.* 6*d.*]

154.

Under 16 *oz.*

ASSAULTS UPON WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 12 February 1857;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the CONVICTIONS and SENTENCES within the POLICE DISTRICTS of the METROPOLIS, during the Year 1856, under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 30, for the better Prevention and Punishment of AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS upon WOMEN and CHILDREN."

BOW-STREET.

Number of Convictions	15
Sentences:—	
6 months' imprisonment	2
3 months' - ditto	3
2 months' - ditto	3
1 months' - ditto	3
21 days' - - ditto	2
Fined 20 *l.*, or four months' imprisonment	1
Held to bail	1

Thomas James Hall.

CLERKENWELL.

Number of Convictions - - - - - 59

Sentenced to Imprisonment, without a Fine:		Sentenced to Fine, and Imprisonment in default of Payment:	
6 months	3	20 *l.*, or 3 months' hard labour	1
4 months	3	10 *l.* and costs, or 2 months' hard labour,	1
3 months	8	5 *l.*, or 2 months' hard labour -	2
2 months	9	3 *l.*, or 6 weeks' hard labour -	1
6 weeks	1	40 *s.*, or 1 month's hard labour	3
1 month	18	20 *s.*, or 1 month's hard labour	1
14 days	1	20 *s.*, or 14 days' hard labour -	2
7 days	2	10 *s.*, or 7 days' hard labour -	1
		5 *s.*, or 7 days' hard labour -	2

William Corrie.

GREENWICH AND WOOLWICH.

	GREENWICH.	WOOLWICH.
Total Number of Convictions - - - -	25	23
Committed:—		
6 months	2	1
4 months	2	–
3 months	2	4
2 months	3	3
6 weeks -	3	3
1 month	11	10*
21 days -	2	2

I. O. Secker.

* In one of these cases, the defendant was also ordered to find two sureties in 10 *l.* each for his good behaviour for three months, in addition to the imprisonment of one calendar month.

HAMMERSMITH AND WANDSWORTH.

DATE.	NAME.	Whether Assault upon Women or Children.	SENTENCE.
1856:			
Jan. - 19	James Williams - -	On female - -	1 month's hard labour.
Feb. - 7	Philip Bartlett - -	- ditto - (wife) -	3 months' „
„ - 12	David Balls - - -	- ditto - - -	6 „ „
	Alfred Oliver - -	- ditto - - -	6 „ „
May - 27	Catherine Stirrup - -	- ditto - (her niece)	2 „ „
July - 8	Henry Dominico - -	- ditto - (wife) -	6 „
„ - 22	Matilda Montague - -	- ditto - - -	Fined 20 *s.*
„ - 24	Thomas Smith - -	- ditto - (wife) -	2 months' hard labour.
„ - 25	Daniel Larken - -	- ditto - - -	Fined 5 *s.*
„ - 26	Patrick Quirk - -	- ditto - - -	3 months' hard labour.
	Joseph Larken - -	- ditto - - -	Fined 5 *s.*
Oct. - 2	Henry Camp - -	- ditto - (wife) -	3 months' hard labour.
„ - 4	Samuel Elston - -	- ditto - (wife) -	3 „ „
	Mary Callagham - -	- ditto - - -	2 „ „
„ - 14	Charles Andrews - -	- ditto - - -	Fined 10 *s.* or 14 days.
„ - 17	Thomas Callaghan - -	- ditto - - -	2 months' hard labour.
„ - 21	William Hayter - -	- ditto - - -	3 „ „
„ - 25	Joseph Martin - -	- ditto - - -	Fined 2 *s.*
Nov. - 4	Michael Murnane - -	- ditto - (wife) -	2 months' hard labour.
„ - 8	Sarah Whitley - -	On male child - -	Fined 5 *l.* or 2 months.
Dec. - 3	George Wetherley - -	- ditto - - -	„ 1 *s.*
„ - 11	William Evans - -	On female - -	„ 1 *s.*
„ - 22	William Viney - -	- ditto - - -	„ 20 *s.*

Total - - - 23

6 months - - -	3
3 months - - -	5
2 months - - -	5
1 month - - -	1
Fined - - -	9

C. O. Dayman.

LAMBETH.

NAME.	SENTENCE.	NAME.	SENTENCE.
John Anderson - -	3 calendar months.	Chas. M. King -	1 calendar month.
John Jenkins - -	4 „ „	James Everett - -	1 „ „
Henry Chandler -	1 „ „	John Goldsmith -	6 „ „
William Nichols -	2 „ „	Thos. M'Dermott -	6 „ „
James Finn - -	4 „ „	George Ponter - -	2 „ „
Clara Ward - -	21 days.	William Stone - -	2 „ „
Matilda Bentley -	1 calendar month.	Thomas Blackman -	3 „ „
James Raymond -	6 „ „	Edward Roffey -	4 „ „
Joseph Harrison -	6 „ „	Henry Lewis - -	21 days.
Michael Tullett - -	1 „ „	Charles Wilshire -	6 calendar months.
John Hancock - -	Fined 10 *s.*	Thomas Neale - -	6 weeks.
Henry Howard -	2 calendar months.	John Collins - -	1 calendar month.

Total - - - 24

6 months - - -	6
4 months - - -	3
3 months - - -	2
2 months - - -	4
1 month - - -	6
21 days - - -	2
Fined 10 *s.* - -	1

G. C. Norton.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

Number of convictions - - - - - - - - - - 27

Sentences:

6 months and under 5 months - - - - - -	9
5 months and under 4 months - - - - - -	0
4 months and under 3 months - - - - - -	2
3 months and under 2 months - - - - - -	8
2 months and under 1 month - - - - - - -	4
1 month and under - - - - - - - - -	4

18 February 1857. *P. Bingham.*

MARYLEBONE.

DATE.	NAME.	OFFENCE.	SENTENCE.
1856:			
April 17	Timothy Murphy -	Assaulting— M. A. Ellis - - -	- - One calendar month's hard labour.
May 13	Edward Cox - -	Jane Gregory - -	ditto - ditto - ditto.
July –	George Ryan - -		
	Matilda Ryan -		
	Stephen Ryan -	Fanny Tarrant - -	- - Two calendar months' hard labour each.
	Amelia Ryan - -		
	Caroline Ryan -		
July 22	Charles Packthread -	Elizabeth Hawkins -	- - Four calendar months' hard labour.
Sept. 20	William Pearce -	his wife - - -	- - Two calendar months' hard labour.
Oct. 14	Charles E. White -	Mary J. Tobin - -	Fined 20 *l.*
Dec. 17	Henry Chorley -	his wife - - -	- - One calendar month's hard labour.

Wm. Long.

SOUTHWARK.

Number of Convictions - - - - - - - - -	47
Sentences:—	
14 days - - - - - - - - - -	1
1 month - - - - - - - - - -	6
2 months - - - - - - - - - -	6
3 months - - - - - - - - - -	21
4 months - - - - - - - - - -	1
6 months - - - - - - - - - -	12

Thomas B. Burcham.

THAMES.

Number of persons convicted - - - - - - - -	55
Sentences:—	
6 months - - - - - - - - - -	8
4 months - - - - - - - - - -	7
3 months - - - - - - - - - -	19
2 months - - - - - - - - - -	12
1 month - - - - - - - - - -	8
14 days - - - - - - - - - -	1

Henry Selfe Selfe.

WESTMINSTER.

Number of convictions - - - - - - - - -	22
Sentences:—	
Imprisoned for 6 months, with hard labour - - -	4
Imprisoned for 5 months, with hard labour - - -	0
Imprisoned for 4 months, with hard labour - - -	3
Imprisoned for 3 months, with hard labour - - -	10
Imprisoned for 2 months, with hard labour - - -	3
Imprisoned for 6 weeks, with hard labour - - - -	2
Imprisoned for 1 month, with hard labour - - - -	0
Number of cases in which the offender was bound to keep the peace, and be of good behaviour for a period "from the expiration of sentence":	
6 months - - - - - - - - - -	4
3 months - - - - - - - - - -	4

T. J. Arnold.

WORSHIP-STREET.

Number of Convictions	43
Sentences :—	
6 months	17
4 months	4
3 months	11
2 months	6
1 month	3
14 days	2

J. Hammill.

ASSAULTS UPON WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

RETURN of the Convictions and Sentences within the Police Districts of the Metropolis, during the Year 1856, under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 30.

(*Mr. Dilwyn.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
6 *March* 1857.

88.

Under 1 *oz.*

BANKRUPTCY.

ABSTRACT

OF

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 1 May 1856;—*for*,

"RETURNS of the AMOUNT that has been Collected in the case of every BANKRUPTCY that has been wound up in the course of the Years 1853, 1854, and 1855:"

"Of the AMOUNT that has been Expended in each case in the Collection and Administration of the Assets; distinguishing therein, the Amount of Solicitors' Charges; the Amount of Official Assignee's Commission; the Amount of his Fees or other Charges, whether for Stationery, Postages, or other Matters; and the Amount of all other Charges made to or paid by the other Officers of the Court and charged to the Estate:"

"Of the AMOUNT distributed as Dividends in each Case:"

"And, of the Rent of Court Premises, and List of Officers, in each District, with their Salaries; or, if by other Mode of Payment, the Amount received by them during the Years above named."

(*Mr. Headlam.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
11 *March* 1857.

ABSTRACT of RETURNS of AMOUNTS collected in every BANKRUPTCY wound up; Amounts expended in Fees or other Charges for Stationery, Postages, or other Matters; and the Amount of all other Charges made in each Case, 1853 to 1855.

NAMES OF CITIES AND TOWNS and OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES.		Number of Cases adjudicated upon.	Amount Collected.			Amount Distributed as Dividends.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Birmingham	Thomas Bittleston	108	46,337	2	2	17,923	19	1
	James Christie	92	210,593	14	8	127,618	9	8
	John Harris	40	28,511	1	9	12,711	14	5
	Frederick Whitmore	69	52,449	2	2	25,700	12	7
Bristol	Alfred J. Acraman	49	18,725	–	3	3,162	3	10
	Edward Mant Miller	58	64,223	4	8	30,533	–	7
Exeter	Henry Lake Hirtzel	159	17,625	2	2	9,194	11	–
Leeds	John Brewin	31	20,971	16	2	10,271	6	11
	F. Carrick and H. P. Hope per William Scrope Ayrton, Commissioner.	120	90,627	16	8	44,377	2	10
	George Young	68	119,818	2	8	55,188	10	11
Liverpool	William Bird	58	65,007	15	10	49,058	14	1
	James Cazenove	36	55,581	–	11	36,570	5	6
	George Morgan	61	49,313	19	–	25,143	19	3
	Charles Turner	22	14,640	19	2	6,728	14	4
London	William Bell	126	177,164	4	10	40,006	1	4
	Herbert Harris Cannan	134	173,430	18	6	109,019	6	–
	Edward Watkin Edwards	37	17,838	4	7	7,675	2	3
	George John Graham	182	154,346	3	1	78,856	4	–
	Patrick Johnson	26	14,479	16	–	6,559	12	5
	Charles Lee	41	22,550	19	3	10,932	14	8
	Isaac Nicholson	61	22,980	2	11	9,886	6	3
	William Pennell	103	113,580	3	–	79,045	17	9
	Hatton Hamer Stansfeld	67	57,955	14	5	35,092	2	10
	William Whitmore	74	116,201	10	11	87,896	7	5
Manchester	John Fraser	61	55,356	13	8	32,667	15	11
	Francis Hernaman	119	90,405	6	11	61,696	17	11
	James S. Pott	69	30,148	5	10	16,243	8	2
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Thomas Baker	67	77,461	–	7	43,625	1	3
		2,138	1,978,325	2	9	1,073,386	3	2

(*a*) £. 922. 17 *s.* 10 *d.* disbursed more than collected.

(*b*) In one case no assets collected, but a dividend paid.

(*c*) £. 605. 1 *s.* 1 *d.* disbursed more than collected.

(*d*) £. 16. 5 *s.* 6 *d.* disbursed more than collected.

Collection and Administration of Assets; distinguishing Solicitors' Charges; Official Assignee's Commission; his to or paid by the other Officers of the Court, and charged to the Estate; also the Amounts distributed as Dividends

Amounts Expended in the Collection and Administration of Assets.				Balance; being the Difference between the Amount Collected and the Amounts Disbursed.	Number of Cases under £. 500. in which no Dividend has been Paid.	Number of Cases above £. 500. in which no Dividend has been Paid.	
Solicitors' Charges.	Official Assignee's Commission, &c.	Charges for Stationery, Postages, and other Matters.	Other Charges made to or Paid by the other Officers of the Court, and charged to the Estate, including Fees to Brokers, Messengers, Travelling Expenses, &c.				
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
11,198 3 11	3,347 4 9	475 1 4	5,449 3 5	7,943 9 8	39	—	
22,618 14 7	5,164 14 8	707 13 4	5,940 7 1	48,543 15 4	27	2	
3,656 11 10	1,692 18 6	446 12 9	2,434 5 8	7,568 18 7	8	1	
9,209 3 3	2,999 2 3	635 10 1	3,894 7 4	10,010 6 8	3	—	
4,985 10 4	1,494 10 –	427 13 4	8,602 13 11	52 8 10	31	5	
8,843 10 9	3,192 13 5	440 17 6	22,136 – 3	- - -	23	1	(a)
2,080 7 9	560 19 4	128 17 6	4,943 13 8	716 12 11	57	3	(b)
2,642 9 –	1,103 9 –	308 7 –	6,632 5 5	13 18 10	3	—	
14,748 15 3	5,671 12 2	1,132 8 8	21,847 17 –	2,850 – 9	24	3	
11,777 2 1	4,807 7 8	831 14 9	46,327 19 –	885 8 3	5	2	
6,143 17 11	3,031 9 7	659 15 5	6,718 19 11	- - -	6	- -	(c)
4,234 8 11	2,233 10 1	459 12 7	12,099 9 4	- - -	10	- -	(d)
7,555 7 9	2,774 – 9	726 6 10	12,991 16 8	122 7 9	12	—	
1,813 18 4	784 – –	340 5 1	4,820 9 9	153 11 8	3	1	
9,796 2 6	5,218 2 2	331 18 –	8,239 6 11	113,572 13 11(e)	62	12	
13,776 – 7	6,912 15 1	576 1 10	10,657 1 8	32,489 13 4	40	—	
2,565 19 1	909 7 8	119 15 10	6,351 11 6	216 8 3	16	1	
23,739 15 1	6,660 13 1	677 19 8	9,067 12 10	35,343 18 5	53	5	
2,040 18 2	689 5 4	126 12 10	5,015 10 11	47 16 4	9	—	
3,253 10 9	1,309 16 7	145 10 11	7,037 6 3	- - -	- -	- -	(f)
3,984 15 1	1,323 5 7	83 14 1	7,643 12 2	58 9 9	27	2	
12,786 12 4	4,443 1 6	288 9 10	16,734 13 11	281 7 8	27	—	
6,615 15 5	3,247 10 5	335 6 9	12,731 8 10	- - -	- -	- -	(g)
10,652 10 2	4,727 17 2	284 9 3	9,999 17 4	2,640 9 7	1	—	
6,858 12 1	2,918 2 11	351 10 4	3,011 9 7	9,549 2 10	19	1	
12,822 9 9	3,442 19 5	312 6 8	11,893 13 5	236 19 9	21	—	
4,547 7 –	1,978 5 1	222 3 6	2,197 7 6	4,959 14 7	17	1	
10,564 14 8	2,947 3 10	1,045 8 1	19,081 9 7	197 3 2	—	—	
235,513 4 4	85,585 18 –	12,622 3 9	294,501 10 10	278,454 16 10	543	40	

(e) Of this balance of £. 113,572. 13 *s.* 11 *d.* a dividend was declared in Messrs. Strahan's case of £. 55,626. 5 *s.* 7 *d.*, but which was not paid till 11th January 1856.

(f) £. 127. 19 *s.* 11 *d.* disbursed more than collected.

(g) £. 66. 9 *s.* 10 *d.* disbursed more than collected.

BANKRUPTCY.

ABSTRACT

OF

RETURNS of Amounts collected in every Bankruptcy wound up; Amounts expended in Collection and Administration of Assets; distinguishing Solicitors' Charges, Official Assignee's Commission, his Fees or other Charges for Stationery, Postages, or other Matters; and the Amount of all other Charges made to or paid by the other Officers of the Court, and charged to the Estate; also, the Amounts distributed as Dividends in each Case, 1853–1855.

(*Mr. Headlam.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
11 *March* 1857.

Under 1 *oz.*

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ACT, &c.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 11 February 1857;—*for*,

" RETURNS of the Number of WRITS issued under the BILLS of EXCHANGE ACT (18 and 19 Vic. c. 67), in the Superior Courts, during the Year 1856 :"

" Of the Number of WRITS issued on BILLS of EXCHANGE and PROMISSORY NOTES not under the Act (or as near thereto as practicable) :"

" Of the Number of ORDERS for LEAVE to APPEAR, under the Act :"

" Of the Number of JUDGMENTS under the Act :"

" Of the Total Number of WRITS issued :"

" Of the Total Number of JUDGMENTS :"

" Of the Total Number of WRITS issued on an Average of Four Years, ending on the 31st day of December 1855 :"

" Of the Number of FINAL JUDGMENTS on an Average of Four Years, ending on the 31st day of December 1855 :"

" Of the Number of JUDGMENTS on VERDICTS on an Average of Four Years, ending on the 31st day of December 1855 :"

" And, of the Number of JUDGMENTS on VERDICTS for the Year 1856."

(*Mr. Keating.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
13 *March* 1857.

QUEEN'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER.

Number of Writs issued under the Bills of Exchange Act (18 and 19 Vict., c. 67) in the Court of Queen's Bench, during the year 1856	3,399
Number of Writs issued on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, not under the Act (or as near thereto as practicable)	no Return can be given.
Number of Orders for Leave to appear under the Act	229
Number of Judgments under the Act	2,950
Total Number of Writs issued (1856)	29,607
Total Number of Judgments (1856)	11,024
Total Number of Writs issued on an average of four years, ending on 31 December 1855	99,641
1852 - number, 21,625 1853 - „ 23,213 1854 - „ 26,895 1855 - „ 27,908 — Average	24,910
Number of Final Judgments on an average of four years, ending on 31 December 1855	38,728
1852 - number, 7,450 1853 - „ 9,479 1854 - „ 10,653 1855 - „ 11,146 — Average	9,682
Number of Judgments on Verdicts on an average of four years, ending 31 December 1855	3,044
Average	761
Number of Judgments on Verdicts for the year 1856	639

Fortunatus Dwarris.
A. D. Croft.
Jas. Bunce.
C. R. Turner.
H. J. Hodgson.

EXCHEQUER.

Number of Writs issued under the Bills of Exchange Act (18 & 19 Vict., c. 67), during the year 1856	14,845
Number of Writs issued on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, not under the Act (or as near thereto as practicable)	*
Number of Orders for Leave to appear under the Act in 1856	454
Number of Judgments under the Act in 1856	5,961
Total Number of Writs issued in 1856	45,385
Total Number of Judgments in 1856	16,932
Total Number of Writs issued per annum, on an average of four years, ending on the 31st December 1855	38,132
Number of Final Judgments per annum, on an average of four years, ending on the 31st December 1855	13,177
Number of Judgments on Verdicts per annum, on an average of four years, ending on the 31st December 1855	871
Number of Judgments on Verdicts in 1856	840

W. H. Walton.
W. F. Pollock.
George Pollock.

* This information cannot be furnished, as there is nothing to show whether actions, not under the Bills of Exchange Act, are brought upon Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, or for other matters.

COMMON PLEAS.

Number of Writs issued under the Bills of Exchange Act (18 & 19 Vict., c. 67), during the year 1856 - - - - - - - - -	4,922
Number of Writs issued on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, not under the Act (or as near thereto as practicable) - - - -	not practicable.
Number of Orders for Leave to appear under the Act - - - -	189
Number of Judgments under the Act - - - - - - - -	not practicable.
Total Number of Writs issued - - - - - - - - -	17,665
Total Number of Judgments - - - - - - - - -	6,096
Total Number of Writs issued on an average of four years, ending on the 31st day of December 1855 - - - - - - - - -	17,179
Number of Final Judgments on an average of four years, ending on the 31st day of December 1855 - - - - - - - - -	5,876
Number of Judgments on Verdicts, on an average of four years, ending on the 31st day of December 1855 - - - - - - - -	337
Number of Judgments on Verdicts, for the year 1856 - - - -	345

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ACT, &c.

RETURNS of the Number of WRITS issued under the BILLS of EXCHANGE ACT (18 & 19 Vict. c. 67), in the Superior Courts, in 1856; and Number of WRITS issued on BILLS of EXCHANGE and PROMISSORY NOTES not under the Act, &c.

(*Mr. Keating.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *March* 1857.

CONSTABLES.

RULES made by the Right Hon. Sir *George Grey*, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, pursuant to the 3d Section of the 2 & 3 Vict., c. 93, for Establishing an Uniform System for the GOVERNMENT, PAY, CLOTHING, ACCOUTREMENTS, and NECESSARIES for CONSTABLES appointed under that Act.—Whitehall, 2 February 1857.

QUALIFICATIONS.

CHIEF CONSTABLE.

HE must be certified by a medical practitioner to be in good health, and of sound constitution, and fitted to perform the duties of the office.

He must be recommended to the Secretary of State by the magistrates in whom the appointment is vested, as a person of general good character and conduct.

SUPERINTENDENT OR INSPECTOR.

His age must not exceed forty years.

He must be not less than five feet seven inches high, without his shoes.

He must be a man of general intelligence, able to read and write well, and to keep accounts:

And must be certified by a medical practitioner to be free from bodily complaint, and of a strong constitution.

SERJEANT OR CONSTABLE.

His age must not exceed forty years.

He must be not less than five feet seven inches high, without his shoes.

He must be able to read and write, intelligent and active, and certified to be free from bodily complaint, and of a strong constitution; and recommended as of irreproachable character and connexions.

On the special recommendation of the chief constable, with the approval of two justices, as to the peculiar fitness for appointment as superintendent, inspector, serjeant, or constable, of a person exceeding the limited age, or under the standard height, the Secretary of State will consider whether the case may not be made an exception to the rules.

If a candidate for any of the above offices has been previously employed in any branch of the public service, civil or military, he shall not be eligible for appointment, unless he produces satisfactory testimonials of his conduct in such service; and a person who has been *dismissed* from any police force shall not be eligible for appointment in any other police force.

No person shall be appointed or retained in any of the preceding offices who shall hold any other office or employment for hire or gain (sec. 10, 2 & 3 Vict., c. 93); or who shall sell or have any interest in the sale of any beer, wine, or spirituous liquors.

When vacancies occur in the office of superintendent, inspector, or serjeant, it is desirable that encouragement should be given to meritorious men serving in the subordinate stations, by their promotion to the higher stations when they are qualified.

PAY.

The following rates of pay are intended to be exclusive of any expenses for the purchase of a horse or forage, for which, when a horse is necessary, a separate allowance should be made.

The chief constable's pay, whether he is appointed for one county alone, or for two or more adjoining counties, or parts of counties, is not to be less than 250 *l.* or more than 500 *l.* a year,—the apportionment of his pay, when he is appointed for more than one county, being arranged by mutual agreement between the justices of the counties for which he acts.

The superintendent's pay not less than 75 *l.* or more than 150 *l.* a year.

The inspector's pay not less than 65 *l.* or more than 120 *l.* a year.

The weekly pay of the serjeant is to be not less than 19 *s.* or more than 25 *s.*

The weekly pay of the constable is to be not less than 15 *s.* or more than 21 *s.*

Constables are not to receive any *fees*, which, by the 17th section of the 3 & 4 Vict., c. 88, are to be paid to the treasurer of the county; but the above rates of pay are intended to be exclusive of any allowance under the 18th section of the 2 & 3 Vict., c. 93.

CLOTHING.

The serjeant and constable are to be supplied with the following articles in addition to their pay, viz.:

In the 1st year: One great coat, with cape and badge.
One coat with badge.
Two pairs of trowsers.
One pair of boots.
One pair of shoes.
One hat.
One stock.

In the 2d year: One coat with badge.
One pair of trowsers.
One pair of boots.
One pair of shoes.
One hat.

The supply for the third year will be the same as for the first, and for the fourth the same as the second; and so on for successive periods.

ACCOUTREMENTS AND NECESSARIES.

A constable's staff and a pair of handcuffs are to be supplied to each constable. A small cutlass may be supplied to any constable whose beat is so situated that, in the opinion of two justices of the county, it is necessary for his personal protection in the performance of his duty. The cutlass is to be worn at night only, or at times when rioting or serious public disturbance has actually taken place or is apprehended; or upon any sudden emergency when orders have been given by the chief constable that one or more of the constables should be so armed; and the chief constable shall, on each occasion of giving any such order, report the same, and the reasons for such order, to any two justices of the peace for the county as soon afterwards as is practicable.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The chief constable will make a report in writing to the justices assembled at every quarter sessions of the peace for the county, of the amount and effective state and operation of the force, and shall append thereto a statement of the distribution of the force, of the number of persons apprehended by the police, the nature of the charges against them, and the result of the proceedings; the number

number of offences reported to the police, and any other particulars which may tend to show the state of crime in the country. Immediately after the termination of the sessions, the chief constable shall transmit a copy of this report to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, with a copy of any note or minute made thereon by the justices. But the chief constable need not transmit with such report the statement appended thereto, unless directed to do so by the justices.

The chief constable will, subject to the approval of the justices, frame all such orders and regulations as he shall deem expedient for the government of the force, and shall submit to the justices at every quarter sessions, copies of all regulations and general orders made by him since the preceding sessions.

The chief constable will cause a charge sheet, according to the annexed Form A., to be kept by the constables under his orders; and will take care that the constables enter thereon the name, offence, and other particulars relating to every person apprehended by them, and lay the same before the magistrates by whom the charges are to be heard. And when all the cases entered therein have been disposed of by the magistrates, the chief constable will cause the charge sheets to be sent to him, or to be kept safely by one of his subordinate officers.

The chief constable will also cause the constables to enter in a charge sheet, made according to the annexed Form B., the particulars relating to every person against whom a charge is made, which is not taken by the constable; and at the expiration of every three months, the chief constable will transmit the charge sheets A. and B. to the clerk of the peace of the county, who will dispose of them as may be directed by the justices at sessions.

The chief constable will also make an immediate report to two justices of the peace of any serious disturbance of the public peace that has taken place or is apprehended, and of any crimes of an aggravated nature committed, and for which the parties charged or suspected have not been apprehended; and in order that further arrangements, if required, may be made without delay, he will immediately transmit duplicates of such information to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, so as to ensure the earliest communication to the proper authorities of any matter affecting the public peace.

REGULATIONS made by the Marquess of *Normanby*, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, pursuant to the 16th Section of the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, for the GOVERNMENT of the LOCAL CONSTABLES appointed under that Act.—Whitehall, 1 December 1840.

APPOINTMENT OF CONSTABLES.

No person shall be appointed a local constable who shall be a gamekeeper, wood-ranger, bailiff, sheriff's bailiff, or who shall be a hired servant in the employment of any person, or who shall keep or have any interest in any house for the sale of beer, wine, or spirituous liquors; and if any person who shall be appointed a constable shall at any time after such appointment become a gamekeeper, wood-ranger, bailiff, sheriff's bailiff, or shall act in any of the said capacities, or shall sell or have any interest in the sale of any beer, wine, or spirituous liquors, such person shall thereupon become and be incapable of acting as such constable, and shall forfeit his appointment of constable, and also all fees or allowances payable to him as a constable; and the chief constable shall not insert in the list to be made out by him and laid before the justices acting in and for any petty sessional division of the county at one of their special sessions, holden for hearing appeals against the poor rates, the names of any persons so disqualified.

PAY OR FEES AND ALLOWANCES.

The local constable is to receive, for the service of summonses and execution of warrants, and for the performance of such other occasional duties as may be required of him, such fees and allowances only, and under such regulations, as shall from time to time be settled by the justices of the county in general or quarter sessions, and approved of by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

He shall not upon any occasion, or under any pretence whatsoever, take money or other gratuity from any person for any act done by him by virtue of his office of constable, without the permission in writing of the chief constable, or of the justices in general, or quarter, or petty sessions assembled.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

All summonses are to be served, and warrants executed as soon as practicable. If the party against whom a summons or warrant has been delivered to any constable cannot be found within the parish, township, or place for which such constable is appointed, or if from any other cause the constable is unable to serve the summons, or execute the warrant, he will report to the chief constable that such summons or warrant is in his possession, with the cause why the same has not been served or executed, and he will give to the chief constable, or to such other constable as the chief constable may name, all the information he can that may lead to the discovery of the party, that the necessary steps may be taken accordingly.

Parties in custody are to be taken before a magistrate as soon as possible, and the nature of the offence, with other particulars, entered in a charge sheet (Form A.) The charge sheet is to be laid before the magistrate by whom the charge is to be heard; and when all the cases entered therein have been disposed of by the magistrate, the charge sheet is to be sent to the chief constable, or kept safely by one of his subordinate officers, as he shall direct.

If a charge against a party be not taken by the constable, an entry is to be made by him in Form B., and the particulars filled up under each head and transmitted to the chief constable.

And all such charge sheets are to be returned by the chief constable, once in every three months, to the clerk of the peace for the county, who is to keep them in his custody until he shall have received the directions of the justices of the peace for the county, assembled at any quarter sessions, as to the final disposal thereof.

COMPLAINTS IN CASE OF MISCONDUCT.

In cases of complaint against constables, the party complaining should address himself in the first instance to the chief constable, who will, in his discretion, proceed to inquire into the same summarily, or give immediate notice to a justice of the peace, who will proceed thereon according to law, if the offence be cognizable by him; and if the subject of complaint do not constitute any offence legally cognizable by him, the said justice will lay a statement thereof before the justices of the county at the next quarter sessions of the peace, or any adjournment thereof, and the justices will inquire into the same.

Form A.

County of

REPORT of Charges from the day of to the day of 18

No. of Charge.	When apprehended.	Persons charged; Age, Name, Address, and Occupation.	Charge.	Persons charging; Name, Address, and Occupation.	Witnesses; Name and Address.	Taken into Custody by	Property found on Person or elsewhere.	Detained.	Or Hour admitted to Bail.	Signature of Constable taking the Charge.	No. of Charge.	Magistrate before whom the Charge is brought.	Charge; How disposed of by Magistrate, and what Offence proved.	Remarks by Magistrate.

Form B.

County of

REPORT of Cases at , in which the Charge was not taken.

Hour when brought in.	Name and Address of Complainant.	Nature of Charge or Complaint.	Name and Address of Person accused.	Name of the Constable and the Reason of the Charge not being taken.	

CONSTABLES.

RULES and REGULATIONS made by the Secretary of State, for the GOVERNMENT of COUNTY and LOCAL CONSTABLES.

(*Presented pursuant to Act* 2 & 3 *Vict.*, c. 93.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
6 *February* 1857.

Under 1 *oz.*

COUNTY COURTS.

COPY of ORDER of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated 21st November 1856, sanctioning a SCHEDULE of FEES to be taken on certain Proceedings in the COUNTY COURTS.

Treasury Chambers,
6 February 1857.

W. G. HAYTER.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the nineteenth and twentieth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter 108, it was enacted, that the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, with the consent of the Lord Chancellor, might lessen or increase the fees which were specified in Schedule (C.) to that Act, or which were then payable on proceedings in the County Courts taken under any Act not thereinbefore recited, and might substitute other fees in lieu thereof, or might order new fees to be paid on any proceedings which were then, or should thereafter be, authorised to be taken in such courts, whether any fee was then payable thereon or not.

In pursuance of the power given by the above recited Act, we, the undersigned, two of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do hereby, with the consent of the Lord Chancellor, order that, on and after the 1st day of December 1856, the several fees, or sums in the name of fees specified in the Schedule hereunder written, shall be taken on the proceedings therein mentioned; and that the fees so authorised to be taken, with the exception of the fees given for proceedings in Protection and Insolvency cases, shall be received by the Registrars of the different County Courts, and shall be accounted for and paid over by them to the treasurers of their respective courts, and that the fees to be taken in Protection and Insolvency cases shall be received by the Registrars for the use of themselves and the High Bailiff, according as the duties are to be performed by the Registrars or High Bailiffs.

DUNCAN.
MONCK.

I approve of the annexed Schedule of Fees.

CRANWORTH, C.

21 November 1856.

SCHEDULE.

1. For Proceedings under—

The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854,
The Literary and Scientific Societies Act, 1854; and
The Metropolitan Buildings Act, 1855,

the same fees shall be taken as upon the entry and hearing of a plaint in the County Court, regard being had to the amount (if any) in dispute; and if no amount is in dispute, or if the amount in dispute is not ascertained, then as upon a claim for a sum of 20*l*.

2. For

2. For Proceedings under—

The Succession Duty Act, 1853,

the same fees shall be taken as upon the entry and hearing of a plaint in the County Court, regard being had to the amount in dispute.

3. For Proceedings under—

The Friendly Societies Act, 1855 ; and
The Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1852,

the same fees shall be taken as upon the entry and hearing of a plaint in the County Court, regard being had to the amount in dispute ; and if the application to the court is not for the payment of money, the fees shall be estimated upon the amount of the sum of money or penalty which the applicant may state that he shall apply to the court to order the payment of, in default of the other party refusing or neglecting to comply with the order of the court.

N. B.—The fees to be taken for the above proceedings in any of the six hereinbefore mentioned Acts are in no case to be estimated on more than 20 *l.*

	£.	s.	d.
For every sitting had in the matter of a reference under— The Common Law Procedure Act, 1854 - - - -	2	–	–
For every sitting to take evidence under— The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1856 - - - -	2	–	–

UNDER COUNTY COURT ACTS.

	£.	s.	d.
For a warrant to replevy - - - - - - - - - -	–	2	6
For a replevin bond, where the alleged rent or damage does not exceed 20 *l.* - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	–	10	6
For a replevin bond, where the alleged rent or damage exceeds 20 *l.* -	1	1	–
For notice to distrainer - - - - - - - - - -	–	2	6
For delivering the goods - - - - - - - - - -	1	1	–
together with 6 *d.* a mile from the court-house to the place where the goods are.			
For making a return to a writ of certiorari - - - - - - -	1	5	–
out of which 15 *s.* shall be returned by the Treasurer to the Registrar, for his costs out of pocket.			
For every subpœna to be served in a home district ; if served within two miles of court-house - - - - - - - - - -	–	1	–
For every mile beyond two - - - - - - - - -	–	–	6
but the total fee to be taken is in no case to exceed 3 *s.*			
For every subpœna to be served in a foreign district - - - - -	–	3	–
For every judgment, where the defendant shall have, either personally or by his attorney or agent, admitted the claim, the same fee shall be taken as on a judgment by consent, under the 13th & 14th Vict. c. 61, sects. 8 or 9, whether he applies for time to pay or not.			

IN PROTECTION CASES.

Registrar's Fees.

	£.	s.	d.
On granting interim order - - - - - - - - - -	1	1	–
On first examination - - - - - - - - - - -	–	18	6
On final examination, or on audit or on dividend meeting - - -	–	15	–
On an adjourned meeting or sitting - - - - - - - - -	–	5	–
For every subpœna - - - - - - - - - - -	–	2	–
Preparing warrant to bring up petitioner under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 96, sect. 7, or order for remand, under sect. 24 - - - - - - - -	–	3	–
For office copies of proceedings (each folio) - - - - - - -	–	–	4

N. B.—When an office copy is made to which a printed form is applicable, printed words are not to be computed by folio ; but paper and print will be charged as two folios 8 *d.*, whether the copy be of a schedule or of any other proceeding.

No other fees are to be taken by the Registrar for performing the duties of Registrar in Protection cases.

Official Assignee's Fees.

	£.	s.	d.
For every letter for debt, notice of audit and proof, or notice of dividend (inclusive of postage)	–	–	4
For summoning trade assignee to audit and proof of debts, or to dividend meeting	–	3	–
Duplicate list of creditors for official assignee, per folio	–	–	4
For preparing Gazette notice of dividend (exclusive of charge for insertion and Gazette)	–	3	6
Per-centage on gross amount of receipts (not exceeding 5 per cent.)			

No other fees are to be taken by an Official Assignee than the above so called Official Assignee's fees.

IN INSOLVENCY CASES.

Registrar's Fees.

	£.	s.	d.
On lodging the petition, including the doing of all matters required by statute to be done in Insolvency cases, except the duties for which fees are hereafter given	–	10	–
For warrant to gaoler to bring up or discharge prisoner	–	1	–
For warrant of attorney executed by prisoner	–	2	6
Insertion in the Gazette, sum paid.			
For every subpœna	–	2	–
For office copies of proceedings (each folio)	–	–	4

N. B.—When an office copy is made to which a printed form is applicable, printed words are not to be computed by folio; but paper and print will be charged as two folios 8 *d.*, whether the copy be of a schedule or of any other proceeding.

No other fees to be taken by the Registrar in Insolvency cases.

IN PROTECTION CASES.

High Bailiff's Fees—(as Messenger).

	£.	s.	d.
Executing warrant of seizure, to be allowed only when the Judge directs warrant to be executed	–	5	–
Keeping possession, for each day the man is actually in possession, (of which 3 *s.* 6 *d.* to be paid the man), and including affidavit of possession being kept, (the number of days charged to be allowed by the Registrar)	–	4	6
Preparing advertisements for Gazette, or Newspapers, and attending to insert same (besides sum paid for insertion in Gazette)	–	3	6
For attendance on Court at each sitting	–	2	–
Executing warrant to bring up petitioner, under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 96, s. 7, or order for remand, under sect. 24 (besides necessary expenses out of pocket, to be submitted to and taxed by the Court)	–	6	–
Preparing and service of notice to creditors, on each creditor by post, including postage thereof and affidavit of service	–	–	4
Ditto, (if directed by the Judge to be served *personally*, including affidavit of service)	–	1	6
On commitment of any person by the Judge executing the warrant, (besides necessary expenses, &c., as above)	–	6	–
Messenger's man travelling to place of possession, to execute warrant of commitment, or any other purpose specially directed by the Court, per mile	–	–	6
If messenger directed by the Court personally to travel, his travelling per mile	–	–	6
" " " " his time per day	–	10	–
" " " " his expenses per day	–	10	–

No other fees to be taken for the High Bailiff in Protection cases.

IN INSOLVENCY CASES.

High Bailiff's Fees.

	£.	s.	d.
For every copy of order for hearing sent to each creditor, to the amount of 5 *l.* and upwards (including postage)	–	–	4

No other fees to be taken for the High Bailiff in Insolvency cases.

COUNTY COURTS.

COPY of ORDER of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated 21st November 1856, sanctioning a SCHEDULE of FEES to be taken on certain Proceedings in the COUNTY COURTS.

(*Presented pursuant to Act* 19 *&* 20 *Vict. c.* 108, *s.* 79.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
9 *February* 1857.

Under 1 *oz.*

COURT OF CHANCERY.

A RETURN from the ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL of the HIGH COURT of CHANCERY, pursuant to the 63d section of an Act passed in the Fifth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, intituled, "An Act to make further Provisions for the Administration of Justice," showing the State of the several Funds in his Name, called "THE SUITORS' FUND," and "THE SUITORS' FEE FUND," and the Charges upon the same respectively."

(PRESENTED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*
17 *February* 1857.

The SUITORS' FUND for the Year commencing the 2d October 1855, and ending the

		CASH. £. s. d.	CASH. £. s. d.
To Cash paid	nine Masters' Salaries at 2,500 *l.* per annum	20,638 11 9	
,,	Accountant-General's Salary as Master	560 – –	
,,	Pension to one retired Master	1,400 – –	
,,	Compensation to two Chief Clerks to Masters, pursuant to Act 15 & 16 Vict., c. 80	1,633 6 8	
,,	Ditto to two Junior Clerks to Masters	1,042 4 8	
			25,274 3 1
,,	Pensions to four retired Registrars	4,244 6 1	
,,	Ditto to Registrar's Bag-bearer	182 – –	
			4,426 6 1
,,	Accountant-General's Salary	840 – –	
,,	Expenses of office, office-keeper, water-rate, stationery, &c.	420 – –	
,,	Thirty-one Clerks' Salaries	7,232 15 9	
,,	Pension to two retired Clerks	1,166 13 4	
			9,659 9 1
,,	Two Clerks in Report Office	– – –	105 – –
	Officers of the Lord Chancellor's Court:		
,,	Usher	280 – –	
,,	Courtkeeper	84 – –	
,,	Persons to keep order	224 – –	
,,	Tipstaff	186 13 4	
	Officers of the Lords Justices' Court:		
,,	Secretaries	746 13 4	
,,	Ushers	466 13 4	
,,	Trainbearers	192 5 4	
,,	Persons to keep order	186 13 4	
	Officers of the Vice-Chancellor Kindersley's Court:		
,,	Secretary	210 12 6	
,,	Usher	186 13 5	
,,	Trainbearer	93 6 9	
,,	Persons to keep order	74 13 4	
	Officers of the Vice-Chancellor Stuart's Court:		
,,	Secretary	280 – –	
,,	Usher	186 13 4	
,,	Trainbearer	93 6 8	
,,	Persons to keep order	149 6 8	
	Officers of the Vice-Chancellor Wood's Court:		
,,	Secretary	280 – –	
,,	Usher	186 13 4	
,,	Trainbearer	93 6 8	
,,	Persons to keep order	149 6 8	
			4,350 18 –
,,	Surveyor's Salary	– – –	74 13 4
,,	Solicitor to Suitors, in lieu of costs	1,200 – –	
,,	Disbursements	70 10 7	
			1,270 10 7
,,	Compensation to late Officers of the Court of Exchequer	– – –	3,725 5 11
,,	Ditto to Officers of the Subpœna Office, Doorkeeper, Crier and Usher of the Court, Deputy Secretary of Decrees and Injunctions, and one Clerk in the late Clerks of Accounts' Office	– – –	2,742 19 6
,,	Expenses of Courts, Registrars' Offices, Masters' Office, Report and other Offices, for repairs, rates, stationery, coals, candles, gas, servants' wages, &c.	– – –	4,001 10 1
	Total Payments	– – –	55,630 15 8
	Surplus Interest carried over to the "Suitors' Fee Fund Account," as directed by the 15 & 16 Vict., c. 87, s. 53	– – –	65,103 17 11
		£.	120,734 13 7

1st October 1856 (being the Annual Period for Balancing the Account with the Bank of England).

	CASH. £.	s.	d.	STOCK. £.	s.	d.
By Balance on the 1st October 1855 - - - - - - - - - - - -	21,141	16	3	4,375,935	14	5
Dividends received during the Year - - - - - - - - - - - -	123,506	4	8	—		
Stock sold by authority of 5 Vict. c. 5, s. 60, &c. - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	157,553	17	8
£.	144,648	-	11			
Total Payments and Surplus Interest carried over to the Suitors' Fee Fund Account	120,734	13	7			
Balance 1st October 1856 - - - - - - - - - - - - - £.	23,913	7	4	4,218,381	16	9

THE SUITORS' FEE FUND ACCOUNT

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Officers of the Courts	- - -	7,962 6 11
Salaries to Eight Senior Clerks, to the Master of the Rolls, and the Vice-Chancellors	12,000 - -	
Ditto to Sixteen Junior Clerks to ditto	4,000 - -	
Total Chamber Clerks		16,000 - -
Compensation to two Masters at 725 *l.* per annum	1,450 - -	
Salaries to five Masters' Chief Clerks at 1,000 *l.* each	5,000 - -	
Ditto and Compensation to five Masters' Junior Clerks	3,150 - -	
Compensation to one Chief Clerk to Master	1,000 - -	
Ditto to one Master's Junior Clerk	51 9 7	
Total Masters		10,651 9 7
Salaries to eleven Registrars	16,041 8 9	
Allowances for writing and compensation to Registrars, under 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 94, s. 48, and 5 Vict., c. 5, s. 63	1,353 2 6	
Salaries to Registrars' Clerks	6,653 7 11	
Bag Bearers to Registrars	300 - -	
Total Registrars		24,347 19 2
Salary to Master of Reports and Entries	1,000 - -	
Ditto to three Clerks in Report Office	580 - -	
Ditto to two Clerks of Entries	635 - -	
Compensation to late Clerks of Accounts	2,082 10 -	
Salary to Clerk of Searches	150 - -	
Total Report Office		4,447 10 -
Salaries to two Examiners	3,000 - -	
Ditto to two Clerks to ditto	740 - -	
Total Examiners		3,740 - -
Salaries, &c., under 5 & 6 Vict., c. 84, and Lunacy Regulation Act, 1853:		
Two Masters in Lunacy	4,000 - -	
Travelling Expenses	803 3 8	
Salaries to seven Clerks to Masters in Lunacy	3,500 - -	
Rent of Premises	330 - -	
Expenses of Offices	447 15 3	
Salary of Registrar in Lunacy	800 - -	
Salaries to four Clerks in Registrar's Office	930 - -	
Compensation to late Commissioners in Lunacy	330 - -	
Salaries to Visitors of Lunatics	1,300 - -	
Travelling Expenses	976 2 3	
Salary of Secretary to Visitors	300 - -	
Ditto one Clerk to Secretary	150 - -	
Rent of Premises	120 - -	
Expenses of Office	127 8 1	
Total in Lunacy		14,114 9 3
Compensation to three Clerks of Affidavits	- - -	1,569 15 -
Salaries, &c., under 5 & 6 Vict., c. 103:		
Six Taxing Masters	11,500 - -	
Twelve Clerks to Taxing Masters	2,700 - -	
Clerk of Enrolments	900 - -	
Three Clerks of Records and Writs	4,200 - -	
Sixteen Clerks to ditto	3,520 - -	
Rent of Taxing Masters' Offices	800 - -	
Three Clerks to Clerk of Enrolments	750 - -	
		24,370 - -
Salaries to two Clerks of the Petty Bag Office, under 12 & 13 Vict., c. 110	- - -	750 - -
Accountant-General in lieu of Brokerage, under 15 & 16 Vict., c. 87, s. 19	2,700 - -	
Increased Salary to some of the Clerks in the Accountant-General's Office, under 15 & 16 Vict., c. 87, s. 39	2,237 10 -	
		4,937 10 -
Compensation for loss of Office and Profits, under 5 & 6 Vict., c. 103:		
Twenty Sworn Clerks	29,158 2 8	
Three Agents to Sworn Clerks	1,147 1 4	
Total		30,305 4 -
Copy Money for Writing and Copying in the Offices of the Clerk of Enrolments, the Clerks of Records and Writs, the Masters of Reports and Entries, and the Registrar in Lunacy		7,262 7 9
Expenses of the various Courts and Offices for Stationery, Coals, Candles, Servants' Wages, Rates and Taxes, and for Furniture, &c.		4,009 2 6
Balance of Cash on the 24th November 1856		62,256 13 8
	£.	216,724 7 10

Account of Monies placed out to provide for the Officers of the

	CASH. £. s. d.	STOCK. £. s. d.
Interest carried over to the Suitors' Fee Fund Account, under 15 & 16 Vict., c. 37, s. 54	5,628 15 8	—
Balance on 24th November 1856	- - -	201,028 2 3
£.	5,628 15 8	201,028 2 3

- - - - - - from the 25th November 1855 to the 24th November 1856.

	£.	s.	d.
By Balance of Cash on the 24th November 1855	41,826	4	2
Fees formerly payable to the Lord Chancellor	800	18	7
Cash brought over from various Causes, Matters, and Accounts, in lieu of Fees, formerly paid at the Taxing Masters'	14,133	14	2
Cash on account of per centages on Income brought over from several Matters and Accounts in Lunacy	5,338	3	9
Cash paid in by Clerk of Enrolments	4,230	14	2
Cash paid in by Clerk of Petty Bag Office	319	4	10
Poundage received under the Winding-up Act	373	12	–
Cash paid in by the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue, in respect of Money received by them for Chancery Fee Fund Stamps	73,944	5	8
Surplus Interest brought over from Suitors' Funds, under the 15 & 16 Vict., c. 87, s. 53	65,103	17	11
Interest brought from Monies placed out to provide, &c., under the 15 & 16 Vict., c. 87, s. 54	5,628	15	8
Cash received from the Accountant-General for Brokerage, under the 15 & 16 Vict., c. 87, s. 18	4,192	17	11
Cash paid in by Clerks to Masters	246	13	11
Cash paid in by the late Master of Reports for Copy Money	585	5	1
£.	216,724	7	10

- - - - - - High Court of Chancery, from 25th November 1855 to 24th November 1856.

	CASH. £.	s.	d.	STOCK. £.	s.	d.
Balance on 25th November 1855	-	-	-	201,028	2	3
Dividends received during the year	5,628	15	8	—		
£.	5,628	15	8	201,028	2	3

William Russell, Accountant-General.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

RETURN of the State of the SUITORS' FUNDS standing in the Name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, and the Charges upon the same.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *February* 1857.

Under 1 *oz.*

FACTORIES.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 15 April 1856;—*for*,

"RETURNS of the Number of COTTON, WOOLLEN, WORSTED, FLAX and SILK FACTORIES subject to the Factories Acts in each County, and distinguishing each of these Five Descriptions of Factories:

1. Those for Spinning only;
2. Those for Weaving only;
3. Those for Spinning and Weaving;
4. Factories not included in either of the above Descriptions;
5. The Number of Spindles employed in Spinning;
6. The Number of Power Looms;

The several Rooms and Premises occupied by any one Firm situated within the same Outward Gate or Boundary to be deemed one Factory:"

"Of the Aggregate AMOUNT available for each of the above Descriptions of Factories, of STEAM POWER, expressed by Horses, and of Water Power, expressed in the same manner:"

"Of the Number of CHILDREN under Thirteen Years of Age, Boys and Girls; distinguishing, in Silk-throwing Mills, the Number of Children between Eleven and Thirteen Years of Age, Boys and Girls:"

"Of the Number of MALE YOUNG PERSONS between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age, and of FEMALES above Thirteen Years of Age:"

"Of the Number of MALES above Eighteen Years of Age, including all Managers, Clerks, Overlookers, Engineers, Mechanics, and all others employed in the Factory, except the Owners or Occupiers constituting the Firm:"

"And, that the preceding Returns shall be followed by a GENERAL SUMMARY thereof, embracing the whole of the United Kingdom—(in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 745, of Session 1850)."

(*Mr. Brotherton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
4 *February* 1857.

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An analysis of the Return, and a comparison of the results with previous Returns, has been prepared by the Inspectors of Factories, and is contained in their joint Report for the half-year ended 31 October 1856.

Leonard Horner.
T. Jones Howell.
J. Kincaid.
Alexander Redgrave.

Factory Inspectors' Office,
January 1857.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

RETURN OF COTTON FACTORIES.

COUNTIES.	No. of Factories.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Power Looms.	Amount of Moving Power.		No. of Children under 13 Years of Age.		No. of Males between 13 and 18 Years of Age.	No. of Females above 13 Years of Age.	No. of Males above 18 Years of Age.	Total Numbers Employed.		
				Steam.	Water.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M. & F.
Factories employed in Spinning:													
Chester	87	922,626	- -	2,564	219	485	260	1,099	3,214	2,677	4,261	3,474	7,735
Cumberland	7	87,120	- -	127	64	27	24	115	459	218	360	483	843
Derby	48	333,041	- -	640	1,158	356	503	631	3,773	1,442	2,429	4,276	6,705
Flint	1	21,576	- -	30	30	9	5	40	135	37	86	140	226
Lancaster	591	12,111,954	- -	22,295	1,037	3,639	2,235	8,489	34,886	19,211	31,339	37,121	68,460
Middlesex	4	5,516	- -	52	- -	- -	- -	60	49	46	106	49	155
Nottingham	17	151,978	- -	511	107	26	18	153	1,586	262	441	1,604	2,045
Stafford	4	73,000	- -	125	215	29	18	92	521	141	262	539	801
York	151	1,553,966	- -	3,019	835	1,092	804	1,837	5,700	3,227	6,156	6,504	12,660
	910	15,260,777	- -	29,363	3,665	5,663	3,867	12,516	50,323	27,261	45,440	54,190	99,630
Factories employed in Weaving:													
Chester	7	- -	1,497	171	14	12	3	99	526	328	439	529	968
Cumberland	3	- -	691	69	10	- -	1	40	603	154	194	604	798
Derby	9	- -	947	56	108	49	26	118	441	270	437	467	904
Lancaster	344	- -	58,822	5,321	113	373	365	2,993	22,403	10,802	14,168	22,768	36,936
Leicester	10	- -	279	75	- -	- -	- -	160	204	137	297	204	501
Warwick	4	- -	137	38	- -	- -	- -	21	155	75	96	155	251
Suffolk	1	- -	64	- -	30	- -	- -	2	60	30	32	60	92
York	41	- -	3,443	209	58	33	23	123	816	612	768	839	1,607
	419	- -	65,880	5,939	333	467	418	3,556	25,208	12,408	16,431	25,626	42,057

FACTORIES employed in SPINNING and WEAVING:													
Chester	57	1,679,750	29,941	6,862	716	912	596	2,829	16,138	8,405	12,146	16,734	28,880
Cumberland	2	49,473	673	260	- -	17	7	147	745	204	368	752	1,120
Derby	16	404,461	6,826	1,415	255	201	197	616	3,310	2,168	2,985	3,507	6,492
Gloucester	1	48,000	1,250	300	- -	79	25	170	1,001	295	544	1,026	1,570
Lancaster	516	8,115,243	165,531	34,154	1,495	6,320	4,292	15,707	82,071	44,534	66,561	86,363	152,924
Leicester	1	1,120	41	30	- -	- -	- -	27	38	35	62	38	100
Nottingham	1	12	7	1	- -	- -	- -	1	6	2	3	6	9
York	29	259,740	5,340	970	49	295	450	426	2,298	1,329	2,050	2,748	4,798
	623	10,557,799	209,609	43,992	2,515	7,824	5,567	19,923	105,607	56,972	84,719	111,174	195,893
FACTORIES not included in either of the above descriptions:													
Chester	1	- -	- -	10	6	- -	- -	- -	7	4	4	7	11
Cumberland	1	- -	- -	5	- -	- -	- -	1	100	40	41	100	141
Derby	3	- -	- -	23	10	2	- -	3	126	31	36	126	162
Gloucester	1	- -	- -	- -	6	- -	- -	- -	4	1	1	4	5
Lancaster	29	- -	- -	129	16	15	24	26	439	219	260	463	723
Middlesex	11	- -	10	88	- -	- -	- -	71	121	114	185	121	306
Norfolk	2	- -	66	18	- -	- -	- -	9	116	42	51	116	167
Nottingham	37	- -	- -	215	- -	48	32	266	685	755	1,069	717	1,786
Surrey	5	- -	25	25	- -	- -	- -	36	125	31	67	125	192
York	4	- -	- -	29	- -	5	3	14	44	31	50	47	97
	94	- -	101	542	38	70	59	426	1,767	1,268	1,764	1,826	3,590
TOTAL of COTTON FACTORIES	2,046	25,818,576	275,590	79,836	6,551	14,024	9,911	36,421	182,905	97,909	148,354	192,816	341,170

RETURN OF WOOLLEN FACTORIES.

COUNTIES.	No. of Factories.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Power Looms.	Amount of Moving Power.		No. of Children under 13 Years of Age.		No. of Males between 13 and 18 Years of Age.	No. of Females above 13 Years of Age.	No. of Males above 18 Years of Age.	Total Numbers Employed.		
				Steam.	Water.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M. & F.
Factories employed in Spinning:													
Brecon	9	638	-	-	28	5	-	14	15	25	44	15	59
Cardigan	7	816	-	-	20	2	-	8	16	18	28	16	44
Carmarthen	17	1,226	-	-	25	-	3	28	30	25	53	33	86
Chester	10	5,468	-	28	38	18	29	12	14	45	75	43	118
Cornwall	1	90	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	9	1	9	10
Cumberland	11	7,336	-	25	108	21	10	40	78	67	128	88	216
Denbigh	4	1,070	-	-	15	4	1	22	3	36	62	4	66
Derby	2	180	-	12	12	2	-	1	2	10	13	2	15
Devon	14	15,993	-	-	245	-	-	55	719	165	220	719	939
Glamorgan	26	2,360	-	16	55	13	18	31	85	71	115	103	218
Gloucester	28	22,586	-	231	507	1	2	300	947	513	814	949	1,763
Hants	1	40	-	-	2	-	-	3	1	2	5	1	6
Hereford	3	192	-	-	12	-	-	4	2	6	10	2	12
Lancaster	13	9,656	-	35	57	25	27	23	202	106	154	229	383
Leicester	20	22,069	-	357	-	-	-	120	694	323	443	694	1,137
Lincoln	1	99	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	3	4	-	4
Merioneth	18	2,535	-	-	44	6	-	24	34	42	72	34	106
Middlesex	1	58	-	20	-	-	-	3	5	9	12	5	17
Monmouth	7	676	-	-	20	2	8	8	28	40	50	36	86
Montgomery	33	4,070	-	-	122	3	2	111	62	100	214	64	278
Oxford	9	4,970	-	48	103	-	4	66	108	72	138	112	250
Pembroke	11	530	-	-	20	3	1	6	6	16	25	7	32
Salop	2	420	-	-	12	-	-	6	3	12	18	3	21
Somerset	13	11,160	-	65	128	2	2	77	395	180	259	397	656
Stafford	1	520	-	8	6	-	-	-	19	11	11	19	30
Westmorland	6	7,279	-	-	152	3	-	18	83	72	93	83	176
Wilts	12	14,419	-	248	11	2	6	183	365	280	465	371	836
York	482	590,046	-	5,612	1,619	1,793	1,223	2,899	4,230	6,684	11,376	5,453	16,829
	762	726,502	-	6,705	3,370	1,905	1,336	4,063	8,155	8,934	14,902	9,491	24,393
Factories employed in Weaving:													
Gloucester	1	-	14	-	3	-	-	5	10	11	16	10	26
Leicester	2	-	77	-	24	-	-	18	16	12	30	16	46
York	8	-	185	-	52	-	-	18	170	130	148	170	318
	11	-	276	-	79	-	-	41	196	153	194	196	390

Factories employed in Spinning and Weaving:													
Cornwall	2	862	27	8	14	-	-	-	-	64	6	6	64	70
Cumberland	3	2,292	30	32	20	2		3	13	106	108	123	109	232
Denbigh	4	4,065	48	-	-	55	11		3	45	19	108	164	22	186
Derby	2	5,200	74	30		30	2	-	-	25	214	71	98	214	312
Devon	3	2,612	93	-	-	52	1		7	19	217	67	87	224	311
Flint	2	3,580	70	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	26	115	31	57	115	172
Gloucester	18	40,670	407	463		515	66		37	482	1,880	848	1,396	1,917	3,313
Lancaster	86	256,423	5,733	1,618		388	927		1,074	670	3,091	3,264	4,861	4,165	9,026
Merioneth	2	1,010	14	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	5	8	25	30	8	38
Montgomery	9	10,915	108	8		96	19		11	77	130	166	262	141	403
Northumberland	1	1,866	12	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	6	7	24	30	7	37
Oxford	1	1,290	50	14		-	5		2	30	112	62	97	114	211
Somerset	7	11,719	251	184		80	-	-	-	-	141	578	383	524	578	1,102
Radnor	2	1,460	23	12		18	4		-	-	8	25	20	32	25	57
Westmorland	2	6,578	30	26		100	9		3	29	106	82	120	109	229
Wilts	11	20,054	252	410		50	-	-	-	-	286	891	674	960	891	1,851
York	165	402,851	6,090	4,916		850	658		432	2,196	8,319	7,161	10,015	8,751	18,766
	320	773,447	13,312	7,721		2,365	1,704		1,572	4,058	15,882	13,100	18,862	17,454	36,316
Factories not included in either of the above descriptions:															
Gloucester	17	-	-	-	-	46	139	-	-	-	-	54	136	117	171	136	307
Leicester	4	-	-	138		46	-	-	-	-	-	50	155	124	174	155	329
Middlesex	3	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	18	15	33	51	15	66
Somerset	4	-	-	-	-	10	58	-	-	-	-	3	42	40	43	42	85
Surrey	6	-	-	-	-	91	30	-	-	-	-	43	27	83	126	27	153
Wilts	4	-	-	-	-	16	17	-	-	-	-	-	17	5	5	17	22
York	151	-	-	-	-	1,596	203		133		6	1,498	1,293	4,139	5,770	1,299	7,069
	189	-	-	138		1,839	447		133		6	1,666	1,685	4,541	6,340	1,691	8,031
Total of Woollen Factories	1,282	1,499,949	13,726	16,265		6,261	3,742		2,914	9,828	25,918	26,728	40,298	28,832	69,130

RETURN OF WORSTED FACTORIES.

COUNTIES.	No. of Factories.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Power Looms.	Amount of Moving Power.		No. of Children under 13 Years of Age.		No. of Males between 13 and 18 Years of Age.	No. of Females above 13 Years of Age.	No. of Males above 18 Years of Age.	Total Numbers Employed.		
				Steam.	Water.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M. & F.
Factories employed in Spinning:													
Devon	2	632	- -	3	5	- -	- -	- -	19	1	1	19	20
Essex	1	40	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	1	3	1	2	3	5
Lancaster	2	5,092	- -	60	- -	21	12	17	95	77	115	107	222
Leicester	11	13,015	- -	580	- -	- -	- -	66	674	278	344	674	1,018
Norfolk	5	23,464	- -	156	10	2	10	68	567	80	150	577	727
Oxford	1	1,056	- -	12	- -	- -	- -	5	40	5	10	40	50
Salop	2	5,280	- -	36	20	- -	- -	19	162	20	39	162	201
Surrey	1	1,576	- -	- -	20	- -	19	4	40	7	11	59	70
Westmorland	2	1,802	- -	- -	29	3	1	1	32	4	8	33	41
Worcester	10	18,510	- -	134	85	- -	- -	37	470	103	140	470	610
York	183	558,878	- -	3,862	358	2,265	2,815	2,052	9,113	2,271	6,588	11,928	18,516
	220	629,345	- -	4,845	527	2,291	2,857	2,270	11,215	2,847	7,408	14,072	21,480
Factories employed in Weaving:													
Lancaster	2	- -	792	70	- -	5	- -	40	229	145	190	229	419
Leicester	1	- -	5	2	- -	- -	- -	3	- -	3	6	- -	6
Norfolk	5	- -	349	61	- -	- -	- -	6	419	35	41	419	460
Stafford	4	- -	405	54	55	10	13	55	597	224	289	610	899
Worcester	11	- -	387	195	- -	5	8	237	576	669	911	584	1,495
York	98	- -	11,287	1,068	89	34	24	365	7,966	2,169	2,568	7,990	10,558
	121	- -	13,225	1,450	144	54	45	706	9,787	3,245	4,005	9,832	13,837
Factories employed in Spinning and Weaving:													
Lancaster	5	15,272	1,573	170	- -	48	74	183	634	507	738	708	1,446
York	145	653,709	24,011	6,309	630	2,434	3,422	3,750	28,397	10,669	16,853	31,819	48,672
	150	668,981	25,584	6,479	630	2,482	3,496	3,933	29,031	11,176	17,591	32,527	50,118
Factories not included in either of the above descriptions:													
Nottingham	1	- -	- -	1	- -	1	- -	1	- -	5	7	- -	7
York	19	- -	- -	407	- -	- -	- -	151	507	590	741	507	1,248
	20	- -	- -	408	- -	1	- -	152	507	595	748	507	1,255
Total of Worsted Factories	511	1,298,326	38,819	13,180	1,301	4,828	6,398	7,061	50,540	17,863	29,752	56,938	86,690

RETURN OF FLAX FACTORIES.

Factories employed in Spinning:													
Cumberland	8	30,507	-	141	126	46	39	139	809	222	407	848	1,255
Derby	1	2,600	-	-	20	10	15	7	59	9	26	74	100
Devon	1	408	-	-	30	-	-	-	25	1	1	25	26
Dorset	15	6,650	-	130	175	1	-	47	401	113	161	401	562
Gloucester	2	1,440	-	44	-	-	-	11	94	51	62	94	156
Lancaster	8	129,220	-	480	36	67	65	326	2,113	351	744	2,178	2,922
Lincoln	1	116	-	12	-	-	-	2	17	10	12	17	29
Middlesex	3	92	-	-	-	-	-	5	32	11	16	32	48
Northumberland	1	36,551	-	80	-	-	-	56	450	39	95	450	545
Salop	1	3,920	-	116	-	49	26	78	337	130	257	363	620
Somerset	10	4,062	-	106	92	-	-	26	269	71	97	269	366
Surrey	4	460	-	41	-	-	-	14	35	22	36	35	71
Westmorland	3	692	-	8	31	-	2	8	41	37	45	43	88
Wilts	1	100	-	-	8	-	-	-	15	1	1	15	16
York	37	149,201	-	1,169	330	180	161	755	4,129	1,098	2,033	4,290	6,323
	96	366,019	-	2,327	848	353	308	1,474	8,826	2,166	3,993	9,134	13,127
Factories employed in Weaving:													
Durham	2	-	47	32	-	-	-	5	44	15	20	44	64
Lancaster	2	-	284	51	25	13	10	34	156	93	140	166	306
Northumberland	2	-	20	14	-	-	-	-	11	31	31	11	42
Somerset	2	-	28	40	-	-	-	1	28	8	9	28	37
York	11	-	1,073	240	-	-	-	36	1,001	328	364	1,001	1,365
	19	-	1,452	377	25	13	10	76	1,240	475	564	1,250	1,814
Factories employed in Spinning and Weaving:													
Cumberland	2	390	18	23	8	-	-	2	57	29	31	57	88
Hants	2	1,060	22	-	39	-	-	12	85	29	41	85	126
Lancaster	3	8,000	53	62	-	-	-	19	181	30	49	181	230
Somerset	1	944	31	35	8	-	-	7	78	45	52	78	130
York	9	65,346	411	737	77	317	266	312	2,498	687	1,316	2,764	4,080
	17	75,740	535	857	132	317	266	352	2,899	820	1,489	3,165	4,654
Factories not included in either of the above descriptions:													
Middlesex	3	-	-	36	-	-	-	16	10	75	91	10	101
Worcester	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	2	2	4	2	6
York	3	-	-	37	-	-	-	12	60	13	25	60	85
	7	-	-	78	-	-	-	30	72	90	120	72	192
Total of Flax Factories	139	441,759	1,987	3,639	1,005	683	584	1,932	13,037	3,551	6,166	13,621	19,787

RETURN OF SILK FACTORIES.

COUNTIES.	No. of Factories.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Power Looms.	Amount of Moving Power.		No. of Children under 11 Years of Age.		No. of Children between 11 and 13 Years of Age in Silk Throwing Mills.		No. of Males between 13 and 18 Years of Age.	No. of Females above 13 Years of Age.	No. of Males above 18 Years of Age.	Total Numbers Employed.		
				Steam.	Water.	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M. & F.
Factories employed in Spinning:															
Bucks	2	4,440	- -	10	- -	7	4	55	85	22	184	29	113	273	386
Chester	111	222,589	- -	803	166	360	452	688	961	1,232	6,183	1,783	4,063	7,596	11,659
Derby	23	74,524	- -	368	4	20	20	60	338	275	2,663	336	691	3,021	3,712
Devon	2	1,630	- -	- -	26	- -	- -	15	35	16	61	6	37	96	133
Dorset	5	60,232	- -	56	72	11	40	69	86	62	398	33	175	524	699
Essex	7	82,602	- -	140	27	2	4	40	187	64	1,116	98	204	1,307	1,511
Gloucester	11	22,653	- -	64	44	24	66	119	258	77	784	45	265	1,108	1,373
Hants	1	2,300	- -	- -	8	- -	- -	7	27	2	69	8	17	96	113
Hereford	1	768	- -	10	- -	- -	- -	8	8	1	17	1	10	25	35
Hertford	5	36,639	- -	78	45	63	64	112	168	115	448	136	426	680	1,106
Kent	1	1,200	- -	6	8	- -	- -	- -	18	- -	87	3	3	105	108
Lancaster	11	45,211	- -	271	15	48	39	27	111	128	651	328	531	801	1,332
Nottingham	9	31,322	- -	159	12	7	2	52	115	152	798	134	345	915	1,260
Oxford	1	720	- -	4	- -	- -	- -	- -	3	2	28	2	4	31	35
Somerset	8	26,548	- -	85	29	35	55	102	176	60	584	57	254	815	1,069
Stafford	11	17,046	- -	81	4	- -	- -	103	182	121	749	227	451	931	1,382
Suffolk	4	14,690	- -	21	- -	13	32	22	150	13	595	23	71	777	848
Warwick	4	9,281	- -	31	7	6	6	43	67	44	204	73	166	277	443
Wilts	3	19,900	- -	4	42	- -	2	12	109	10	302	23	45	413	458
Worcester	12	18,296	- -	6	77	75	92	54	119	15	441	26	170	652	822
York	17	117,164	- -	348	68	- -	- -	54	37	177	705	619	850	742	1,592
	249	809,755	- -	2,545	654	671	878	1,642	3,240	2,588	17,067	3,990	8,891	21,185	30,076
Factories employed in Weaving:															
Chester	11	- -	953	71	10	- -	- -	22	50	69	703	535	626	753	1,379
Lancaster	24	- -	2,507	284	- -	- -	4	- -	- -	264	3,510	1,087	1,351	3,514	4,865
Norfolk	2	- -	374	37	- -	- -	- -	2	59	18	584	67	87	643	730
Stafford	1	- -	35	6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6	18	35	41	18	59
Somerset	1	- -	37	- -	10	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	68	3	4	68	72
Surrey	1	- -	69	10	- -	- -	- -	2	3	9	105	62	73	108	181
Warwick	88	- -	1,741	322	- -	6	3	- -	- -	184	2,264	1,526	1,716	2,267	3,983
Wilts	1	- -	3	4	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	4	2	3	4	7
	129	- -	5,719	734	20	7	7	26	112	551	7,256	3,317	3,901	7,375	11,176

FACTORIES employed in SPINNING and WEAVING:															
Chester	5	20,260	172	10	32	3	17	32	63	79	382	240	345	462	807
Derby	6	22,895	390	153	- -	21	32	27	78	254	1,426	495	797	1,536	2,333
Devon	1	2,400	80	- -	30	- -	- -	15	7	15	198	24	54	205	259
Essex	1	25,296	569	45	8	- -	- -	- -	- -	4	1,015	70	74	1,015	1,089
Lancaster	9	72,403	1,263	338	- -	16	27	162	503	306	2,509	838	1,322	3,039	4,361
Norfolk	4	78,690	655	142	- -	- -	- -	1	90	21	1,745	180	202	1,835	2,037
Nottingham	1	3,000	9	16	- -	- -	- -	7	18	2	45	23	32	63	95
Somerset	2	15,000	179	36	10	- -	- -	- -	60	2	300	21	23	360	383
Stafford	6	13,140	172	82	20	- -	- -	26	63	80	443	350	456	506	962
Wilts	1	716	47	16	12	- -	- -	- -	27	- -	125	- -	- -	152	152
	36	253,800	3,536	838	112	40	76	261	909	763	8,188	2,241	3,305	9,173	12,478
FACTORIES not included in either of the above descriptions:															
Chester	11	- -	- -	28	- -	1	1	10	7	34	425	243	288	433	721
Derby	2	- -	- -	12	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6	35	20	26	35	61
Dorset	1	- -	- -	- -	6	- -	4	5	20	3	40	10	18	64	82
Middlesex	11	- -	5	44	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	68	242	109	177	242	419
Norfolk	1	- -	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	12	7	8	12	20
Nottingham	4	- -	- -	20	- -	- -	- -	2	7	13	35	10	25	42	67
York	10	- -	- -	15	24	- -	- -	- -	- -	42	- -	58	100	- -	100
	40	- -	5	121	30	1	5	17	34	167	789	457	642	828	1,470
TOTAL of SILK FACTORIES	454	1,063,555	9,260	4,238	816	719	966	1,946	4,295	4,069	33,300	10,005	16,739	38,561	55,300

SCOTLAND.

RETURN OF COTTON FACTORIES.

COUNTIES.	No of Factories.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Power Looms.	Amount of Moving Power.		Number of Children under 13 Years of Age.		No. of Males between 13 and 18 Years of Age.	No. of Females above 13 Years of Age.	No. of Males above 18 Years of Age.	Total Numbers Employed.		
				Steam.	Water.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M. & F.
FACTORIES employed in SPINNING:													
Aberdeen	1	60,000	-	150	-	-	-	13	576	53	66	576	642
Bute	1	24,624	-	30	60	-	-	81	133	52	133	133	266
Dumbarton	2	44,056	-	90	55	11	10	51	295	69	131	305	436
Dumfries	1	7,464	-	30	30	-	-	3	32	26	29	32	61
Lanark	28	668,396	-	1,581	385	75	130	438	4,685	989	1,502	4,815	6,317
Linlithgow	1	15,624	-	56	10	14	7	16	61	30	60	68	128
Perth	1	37,244	-	-	150	14	12	41	238	66	121	250	371
Renfrew	32	524,815	-	1,106	789	108	86	566	3,402	870	1,544	3,488	5,032
Stirling	3	70,410	-	52	113	4	18	37	332	86	127	350	477
	70	1,452,633	-	3,095	1,592	226	263	1,246	9,754	2,241	3,713	10,017	13,730
FACTORIES employed in WEAVING:													
Aberdeen	1	-	60	6	-	-	-	1	70	13	14	70	84
Ayr	1	-	112	14	-	-	-	-	65	3	3	65	68
Bute	2	-	605	50	-	-	-	12	367	31	43	367	410
Dumbarton	1	-	133	15	10	-	-	3	86	16	24	86	110
Lanark	29	-	9,755	977	-	5	-	119	5,270	800	924	5,270	6,194
Perth	1	-	20	2	-	-	-	-	25	4	4	25	29
Renfrew	4	-	1,677	140	-	-	-	33	909	117	150	909	1,059
Stirling	1	-	113	14	25	-	-	-	55	4	4	55	59
	40	-	12,475	1,218	35	5	-	173	6,847	988	1,166	6,847	8,013
FACTORIES employed in SPINNING and WEAVING:													
Ayr	2	29,396	568	165	200	47	52	79	542	133	259	594	853
Bute	1	27,008	390	100	-	-	-	60	304	64	124	304	428
Dumbarton	1	31,528	111	50	25	24	19	40	169	64	128	188	316
Lanark	16	442,956	7,019	2,340	150	14	8	326	7,082	1,293	1,633	7,090	8,723
Perth	1	26,000	468	-	300	22	28	81	470	103	206	498	704
Renfrew	3	31,608	593	260	16	-	-	44	555	108	152	555	707
	24	588,496	9,149	2,915	691	107	107	630	9,122	1,765	2,502	9,229	11,731
FACTORIES not included in either of the above descriptions:													
Ayr	1	-	-	-	12	1	2	1	19	3	5	21	26
Lanark	10	-	-	73	-	-	-	4	369	43	47	369	416
Renfrew	7	-	-	340	-	-	2	42	604	134	176	606	782
	18	-	-	413	12	1	4	47	992	180	228	996	1,224
TOTAL of COTTON FACTORIES	152	2,041,129	21,624	7,641	2,330	339	374	2,096	26,715	5,174	7,609	27,089	34,698

Factories employed in Spinning:													
Aberdeen	14	4,096	-	25	133	7	6	19	117	94	120	123	243
Ayr	18	7,351	-	143	101	5	1	51	289	81	137	290	427
Banff	3	170	-	-	9	2	-	-	3	10	12	3	15
Berwick	4	972	-	-	18	-	1	5	5	17	22	6	28
Clackmannan	14	20,618	-	120	71	-	-	109	290	267	376	290	666
Dumfries	5	4,056	-	33	48	-	-	43	113	141	184	113	297
Edinburgh	2	3,388	-	8	28	-	-	14	24	60	74	24	98
Elgin	2	825	-	-	20	-	-	6	5	15	21	5	26
Forfar	2	340	-	-	16	-	-	1	5	8	9	5	14
Haddington	1	84	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2
Inverness	2	1,300	-	-	17	-	-	12	38	41	53	38	91
Kincardine	5	1,406	-	-	43	-	-	26	16	17	43	16	59
Kinross	1	3,300	-	25	-	-	-	13	14	15	28	14	42
Kirkcudbright	6	4,502	-	6	31	-	-	12	30	26	38	30	68
Lanark	3	8,742	-	92	4	-	3	16	362	39	55	365	420
Peebles	4	7,500	-	-	58	2	-	19	36	75	96	36	132
Perth	18	14,810	-	10	152	3	-	78	101	154	235	101	336
Renfrew	3	1,802	-	10	36	5	3	14	44	21	40	47	87
Ross	2	154	-	-	7	-	-	-	5	6	6	5	11
Roxburgh	15	27,564	-	88	146	-	-	97	260	345	442	260	702
Selkirk	9	15,002	-	-	123	5	1	69	101	165	239	102	341
Stirling	24	31,981	-	142	132	-	-	115	375	233	348	375	723
	157	159,963	-	708	1,193	29	15	720	2,233	1,831	2,580	2,248	4,828
Factories for Weaving:													
Edinburgh	1	-	34	20	-	-	-	2	7	28	30	7	37
Factories employed in Spinning and Weaving:													
Aberdeen	4	6,886	59	40	65	2	-	23	176	127	152	176	328
Berwick	1	12,000	32	25	-	-	-	2	32	40	42	32	74
Clackmannan	4	19,196	122	66	22	-	-	94	614	459	553	614	1,167
Dumfries	1	2,954	12	28	8	-	-	16	55	30	46	55	101
Elgin	1	920	7	20	-	-	-	8	12	30	38	12	50
Fife	2	2,006	35	-	28	-	-	9	44	19	28	44	72
Peebles	2	4,730	36	16	50	-	-	35	40	72	107	40	147
Ross	1	1,360	12	12	6	-	-	12	22	20	32	22	54
Roxburgh	9	32,436	168	114	206	-	-	123	518	396	519	518	1,037
Selkirk	8	26,656	124	102	151	-	-	123	425	402	525	425	950
Stirling	1	2,650	19	30	-	-	-	18	45	25	43	45	88
Wigton	1	468	5	-	14	-	-	3	12	14	17	12	29
	35	112,262	631	453	550	2	-	466	1,995	1,634	2,102	1,995	4,097
Factories not included in either of the above descriptions:													
Edinburgh	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	7	1	1	7	8
Lanark	2	-	-	10	3	-	-	44	81	185	229	81	310
	3	-	-	16	3	-	-	44	88	186	230	88	318
Total of Woollen Factories	196	272,225	665	1,197	1,746	31	15	1,232	4,323	3,679	4,942	4,338	9,280

RETURN OF WORSTED FACTORIES.

COUNTIES.	No. of Factories.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Power Looms.	Amount of Moving Power.		No. of Children under 13 Years of Age.		No. of Males between 13 and 18 Years of Age.	No. of Females above 13 Years of Age.	No. of Males above 18 Years of Age.	Total Numbers Employed.		
				Steam.	Water.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M. & F.
FACTORIES employed in SPINNING:													
Aberdeen	2	12,777	- -	142	- -	- -	- -	28	236	107	135	236	371
Ayr	3	5,148	- -	60	34	- -	2	4	213	32	36	215	251
Renfrew	1	3,212	- -	53	- -	- -	- -	3	78	26	29	78	107
	6	21,137	- -	255	34	- -	2	35	527	165	200	529	729
FACTORIES employed in WEAVING:													
Renfrew	2	- -	135	35	- -	- -	- -	6	129	31	37	129	166
TOTAL of WORSTED FACTORIES	8	21,137	135	290	34	- -	2	41	656	196	237	658	895

RETURN OF FLAX FACTORIES.

FACTORIES employed in SPINNING:													
Ayr	3	9,646	- -	110	- -	- -	1	74	451	141	215	452	667
Edinburgh	3	3,732	- -	65	30	- -	- -	42	348	91	133	348	481
Fife	27	44,424	- -	635	304	4	55	238	2,535	461	703	2,590	3,293
Forfar	65	127,624	- -	2,306	192	95	200	1,692	8,200	1,752	3,539	8,400	11,939
Lanark	4	20,052	- -	218	- -	- -	- -	51	700	147	198	700	898
Kincardine	5	1,724	- -	16	35	- -	- -	7	56	6	13	56	69
Perth	11	9,610	- -	- -	186	4	3	57	383	94	155	386	541
Renfrew	1	5,500	- -	100	- -	12	39	50	360	160	222	399	621
	119	222,312	- -	3,450	747	115	298	2,211	13,033	2,852	5,178	13,331	18,509

Factories employed in Weaving:														
Edinburgh	2	- -	72	38	- -	- -	- -	4	123	30	34	123	157
Fife	4	- -	864	168	- -	- -	- -	25	960	180	205	960	1,165
Forfar	15	- -	2,759	557	- -	- -	- -	165	3,220	605	770	3,220	3,990
Perth	4	- -	300	27	30	- -	- -	9	351	44	53	351	404
	25	- -	3,995	790	30	- -	- -	203	4,654	859	1,062	4,654	5,716
Factories employed in Spinning and Weaving:														
Aberdeen	1	13,500	305	215	- -	- -	- -	155	1,322	364	519	1,322	1,841
Forfar	14	38,500	461	856	- -	2	10	542	3,194	785	1,329	3,204	4,533
Perth	1	2,000	112	25	40	- -	- -	38	288	58	96	288	384
Renfrew	1	1,992	138	150	- -	- -	- -	2	417	56	58	417	475
	17	55,992	1,016	1,246	40	2	10	737	5,221	1,263	2,002	5,231	7,233
Factories not included in either of the above descriptions:														
Fife	1	- -	- -	5	- -	- -	- -	2	4	1	3	4	7
Forfar	6	- -	- -	38	- -	1	- -	21	171	64	86	171	257
	7	- -	- -	43	- -	1	- -	23	175	65	89	175	264
Total of Flax Factories	168	278,304	4,011	5,529	817	118	308	3,174	23,083	5,039	8,331	23,391	31,722

RETURN OF SILK FACTORIES.

COUNTIES.	No. of Factories.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Power Looms.	Amount of Moving Power.		No. of Children under 11 Years of Age.		No. of Children between 11 and 13 Years of Age, in Silk Throwing Mills.		No. of Males between 13 and 18 Years of Age.	No. of Females above 13 Years of Age.	No. of Males above 18 Years of Age.	Total Numbers Employed.		
				Steam.	Water.	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M. & F.
Factories employed in Spinning:															
Lanark	4	14,932	- -	88	- -	- -	1	6	71	21	358	86	113	430	543
Renfrew	2	15,312	- -	34	- -	- -	- -	1	82	16	165	30	47	247	294
Total of Silk Factories	6	30,244	- -	122	- -	- -	1	7	153	37	523	116	160	677	837

IRELAND.

RETURN OF COTTON FACTORIES.

COUNTIES.	No. of Factories.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Power Looms.	Amount of Moving Power.		No. of Children under 13 Years of Age.		No. of Males between 13 and 18 Years of Age.	No. of Females above 13 Years of Age.	No. of Males above 18 Years of Age.	Total Numbers Employed.		
				Steam.	Water.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M. & F.
FACTORIES for SPINNING:													
Antrim	3	80,940	-	128	25	-	-	87	444	112	199	444	643
Down	2	21,240	-	36	-	-	-	62	137	42	104	137	241
Dublin	1	4,928	-	100	-	-	-	10	75	7	17	75	92
	6	107,108	-	264	25	-	-	159	656	161	320	656	976
FACTORIES for WEAVING:													
Antrim	1	-	200	20	-	-	-	2	120	14	16	120	136
FACTORIES for SPINNING and WEAVING:													
Dublin	2	7,476	254	50	40	-	-	19	215	39	58	215	273
Louth	1	5,528	149	40	-	-	-	27	130	33	60	130	190
Waterford	1	27,000	900	150	150	-	-	199	922	527	726	922	1,648
Wexford	1	3,400	130	-	25	-	-	18	79	25	43	79	122
	5	43,404	1,433	240	225	-	-	263	1,346	624	887	1,346	2,233
TOTAL of COTTON FACTORIES	12	150,512	1,633	524	250	-	-	424	2,122	799	1,223	2,122	3,345

RETURN OF WOOLLEN FACTORIES.

FACTORIES for SPINNING:													
Cork	4	2,924	-	-	80	-	-	30	76	36	66	76	142
Dublin	7	2,628	-	-	89	-	-	12	46	52	64	46	110
Kilkenny	5	946	-	-	36	-	-	4	34	24	28	34	62
King's	2	510	-	-	43	-	-	6	13	34	40	13	53
Queen's	3	1,156	-	3	37	1	-	3	25	16	20	25	45
Waterford	2	810	-	-	24	-	-	1	19	6	7	19	26
	23	8,974	-	3	309	1	-	56	213	168	225	213	438
FACTORIES for SPINNING and WEAVING:													
Dublin	2	4,400	26	25	65	-	-	10	47	63	73	47	120
Kilkenny	1	400	12	-	15	-	-	-	58	32	32	58	90
Waterford	1	1,024	24	-	15	-	-	8	20	5	13	20	33
	4	5,824	62	25	95	-	-	18	125	100	118	125	243
TOTAL of WOOLLEN FACTORIES	27	14,798	62	28	404	1	-	74	338	268	343	338	681

RETURN OF WORSTED FACTORIES.

Factories for Spinning:													
Cork	1	1,730	-	-	50	-	-	7	68	6	13	68	81
Dublin	1	800	-	-	15	-	-	6	24	6	12	24	36
Queen's	3	2,023	-	3	26	-	-	1	63	3	4	63	67
	5	4,553	-	3	91	-	-	14	155	15	29	155	184
Factories for Spinning and Weaving:													
Waterford	1	533	2	-	5	-	-	-	20	5	5	20	25
Total of Worsted Factories	6	5,086	2	3	96	-	-	14	175	20	34	175	209

RETURN OF FLAX FACTORIES.

Factories for Spinning:													
Antrim	43	272,250	-	2,613	676	41	22	1,515	8,408	2,081	3,637	8,430	12,067
Armagh	7	7,366	-	40	102	-	-	61	354	66	127	354	481
Donegal	1	3,000	-	35	40	-	-	28	101	23	51	101	152
Down	12	79,586	-	664	320	-	25	674	2,568	797	1,471	2,593	4,064
Dublin	2	11,000	-	95	150	11	12	247	477	208	466	489	955
Kildare	2	24,684	-	50	65	-	-	107	398	102	209	398	607
Londonderry	3	7,288	-	153	16	-	-	18	91	28	46	91	137
Louth	3	19,026	-	175	-	-	-	160	684	183	343	684	1,027
Meath	1	2,960	-	12	30	-	-	5	156	22	27	156	183
Monaghan	4	4,360	-	-	145	-	-	28	208	45	73	208	281
Tyrone	7	23,436	-	65	159	-	-	85	873	159	244	873	1,117
	85	454,956	-	3,902	1,703	52	59	2,928	14,318	3,714	6,694	14,377	21,071
Factories for Weaving:													
Antrim	6	-	658	174	45	-	2	40	567	129	169	569	738
Armagh	5	-	209	60	60	-	-	36	155	53	89	155	244
Kildare	1	-	150	-	25	-	-	-	36	15	15	36	51
Tyrone	1	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	34	4	4	34	38
	13	-	1,033	250	130	-	2	76	792	201	277	794	1,071
Factories for Spinning and Weaving:													
Antrim	5	82,384	336	503	20	-	-	461	2,744	585	1,046	2,744	3,790
Armagh	2	15,140	134	180	130	-	-	233	961	384	617	961	1,578
Clare	1	4,500	128	270	-	-	-	53	477	39	92	477	569
Down	1	11,000	60	60	130	-	-	87	446	64	151	446	597
	9	113,024	658	1,013	280	-	-	834	4,628	1,072	1,906	4,628	6,534
Factories not included in either of the above Descriptions:													
Antrim	1	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	23	23	-	23
Down	2	-	-	40	-	-	-	6	5	43	49	5	54
	3	-	-	54	-	-	-	6	5	66	72	5	77
Total of Flax Factories	110	567,980	1,691	5,219	2,113	52	61	3,844	19,743	5,053	8,949	19,804	28,753

The accuracy of the Return as regards ages cannot be relied on, as Ireland unfortunately has not yet been favoured by the Legislature with a general measure for the registration of the births, deaths, and marriages of its people.

T. Jones Howell, Inspector for Ireland.

SUMMARY OF COTTON FACTORIES.

	No. of Factories.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Power Looms.	Amount of Moving Power.		No. of Children under 13 Years of Age.		No. of Males between 13 and 18 Years of Age.	No. of Females above 13 Years of Age.	No. of Males above 18 Years of Age.	Total Numbers Employed.		
				Steam.	Water.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M. & F.
Factories employed in Spinning:													
England and Wales	910	15,260,777	- -	29,363	3,665	5,663	3,867	12,516	50,323	27,261	45,440	54,190	99,630
Scotland	70	1,452,633	- -	3,095	1,592	226	263	1,246	9,754	2,241	3,713	10,017	13,730
Ireland	6	107,108	- -	264	25	- -	- -	159	656	161	320	656	976
	986	16,820,518	- -	32,722	5,282	5,889	4,130	13,921	60,733	29,663	49,473	64,863	114,336
Factories employed in Weaving:													
England and Wales	419	- -	65,880	5,939	333	467	418	3,556	25,208	12,408	16,431	25,626	42,057
Scotland	40	- -	12,475	1,218	35	5	- -	173	6,847	988	1,166	6,847	8,013
Ireland	1	- -	200	20	- -	- -	- -	2	120	14	16	120	136
	460	- -	78,555	7,177	368	472	418	3,731	32,175	13,410	17,613	32,593	50,206
Factories employed in Spinning and Weaving:													
England and Wales	623	10,557,799	209,609	43,992	2,515	7,824	5,567	19,923	105,607	56,972	84,719	111,174	195,893
Scotland	24	588,496	9,149	2,915	691	107	107	630	9,122	1,765	2,502	9,229	11,731
Ireland	5	43,404	1,433	240	225	- -	- -	263	1,346	624	887	1,346	2,233
	652	11,189,699	220,191	47,147	3,431	7,931	5,674	20,816	116,075	59,361	88,108	121,749	209,857
Factories not included in either of the above descriptions:													
England and Wales	94	- -	101	542	38	70	59	426	1,767	1,268	1,764	1,826	3,590
Scotland	18	- -	- -	413	12	1	4	47	992	180	228	996	1,224
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	112	- -	101	955	40	71	63	473	2,759	1,448	1,992	2,822	4,814
Total of Cotton Factories:													
England and Wales	2,046	25,818,576	275,590	79,836	6,551	14,024	9,911	36,421	182,905	97,909	148,354	192,816	341,170
Scotland	152	2,041,139	21,624	7,641	2,330	339	374	2,096	26,715	5,174	7,609	27,089	34,698
Ireland	12	150,592	1,633	524	250	- -	- -	424	2,122	799	1,223	2,122	3,345
Total	2,210	28,010,217	298,847	88,001	9,131	14,363	10,285	38,941	211,742	103,882	157,186	222,027	379,213

SUMMARY OF WOOLLEN FACTORIES.

	No. of Factories.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Power Looms.	Amount of Moving Power.		No. of Children under 13 Years of Age.		No. of Males between 13 and 18 Years of Age.	No. of Females above 13 Years of Age.	No. of Males above 18 Years of Age.	Total Numbers Employed.		
				Steam.	Water.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M. & F.
Factories employed in Spinning:													
England and Wales	762	726,502	-	6,705	3,370	1,905	1,336	4,063	8,155	8,934	14,902	9,491	24,393
Scotland	157	159,963	-	708	1,193	29	15	720	2,233	1,831	2,580	2,248	4,828
Ireland	23	8,974	-	3	309	1	-	56	213	168	225	213	438
	942	895,439	-	7,416	4,872	1,935	1,351	4,839	10,601	10,933	17,707	11,952	29,659
Factories employed in Weaving:													
England and Wales	11	-	276	-	79	-	-	41	196	153	194	196	390
Scotland	1	-	4	20	-	-	-	2	7	28	30	7	37
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	12	-	310	20	79	-	-	43	203	181	224	203	427
Factories employed in Spinning and Weaving:													
England and Wales	320	773,447	13,312	7,721	2,365	1,704	1,572	4,058	15,882	13,100	18,862	17,454	36,316
Scotland	35	112,262	631	453	550	2	-	466	1,995	1,634	2,102	1,995	4,097
Ireland	4	5,824	62	25	95	-	-	18	125	100	118	125	243
	359	891,533	14,005	8,199	3,010	1,706	1,572	4,542	18,002	14,834	21,082	19,574	40,656
Factories not included in either of the above descriptions:													
England and Wales	189	-	138	1,839	447	133	6	1,666	1,685	4,541	6,340	1,691	8,031
Scotland	3	-	-	16	3	-	-	44	88	186	230	88	318
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	192	-	138	1,855	450	133	6	1,710	1,773	4,727	6,570	1,779	8,349
Total of Woollen Factories:													
England and Wales	1,282	1,499,949	13,726	16,265	6,261	3,742	2,914	9,828	25,918	26,728	40,298	28,832	69,130
Scotland	196	272,225	665	1,197	1,746	31	15	1,232	4,323	3,679	4,942	4,338	9,280
Ireland	27	14,798	62	28	404	1	-	74	338	268	343	338	681
Total	1,505	1,786,972	14,453	17,490	8,411	3,774	2,929	11,134	30,579	30,675	45,583	33,508	79,091

SUMMARY OF WORSTED FACTORIES.

	No. of Factories.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Power Looms.	Amount of Moving Power.		No. of Children under 13 Years of Age.		No. of Males between 13 and 18 Years of Age.	No. of Females above 13 Years of Age.	No. of Males above 18 Years of Age.	Total Numbers Employed.		
				Steam.	Water.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M. & F.
Factories employed in Spinning:													
England and Wales	220	629,345	-	4,845	527	2,291	2,857	2,270	11,215	2,847	7,408	14,072	21,480
Scotland	6	21,137	-	255	34	-	2	35	527	165	200	529	729
Ireland	5	4,553	-	3	91	-	-	14	155	15	29	155	184
	231	655,035	-	5,103	652	2,291	2,859	2,319	11,897	3,027	7,637	14,756	22,393
Factories employed in Weaving:													
England and Wales	121	-	13,225	1,450	144	54	45	706	9,787	3,245	4,005	9,832	13,837
Scotland	2	-	135	35	-	-	-	6	129	31	37	129	166
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	123	-	13,360	1,485	144	54	45	712	9,916	3,276	4,042	9,961	14,003
Factories employed in Spinning and Weaving:													
England and Wales	150	668,981	25,584	6,479	630	2,482	3,496	3,933	29,031	11,176	17,591	32,527	50,118
Scotland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	1	533	2	-	5	-	-	-	20	5	5	20	25
	151	669,514	25,586	6,479	635	2,482	3,496	3,933	29,051	11,181	17,596	32,547	50,143
Factories not included in either of the above descriptions:													
England and Wales	20	-	-	408	-	1	-	152	507	595	748	507	1,255
Scotland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20	-	-	408	-	1	-	152	507	595	748	507	1,255
Total of Worsted Factories:													
England and Wales	511	1,298,326	38,819	13,180	1,301	4,828	6,398	7,061	50,540	17,863	29,752	56,938	86,690
Scotland	8	21,137	135	290	34	-	2	41	656	196	237	658	895
Ireland	6	5,086	2	3	96	-	-	14	175	20	34	175	209
Total	525	1,324,549	38,956	13,473	1,431	4,828	6,400	7,116	51,371	18,079	30,023	57,771	87,794

SUMMARY OF FLAX FACTORIES.

	No. of Factories.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Power Looms.	Amount of Moving Power.		No. of Children under 13 Years of Age.		No. of Males between 13 and 18 Years of Age.	No. of Females above 13 Years of Age.	No. of Males above 18 Years of Age.	Total Numbers Employed.		
				Steam.	Water.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M. & F.
Factories employed in Spinning:													
England and Wales - -	96	366,019	- -	2,327	848	353	308	1,474	8,826	2,166	3,993	9,134	13,127
Scotland - - - -	119	222,312	- -	3,450	747	115	298	2,211	13,033	2,852	5,178	13,331	18,509
Ireland - - - -	85	454,956	- -	3,902	1,703	52	59	2,928	14,318	3,714	6,694	14,377	21,071
	300	1,043,287	- -	9,679	3,298	520	665	6,613	36,177	8,732	15,865	36,842	52,707
Factories employed in Weaving:													
England and Wales - -	19	- -	1,452	377	25	13	10	76	1,240	475	564	1,250	1,814
Scotland - - - -	25	- -	3,995	790	30	- -	- -	203	4,654	859	1,062	4,654	5,716
Ireland - - - -	13	- -	1,033	250	130	- -	2	76	792	201	277	794	1,071
	57	- -	6,480	1,417	185	13	12	355	6,686	1,535	1,903	6,698	8,601
Factories employed in Spinning and Weaving:													
England and Wales - -	17	75,740	535	857	132	317	266	352	2,899	820	1,489	3,165	4,654
Scotland - - - -	17	55,992	1,016	1,246	40	2	10	737	5,221	1,263	2,002	5,231	7,233
Ireland - - - -	9	113,024	658	1,013	280	- -	- -	834	4,628	1,072	1,906	4,628	6,534
	43	244,756	2,209	3,116	452	319	276	1,923	12,748	3,155	5,397	13,024	18,421
Factories not included in either of the above descriptions:													
England and Wales - -	7	- -	- -	78	- -	- -	- -	30	72	90	120	72	192
Scotland - - - -	7	- -	- -	43	- -	1	- -	23	175	65	89	175	264
Ireland - - - -	3	- -	- -	54	- -	- -	- -	6	5	66	72	5	77
	17	- -	- -	175	- -	1	- -	59	252	221	281	252	533
Total of Flax Factories:													
England and Wales - -	139	441,759	1,987	3,639	1,005	683	584	1,932	13,037	3,551	6,166	13,621	19,787
Scotland - - - -	168	278,304	4,011	5,529	817	118	308	3,174	23,083	5,039	8,331	23,391	31,722
Ireland - - - -	110	567,980	1,691	5,219	2,113	52	61	3,844	19,743	5,053	8,949	19,804	28,753
Total - - -	417	1,288,043	7,689	14,387	3,935	853	953	8,950	55,863	13,643	23,446	56,816	80,262

SUMMARY OF SILK FACTORIES.

	No. of Factories.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Power Looms.	Amount of Moving Power.		Number of Children under 11 Years of Age.		Number of Children between 11 and 13 Years of Age, in Silk Throwing Mills.		No. of Males between 13 and 18 Years of Age.	No. of Females above 13 Years of Age.	No. of Males above 18 Years of Age.	Total Numbers Employed.		
				Steam.	Water.	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M. & F.
Factories employed in Spinning:															
England	249	809,755	-	2,545	654	671	878	1,642	3,240	2,588	17,067	3,990	8,891	21,185	30,076
Scotland	6	30,244	-	122	-	-	1	7	153	37	523	116	160	677	837
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	255	839,999	-	2,667	654	671	879	1,649	3,393	2,625	17,590	4,106	9,051	21,862	30,913
Factories employed in Weaving:															
England	129	-	5,719	734	20	7	7	26	112	551	7,256	3,317	3,901	7,375	11,176
Scotland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	129	-	5,719	734	20	7	7	26	112	551	7,256	3,317	3,901	7,375	11,176
Factories employed in Spinning and Weaving:															
England	36	253,800	3,536	838	112	40	76	261	909	763	8,188	2,241	3,305	9,173	12,478
Scotland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	36	253,800	3,536	838	112	40	76	261	909	763	8,188	2,241	3,305	9,173	12,478
Factories not included in either of the above descriptions:															
England	40	-	5	121	30	1	5	17	34	167	789	457	642	828	1,470
Scotland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	40	-	5	121	30	1	5	17	34	167	789	457	642	828	1,470
Total of Silk Factories:															
England	454	1,063,555	9,260	4,238	816	719	966	1,946	4,295	4,069	33,300	10,005	16,739	38,561	55,300
Scotland	6	30,244	-	122	-	-	1	7	153	37	523	116	160	677	837
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	460	1,093,799	9,260	4,360	816	719	967	1,953	4,448	4,106	33,823	10,121	16,899	39,238	56,137

GENERAL SUMMARY.

	No. of Factories.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Power Looms.	Amount of Moving Power.		Children under 13 Years of Age attending School.		Number of Children between 11 and 13 Years of Age in Silk Throwing Mills.		No. of Males between 13 and 18 Years of Age.	No. of Females above 13 Years of Age.	No. of Males above 18 Years of Age.	TOTAL NUMBERS EMPLOYED.		
				Steam.	Water.	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M & F.
Total Number of Factories:															
England and Wales -	4,432	30,122,165	339,382	117,158	15,934	23,996	20,773	1,946	4,295	59,311	305,700	156,056	241,309	330,768	572,077
Scotland - - -	530	2,643,049	26,435	14,779	4,927	488	700	7	153	6,580	55,300	14,204	21,279	56,153	77,432
Ireland - - -	155	738,366	2,388	5,774	2,863	53	61	- -	- -	4,356	22,378	6,140	10,549	22,439	32,988
TOTAL of UNITED KINGDOM - -	5,117	33,503,580	369,205	137,711	23,724	24,537	21,534	1,953	4,448	70,247	383,378	176,400	273,137	409,360	682,497

FACTORIES.

RETURN of the Number of COTTON, WOOLLEN, WORSTED, FLAX and SILK FACTORIES subject to the FACTORIES ACTS in the United Kingdom —(in continuation of Parl. Paper, No. 745, of Session 1850).

(*Mr. Brotherton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
4 *February* 1857.

7. *Under* 4 oz.

LUNACY.

AN ACCOUNT of all MONIES Received and Paid by the SECRETARY of the COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY, and of all CHARGES and EXPENSES incurred under or by virtue or in execution of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, s. 34, during the Year ending on the 31st July 1856.

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
To Salaries of Commissioners	8,758	12	4
„ Salary of Secretary	791	–	1
„ Cash received from the Treasury for Balances of Quarterly Accounts	3,608	5	11
„ Cash received for Licenses and Stamps	1,333	18	6
£.	14,491	16	10

PAYMENTS.	£.	s.	d.
By Salaries of Commissioners	8,758	12	4
„ Salary of Secretary	791	–	1
„ Commissioners' Travelling and Personal Expenses	1,605	14	3
„ Salaries and Wages of Clerks and Servants	1,004	10	–
„ Law Charges, as taxed at Treasury	489	5	11
„ Petty Disbursements (including portion of Expenses of Visitations in Metropolitan District)	233	3	7
„ Consulting Architects and Medical Inspector	76	7	10
„ Carriages and Tolls	67	11	4
„ Short-hand Writing and Transcript	40	16	–
„ Witnesses' Attendances, Expenses, &c. on Special Inquiries	35	16	–
„ Coals	25	12	–
„ License Stamps	18	–	–
„ Copying Clerks	11	9	–
„ Paid into Bank of England to account of Paymaster-General	1,333	18	6
£.	14,491	16	10

Shaftesbury.
B. W. Procter.
J. R. Hume.
R. Gordon.
W. G. Campbell.

John Forster, Secretary.

LUNACY.

ACCOUNT of all Monies Received and Paid by the Secretary of the Commissioners in Lunacy, and of all Charges, &c., incurred in Execution of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, s. 34, during the Year ending the 31st July 1856.

(Presented pursuant to Act 8 & 9 *Vict. c.* 100, *s.* 34.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
10 *February* 1857.

SURREY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26 February 1857;—*for*,

"COPIES of any COMMUNICATIONS which have taken place between the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Commissioners in Lunacy, and the Committee of Visitors of the SURREY LUNATIC ASYLUM, respecting the Case of Mr. *Charles Snape*, Medical Superintendent of the said Asylum."

Whitehall, 28 February 1857. } H. WADDINGTON.

LETTER from *J. Forster*, Esq., to *H. Waddington*, Esq.

Letter from J. Forster, Esq., to H. Waddington, Esq., 13 Dec. 1856.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall Place, 13 December 1856.

Sir,

THE Commissioners in Lunacy desire to bring under the notice of Secretary Sir George Grey, within as brief a statement as possible, the facts which rendered it imperative upon them, in the course of the present year, to order a prosecution for manslaughter to be instituted against Mr. Charles Snape, the Medical Superintendent of the Male Department of the Surrey County Asylum.

The sudden death which had formed the subject of inquiry, was that of a pauper lunatic, Daniel Dolley, 65 years of age, which took place in the Surrey Asylum on the 9th of April last, and of which notice was transmitted by Mr. Snape to this office on the 14th, as produced by disease of the heart; such having been the finding of a coroner's jury, at an inquest held on the 12th by Mr. Carter, the coroner for West Surrey. On the day of the inquest, however, a letter dated the previous day, and addressed to the Commissioners, not signed by name, but purporting to come from the attendants of the asylum, had reached the office, which led to the suspicion that the inquiry had been so conducted by Mr. Carter, as to elicit none of the material circumstances attending the death; and the Commissioners, acting under the powers vested in them by the 100th section of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, summoned before themselves certain witnesses in the case, at a Special Board held on the 17th April, and examined them upon oath. The persons so examined (whose evidence taken in shorthand, marked (A), I herewith transmit) were John Ibberson, a day-room attendant in No. 2 ward; Henry Pineger, an attendant in No. 3 ward day-room; John Oliver Barnett, head attendant of No. 3 ward; and Dr. Hugh Welch Diamond, superintendent of the female side of the asylum; and the result of their testimony was to present the case under an aspect very different from that which it had assumed at the inquest.

See p. 67 of this Return.

On that occasion no questions had been asked, nor any information given, but such as might seem to exhibit an ordinary occurrence of sudden death. One attendant, Henry Pineger, while engaged in putting on the old man's feet socks in the day-room, at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 9th of April, had seen him seized with what he thought to be a fit; the day-room attendant in ward No. 2, John Ibberson, being called by Pineger, had assisted to carry him to the bed, where he died within three or four minutes; and the entire substance of Mr. Snape's

Letter from J. Forster, Esq., to H. Waddington, Esq., 13 Dec. 1856.

evidence was, that having found the deceased violently excited on the morning of the 9th, "about half an hour previous to his death," he prescribed a shower-bath, which was put in operation to subdue the excitement; that he found him dead half an hour later; and that, on subsequently making a post-mortem examination of the body, he discovered enough to account for the death, "sudden and unexpected as it had been," in extensive disease of the heart.

Mr. Snape was asked no question as to the probable effect of a shower bath on an aged patient suffering from this disease, presuming it to exist; and in no other part of the evidence before the coroner was the bath in any way alluded to, although it afterwards turned out that Ibberson (one of the witnesses examined) had been engaged in forcibly taking the old man to it.

The most important witness called before the Commissioners, however, proved to be the attendant who administered the bath, and whose evidence had not been taken at the inquest. From this man, Oliver Barnett, the head attendant of the ward to which the patient belonged, a view of the real facts was received, not materially differing from that conveyed by the letter purporting to have been written by the attendants of the asylum. He described the excitement the patient was labouring under on the morning of the 9th April, and said that, on Mr. Snape's coming, in the course of his usual round of the wards, into Ward No. 3, at 20 minutes past 10 o'clock, and having it reported to him that Dolley had kicked another patient, he called the old man by his name, and, heedless of his abuse, told him to "Come this way," walking himself in the direction of the shower bath. To explain what followed, it may be mentioned, that on two occasions during the previous three weeks a shower bath had been administered to Dolley: as to which practice generally, Barnett informed the Commissioners that shower baths, ordered to allay excitement, were of frequent occurrence under Mr. Snape's direction; and that though their times of duration varied from 5 and 10 minutes to 15, yet he had known, on various occasions, a 20 minutes' bath administered; and exactly a week before he had given one to Dolley which lasted for a quarter of an hour. On the present occasion, as soon as the intention of Mr. Snape was made obvious, by his reaching and opening the door of the bath room, the old man struck him a violent blow on the back of the head, and ran away; but the assistance of an attendant, named Ibberson, from No. 2 ward, was at once obtained, and he was again brought forcibly to the bath. While the attendants were undressing him, he swore at Mr. Snape, and asked why he was not sent to the farm; but by the time he was ready to enter the bath, the excitement must in a great measure have been subdued, for on being told by Mr. Snape to walk quietly in, he did so, according to the testimony of all the witnesses, without the slightest attempt at further resistance.

Barnett's evidence at this point may be given in his own words: "After I had him in, and the bar down, Mr. Snape says, 'Now pull the string, Barnett;' that is, the string for the water to come down. And Mr. Snape said to me, he said, 'Barnett, I never was struck by a patient before since I have been in the institution.' He stayed for a moment or two, and said, 'Keep him in half an hour;' and I said, 'I had not any watch in my pocket; if you will tell Davis when the time is expired, I will thank you.' And Mr. Snape said to me, 'Look in upon him several times;' and Mr. Snape then left me in the bath-room." Before he left, however, he had given another instruction. On the witness stating, in a later portion of his evidence, that he administered, by Mr. Snape's order, an emetic after the bath ("We call it," he said, "the light-coloured mixture;" and further described it as a medicine kept in the attendant's cupboard, accessible at all times, but the nature of which he did not know when he gave it), he was asked when this order to administer it was given, and replied, that just before Mr. Snape left the bath-room, he said, "Give him a good dose of the light-coloured mixture;" not stating any reason for the order, or restricting it by any condition having reference to the strength or weakness of the patient, or to the continuance or otherwise of his excitement. "I do not think there was another word passed," was the witness's answer to a question on this point; and he proceeded to say that he gave Dolley, on leaving the bath, in compliance with the order, four tablespoonsful of the mixture, which "he took willingly." This dose, containing two grains of tartarised antimony, was the largest he had ever given, as the bath was the longest he had ever known. He had never, on any other occasion, given more than three tablespoonsful of the

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the medicine, and he had never known any other order given for a shower bath of half an hour's duration.

Upon leaving the bath-room, Mr. Snape passed into ward No. 2, to which the attendant, Ibberson, immediately upon Dolley ceasing to offer further resistance, had returned. And here, it is important to observe, the remark already made concerning the blow struck by Dolley, was repeated, in nearly the same words. As Mr. Snape said to Barnett, he now said to Ibberson, "He had never been struck before by a patient in that establishment;" to which, in the latter case, he added that "it was a violent blow." This witness was particularly asked as to the time when he heard these words, whether before or after the death? It was before the death, he replied; "the same morning Mr. Snape passed through my ward. After he had been in No. 3 ward, he came from that to No. 2, and passed through on the way."

Dolley remained in the bath 28 minutes, during which Barnett, according to his own statement, looked in upon him "four or five times." The water was always pouring, and he was always in the same position, standing with his hands over his head. He had never screamed or called out, had made no noise whatever; and though the witness could not positively say that he was certainly conscious of the opening of the door, he believed him to have been so, and that he might have forced his way out if so minded. At the end of 28 minutes, upon the attendant, Davis, re-entering the room and opening the door of the bath, Barnett said he thought the half-hour had expired; upon which "Davis said the time was not expired; I said, Never mind that, the door is open." The old man came out, was rubbed dry by Barnett, and walked ("assisted by Barnett," said Pineger, who saw him enter; "with a little assistance," Barnett himself admits) to the chair by the fire in No. 3 day-room, a distance of about eight or nine yards. Here Barnett dressed him, with the exception of his socks, and administered the tartar emetic; after which he had occasion to leave the ward, and what followed is drawn from the evidence of Henry Pineger. This attendant, who had seen and spoken to Dolley in the morning ("he was a man I could converse with") when, half-an-hour before the bath, he was walking up and down the ward very fast and very talkative (in this agreeing with Barnett, who described Dolley's excitement by saying, "I think it very rarely occurred to me to see him so excited, he was so light-hearted, dancing, and such things"), on now entering the room, saw him shivering very much, in the chair, by the fire. Another patient sitting alongside of him offered him some bread: "I think he thanked him; he would not take it; he was too cold." This witness proceeded: "He got up close to the fire; I removed him further back from the fire, and he had not got his socks on, and I put his socks on." While thus engaged, Pineger had occasion to turn away for a minute, and on looking again saw the old man "with his face drawn up, sitting in the chair, with his head right back, his mouth open, and his cheeks quite tight, as though in a fit." He was carried to bed, but before any restorative could be tried, he was dead. Seven minutes had passed from the time when Pineger saw him, and from ten to fifteen minutes (according to Barnett's impression) from the time when he quitted the bath.

In the evening of the same day, the superintendent of the female side of the asylum, Dr. Hugh Welch Diamond, who in the morning had heard of the circumstances of the death from Mr. Snape and the attendants (Mr. Snape having also informed him of the blow he had received, describing it as "a sharp, heavy blow"), saw the body in the dead-house, and stated in his evidence that its condition "very much astonished him. The whole of the circulation had removed from the surface. It was as white as the marble; it was like a piece of alabaster." Already it had been proposed that a post-mortem examination should be made; and in the afternoon of the day following, the 12th, the operation was performed in the presence of Mr. Snape and Dr. Diamond by the son of the latter, Mr. Warren Hastings Diamond; Mr. Snape differing from the others in being able to detect sufficient disease in the heart to account for death. Dr. Diamond, indeed, thought the heart a little larger than usual, and that there was a trifling thickening in the semilunar valve; but he, equally with his son, failed to discover anything that should have prevented the old man living twenty years longer. It is not necessary to dwell on this difference of opinion any further than to remark, that when coupled with Mr. Snape's having proceeded nevertheless to draw up the minute of the *post mortem* as a case not to be questioned of death from disease of the heart, it may in some degree account for Dr. Diamond's anxiety to obtain, even by the means

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he adopted, other opinions to reinforce or invalidate his own. At his request, the inquest having been held with the result stated on Saturday the 12th, Mr. Warren Hastings Diamond, without communicating with any one in authority at the asylum, removed the heart from the body as it lay in the dead-house on the evening of Monday the 14th, and took it to his father's surgery. On the fact reaching this office, with the addition that on the Thursday of the same week Dr. Diamond had shown it to Mr. Henry Hancock, the surgeon of the Charing Cross Hospital, and to Mr. Paget, the surgeon to and lecturer on Physiology at St. Bartholomew's, the Commissioners summoned Mr. Paget and Mr. Hancock to attend the Board on Wednesday, the 30th April.

Before this date, however, on the 19th April, a shorthand-writer's notes of the evidence taken on the 17th had been forwarded to the Committee of Visitors of the Surrey Asylum. The case at its very outset appearing to be one of which the final decision might probably not rest with themselves, the Commissioners had purposely refrained from summoning or examining Mr. Snape; but in conveying to the visitors their intention, "as then advised," to consult counsel upon the propriety of instituting further proceedings, they transmitted the evidence to the Committee, and invited whatever observation they might be disposed to make upon it. In reply, the visitors informed the Board, on the 23d April, that they had sent the evidence to Mr. Snape, that they disapproved of its having been taken in his absence, and that as matters stood they declined to interfere. These letters are herewith transmitted, marked (B).

Mr. Hancock and Mr. Paget were examined by the Commissioners on the 30th April, and the report of their examination, taken in shorthand, marked (C), I have the honour to enclose.—Mr. Hancock had seen the heart in the possession of Dr. Diamond, and observed nothing in it to occasion death. The man might have lived many years. There was, however, just enough disease connected with it to render it certain that the bath administered must have hastened death. One of the valves of the aorta outside the heart was not sound, and if death had occurred in the bath it would not have been surprising. He thought such treatment as the bath and the tartar emetic very dangerous indeed.—Mr. Paget had seen the heart, but could discover no material disease in it to account for death. One of the valves was a little thickened, but not more than it is quite usual to see in the hearts of persons passed 50 years of age. Such changes were frequent, were of no great moment, and would not explain any person's death. In lunatic cases Mr. Paget had had no experience; but such treatment as in the present case, he remarked that he should think extremely dangerous. "I should certainly," he said, "have examined a man after leaving such a bath before giving a dose of tartar emetic, supposing that I had an opportunity of seeing the man at the end of such an immersion."

What the actual extent of this immersion had been the Commissioners now took steps to ascertain. On receiving the communication above described from the Committee of Visitors, they had submitted the whole case to counsel; and having been made acquainted, on the 7th of May, with the opinion of Sir Frederick Thesiger and Mr. Bodkin, advising that it was "incumbent on them" to institute proceedings, and that a charge of manslaughter should be preferred against Mr. Snape, the necessary instructions were given with that view, and an examination of the bath by two civil engineers was ordered on the 13th of May.

The result of the experiments conducted by Mr. Charles Vignoles, and by Mr. Shields, the engineer of the Crystal Palace waterworks (whose reports marked (D) are herewith sent), showed that 618 gallons of water must have been discharged unintermittedly over the person of Dolley as he stood in the shower bath; of which the construction was also such as to render, during its continuance, respiration more than ordinarily difficult. "The bath consists," says Mr. Shields, "of a long wooden box or enclosure of 19 inches square, and 8 feet 3 inches high, firmly fixed in a corner of the bath room, and having its front side hinged so as to form an entrance door. The person receiving the shower bath is placed in this box; and both the iron bar which fastens the entrance door, and the handle which is pulled to admit the shower to fall on him, are placed on the outside of the box, so as to be out of his control." Subsequently Dr Bence Jones, who had made an examination of it, similarly described it as "a box containing 21 cubic feet of air, the door of which, when closed, fits so tightly that no air can enter in, and very little access or escape of air is possible." Allowing therefore for the quantity of air to be displaced by the body of the man entering a bath so constructed, the quantity left would be necessarily far below the

average

average required. Upon the same point the Commissioners also received important testimony from Mr. Henry Hancock.

Letter from J. Forster, Esq., to H. Waddington, Esq., 13 Dec. 1856.

After resolving to institute proceedings against Mr. Snape, they had desired to obtain, among other opinions drawn from personal observation at the asylum, those of medical men not directly concerned in the treatment of the insane; and with this view they had instructed Dr. Todd and Mr. Cæsar Hawkins, on the 28th of May, to examine the bath; but although these gentlemen began their report, enclosed herewith, and marked (E), by stating that after reading the evidence, in combination with their examination of the several localities connected with the death, they were "unable to discover any cause likely to have occasioned it besides the one of the shower bath prolonged for 28 minutes, and rendered more dangerous by the existence of disease unknown at the time in both the heart and brain," they proceeded to suggest so many other causes that should prevent others from implicitly accepting the conclusion they had themselves been unable to avoid, that the Commissioners had no alternative but to put aside this report by Dr. Todd and Mr. C. Hawkins as contributing nothing to elucidate the case in any view; and they desired Mr. Hancock to visit the Surrey Asylum on the 11th of June.

Mr. Hancock commenced his report, dated the following day, and now enclosed with the other papers, marked (F), by an urgent suggestion for the immediate discontinuance of all such baths in future. "The holes in the perforated plate admitting the shower," he proceeded, "are so large, that the shock of water upon the patient must be unnecessarily, and in some cases dangerously severe. The bath is a wooden box, 19 inches square, 8 feet 3 inches high, having a solid wooden door, without aperture of any kind. The patient having entered this box, the door is closed and fastened by a strong iron bar on the outside. The perforated plate admitting the shower is pierced with holes about 1–16th of an inch in diameter, at intervals of 6–8ths of an inch, and so arranged that the water, descending at a rate varying from 19½ to 39 gallons per minute, completely envelopes the patient, fills the entire of the box, and thus expels the atmospheric air. I asked the attendant who showed me the bath, how air was admitted to the patient? and he answered, that the door was occasionally opened whilst the operation went on, and he opened the door to the extent of some two or three inches as an example. Notwithstanding,—the interior of the bath being so completely occupied by the descending column of water,—I cannot understand how the patient can breathe whilst subject to its influence; I therefore consider that the interruption to respiration so produced, if prolonged for any time, is prejudicial, and likely to be attended by fatal results. It appears that Daniel Dolley was in the bath 28 minutes, and during this time the door was opened five times, consequently periods of five minutes each must have occurred, during which the attendant could not have had any means of judging of his condition; for when the door is closed the patient is totally helpless; he can neither escape nor check the water if taken suddenly ill, nor can the attendant see whether he is dead or alive." Mr. Hancock closed his report by the remark that he must adhere to what he had said in his examination before the Commissioners, that the bath and the tartar emetic had, in his judgment, caused the death.

On the 16th of June, after delays occasioned by the Palmer trial, a hearing of the case, upon a warrant charging Mr. Snape with having committed the crime of manslaughter, took place at Bow-street, before Mr. Henry; and on the 30th of the same month the hearing was concluded, and Mr. Snape was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, bail being taken for his appearance there at the next following sessions. The evidence taken before the magistrate (of which a copy marked (G) is herewith sent) comprised that of the various witnesses to which reference has been made in the foregoing statement, with the addition of Dr. Elliotson, to whom the papers had been referred in the interval for his opinion, after personal examination of the localities; and who, without hesitation, attributed Dolley's death to the long-continued shower bath and the dose of tartar emetic.

At the Central Criminal Court, on the 7th July, the Recorder charged the grand jury on the case; but, at the request of Mr. Snape's solicitor, the trial was deferred; and the subsequent illness and absence of Sir Frederick Thesiger compelled a further postponement to the September sessions.

Meanwhile, however, in the report of the Recorder's charge, contained in the *Times* and other daily papers of the 8th July, there had been laid before

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the public a view of the question alleged to be in issue in these proceedings against Mr. Snape, so opposed to that which had forced upon the Commissioners the painful duty of instituting them, that they are reluctantly obliged to advert to the charge of the learned judge in their present communication. Having expressed a strong doubt whether a bill for manslaughter was actually to be preferred, the Recorder, favourably contrasting the use of the shower bath for the purpose of "lowering patients," with the resort to chains and other modes of restraint formerly in use, proceeded to consider the case as exclusively one of treatment. "They would have to inquire," he said, "if the treatment adopted by Mr. Snape was accompanied by a reasonable degree of knowledge of his profession, attention, and caution. God forbid that any medical man should be rendered liable to a charge of manslaughter for a mere mistake. Sometimes the boldest surgeon was the best, and it would be most lamentable if an able surgeon was to suffer for an error in judgment."

Upon such grounds as these, I am now to state, it would never have occurred to the Commissioners to put any medical superintendent upon his trial for manslaughter. If they could have satisfied themselves, upon a review of all the circumstances attending the death of this patient, that the administration of a shower bath of half-an-hour's duration to a man 65 years old, at a temperature of 45 degrees Fahrenheit, and followed by an unusually large dose of tartar emetic, was in any possible view to be considered as medical treatment *bonâ fide* intended for his benefit,—however strongly they must have condemned such a rash experiment, their disapproval would not have taken the form of a criminal prosecution. But at this conclusion they found it impossible to arrive. Assuming it as treatment, to be justified by success in previous cases only differing in degree, they found no proof of a degree of excitement in the patient so much without precedent as to excuse the departure from all precedent in the remedy employed. Even the witnesses most favourable to Mr. Snape report Dolley to have been rather a noisy and troublesome than a dangerous patient, and Henry Pineger repeatedly declared in his examination that he never knew him molest any one, never saw him touch any one; yet maniacal excitement ought surely to have reached to the highest pitch of danger in so old a man, to suggest the longest bath, and the largest dose of tartarised antimony, ever given by the attendants to any patient in the asylum. Adopting even the broader grounds also suggested by the learned Recorder, and assuming that such treatment, though now confessedly a mistake and an error of judgment, was warrantable then as an honestly designed, though bold experiment,—where was the circumspection, the solicitude, the caution, that should have marked an experiment so grave? The peculiar construction of the bath being considered, it was obvious that any unusual prolongation of it should exact unusual precaution; but the order was given, and its execution was entrusted, to the ordinary ward attendants. To them also, without regard to results not unlikely to arise from the half-hour's immersion, or to any greater or less ability in the frame, after such a trial, to bear additional exhaustion, it was left to administer a powerful and dangerous medicine, of the nature and properties of which these men knew nothing.

The Commissioners were forced to the conclusion, therefore, that the circumstances of this patient's death were not to be explained on any grounds excluding a criminal amount of culpability in the medical superintendent of the asylum. Without adverting to that alleged beneficial use of prolonged baths in the institution, which cannot be assumed or discussed in the absence of all record, kept either by the medical officer or the attendants, of their actual periods of duration, the Commissioners are strongly of opinion that wherever frequent baths unusually prolonged are said to have been administered, the custom has been permitted to creep in as a punishment rather than a remedy; and it is thus they would account for the lamentable incidents of the present case. They are bound to record plainly the impression left by the fairest consideration they have been able to give to all its circumstances, and I am to state their belief that a shower bath for half an hour, followed by an unusually large dose of tartar emetic, would not have been ordered if Mr. Snape had not received a violent blow from the patient. That he had signified his intention of giving a bath before the blow was struck, is certain; but it is in their view not less so, that on being struck he forgot his place and its duties so far as to permit a feeling of irritation to enter into, and exasperate, the order he was about to give. And that the remark with which he accompanied it, to the effect that he had never before been

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been struck by a patient in the institution, was less meant as a casual exclamation than to give force and point to an example, seems to be shown beyond doubt by its repetition to Ibberson in ward No. 2, after the order had been given to Barnett in ward No. 3.

The Commissioners have no wish to dwell upon this part of the subject more than is strictly necessary to place in its proper light the course they have felt it their duty to take; but as it is not unusual to claim exemption from judgment by the ordinary rules, for occurrences like that of Dolley's death, by representing the medical treatment of insanity as altogether exceptional, —they think it right to bring under the notice of the Secretary of State, in addition to the opinions of distinguished physicians and surgeons in general practice, some few of those opinions as to the treatment undergone by Dolley, which medical men directly engaged in the care of insane patients have tendered to them, and which, if the trial had proceeded, would have formed part of the evidence for the prosecution. I transmit at the same time, in extracts from the brief for the prosecution marked (H), the proofs of these various opinions and experiences as they were to have been elicited at the trial.

Dr. Hood, the medical superintendent of Bethlehem Hospital, states, that, according to his experience, 15 or 16 gallons of water is enough to let fall on any man, whether sane or insane, for that the benefit of the bath consists in the shock, and to continue the flow of water much longer than is sufficient to produce this is to lower the patient's vital powers. It is Dr. Hood's firm belief that he never witnessed a shower bath given for more than three minutes; his strong impression is that he never knew one given for so long a period; and in regard to the Dolley case, his opinion unquestionably is, that the patient died from the effect of the long-continued cold water shower bath, followed by the dose of tartar emetic.

Dr. Henry Stevens, the medical superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, finds himself quite unable to consider that the administering of a shower bath for 28 minutes to an insane patient of 65 years of age, can properly be designated medical treatment; since he would expect that the subjecting of a patient of 65 years of age to a cold water shower bath of 28 minutes, followed by a dose of tartarised emetic, *must* terminate fatally.

Dr. Conolly, so many years the medical officer of Hanwell, has especially devoted his attention to the use and effect of cold water shower baths; and all his experience has convinced him that such a bath ought to be administered with great caution and gentleness, and especially that the patient ought to be carefully watched during and after its administration to prevent his being depressed or too much lowered by it. Dr. Conolly has never given a shower bath of more than one minute's flow, and would highly disapprove of a cold shower bath of even ten minutes' duration. He refuses to regard the administration of a shower bath of 28 minutes' duration to any person, whether sane or insane, or under any circumstances of excitement, as medical treatment; and he could not possibly conceive any condition in a patient rendering such a practice either useful or justifiable. In Dr. Conolly's opinion, a cold water shower bath of 28 minutes' duration, followed by a dose of tartar emetic, would be so likely to be attended with fatal results, that he would on no account himself take the responsibility of ordering it.

Dr. Forbes Winslow, editor of the Journal of Psychological Medicine, would consider the administration of a cold water shower bath of 28 minutes' duration to any patient, under any circumstances, as highly perilous; it being his experience that a patient in a maniacal state requires sustaining, and not depletion; for although in such cases there is great excitement, with increased action of the heart and nervous system, it is an unnatural state not resulting from constitutional power, and not therefore to be treated on the principle of lowering the patient. Dr. Winslow regards the treatment used towards the patient Dolley as in every view of it unjustifiable, and as having, in his opinion, caused the man's death. He had indeed been consulted with by Mr. Snape and his solicitor, with a view to his giving evidence in support of the defence, but he had told them that he could not assist them, for that in his belief the long-continued shower bath, followed by the dose of tartar emetic, had killed the man.

Mr. Lawrence, the senior surgeon to Bartholomew's, and for many years surgeon to Bethlehem, though without any actual experience of such treatment as that pursued to Dolley, thinks, as a matter of opinion, that such treatment would be likely to kill any man of 65 years of age, whether sane or insane; and he believes that the death

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death of this patient was actually so caused. In his judgment, indeed, the shower bath was quite enough to kill the man, and the dose of tartar emetic was needless.

Dr. Elliotson's opinion is to the same effect. He believes that the patient clearly sank under the continued action of the bath, succeeded, when its depressing effect was at its extreme, by a large dose of tartar emetic; and in his examination at Bow-street, on the 30th June, he stated that on the 28th of June he had himself tried the bath at the asylum, when he remained in it eight minutes and 40 seconds, and found that it had exhausted and not refreshed him.

In a communication also having reference to the case, addressed to Dr. Bence Jones on the 21st August Dr. Christison of Edinburgh, remarks, "I presume that, as usual in cases of this kind, there will be no want of asylum attendants, of all degrees, to testify that the treatment in question is good, efficacious, and safe treatment for a refractory lunatic of 65. But for my part I must own to having felt surprise, as Professor of Materia Medica, to find that the protracted use of the shower bath was thought admissible as a remedy; and no less astonishment to learn, as a philanthropist, that such discipline formed anywhere a part of the boasted non-restraint system in the management of the insane."

Dr. Bence Jones, physician to St. George's, to whom that letter of Dr. Christison's was addressed, had, in the course of the month of August, personally tried the bath twice; and he closes his report, sent herewith, and marked (I.), in these words: "Even when the water was 70 Fahr., and the bath continued only 15 minutes, I consider that the depression that would be caused by two grains of tartarised antimony would be very dangerous; so much so, that I would not on any account make the experiment, or allow any one else to make it. The converse of this experiment I also consider would be in the highest degree dangerous. Though two grains of tartarised antimony would certainly not kill a man, yet if he was put into the bath at the time when the prostration from the antimony was greatest, I consider that the shock or the shivering, one or both, produced by the shower bath, would very probably cause death."

Of the exact effects produced by the bath on Dr. Bence Jones himself, a minute and curious record, in the form of a diagram, accompanying Dr. Jones's Report, has been drawn up by his assistant, Mr. William Henry Dickenson, who accompanied him when his experiments were made, and who has also described them from notes taken as he witnessed them, in the words now subjoined: "On the 11th August, Dr. B. Jones subjected himself to the shower bath at Wandsworth. The temperature of the water was 70 Fahr. Before going into the bath, the pulse was at 82, full and regular. When the water fell, it became very weak and irregular, and it continued to fail until the end of the fourth minute, when it could no longer be felt. It remained perfectly imperceptible for a minute and a quarter, and then it re-appeared, still remaining very weak and slow. The bath was borne for ten minutes. Quite at the end of the time, the pulse became a little stronger and quicker.—On the 14th August, Dr. B. Jones again underwent the shower bath. The water was iced down to the temperature of 50 Fahr. Just before the water fell, the pulse was at 102. The first shock almost destroyed the pulse for a quarter of a second. The pulse then became more frequent and stronger; it then gradually sunk, became weaker and slower, and in the sixth minute it became quite imperceptible, and so it remained for exactly two minutes. When it was first felt again, it was at the rate of 12 in a quarter of a minute. The bath was terminated after 10 minutes, at the end of which time the pulse was slow and extremely weak and irregular. The shivering continued for a considerable time after the bath, in spite of a warm bath which was resorted to. The pulse was weak and slow when it was felt about one hour after the bath. I have a minute record of the state of the pulse throughout."

To these opinions and remarks it only remains to be added, that a report from Mr. James Glaisher, Superintendent of the Meteorological Department of the Royal Greenwich Observatory, dated the 13th September 1856, forwarded herewith and marked (K), shows the probable temperature of the bath on the morning of the 9th April, the day of Dolley's death, to have been about the mean temperature of the day, namely 45 degrees Fahr., or five degrees below the lowest temperature of Dr. Bence Jones's experiments.

The trial of Mr. Snape was finally appointed for the September Session of the Central Criminal Court; and on the 15th of that month the Recorder, in his charge to the grand jury, again recapitulated the facts, characterised the case as one of very considerable public importance, repaired his former omission by

dwelling

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dwelling urgently upon those features of it which marked it out as one proper for public inquiry, and finally tendered to the grand jury "his humble advice that they should find the bill, in order that the whole matter might be fully investigated by the petty jury." Nevertheless, in the afternoon of the following day, after examining a few of the witnesses, the grand jury returned the bill of indictment against Mr. Snape as "Not found."

The peculiarity in this tribunal, distinguishing it in spirit and practice from other forms of English judicature, is, that its proceedings and the grounds on which its judgments rest are kept strictly secret; and the Commissioners, in the absence of everything that might explain its action in the present instance, can only regret that so serious an impediment should have been interposed to the ordinary course of justice, after so full and careful a preliminary investigation before an able and intelligent magistrate. No doubt it was open to the Commissioners, on learning the decision of the grand jury in Mr. Snape's favour, to have sent up another bill at a subsequent session: but they conceived that their duty as a pub ic body had been sufficiently discharged by the public attention drawn to the case; by the public hearing at Bow-street, which had resulted in the committal of Mr. Snape to take his trial for manslaughter; and by the security which they believed to have been thus afforded against any future attempt, on the part of persons possessing authority in lunatic asylums, to put a stamp of approval upon practices similar in kind or in degree to those which had received disastrous illustration in the death of the patient, Dolley. How far this expectation has been fulfilled, I am now in conclusion to state.

The grand jury rejected the bill on the 15th September; but up to the present date the Commissioners have had no communication from the Committee of Visitors of the Surrey Asylum since their attention was first drawn to the case, excepting those which, with the dates respectively of the 23d of April and the 10th of May, had announced the intentions of the Committee, first, to suspend all opinion or proceedings in reference to Mr. Snape until the question of criminal proceedings against him should have been decided; and, secondly, to remove him from the duties of his office pending the proceedings instituted by the Commissioners.

The statement I am now to make is derived from the medical journals, the *Lancet* and the *Medical Times*, published on the 29th of November; and on this authority I have to inform the Secretary of State that the Committee of Visitors, on the unexpected termination of the prosecution of Mr. Snape, regarding the question involved, "as one of strictly medical experience," resolved on consulting a certain number of medical men whose professional standing might be a justification for acting on whatever opinion they might express. With this view, they invited Mr. Snape himself to name three, to whom they added three of their own nomination; and in the hands of a jury thus constituted, they placed, it is alleged, "all the depositions which had been made in the case, together with Mr. Snape's published defence." The Commissioners, not having seen Mr. Snape's published defence, are unable to say how much material for impartial judgment may have been contributed by it to the medical tribunal; but exception must be taken to the statement that it was accompanied by "all the depositions which had been made in the case," seeing that none of the evidence collected by the Commissioners, subsequent to the date of their last communication with the Committee, on the 19th April, was in any shape included. So constituted and so instructed, however, one-half of their number selected by the accused, and only a portion of the evidence before them, this jury proceeded to deliver their verdict, "that Mr. Snape's conduct in the case in question was neither so rash or injudicious as to deprive him of the confidence of the magistrates, which he had previously enjoyed." Whereupon Mr. Snape was immediately reinstated in his office, and is now again discharging the duties of medical superintendent of the male side of the Surrey County Asylum.

Such a decision, put forth on the authority of medical men not without note in their profession, the Commissioners in Lunacy cannot but regard as of most dangerous import; and I am therefore to request that you will submit the same, in connexion with the narrative of facts herein contained, to the consideration of Secretary Sir George Grey.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Forster*, Sec^{y}.

Documents referred to in Mr. Forster's Letter, 13 Dec. 1856.

(A.)

Documents referred to in Mr. *Forster*'s Letter to Mr. *Waddington*, dated 13 December 1856.

(A.)

Minutes of Evidence taken before the Commissioners in Lunacy, upon an Inquiry into the Cause of the Death of *Daniel Dolley*, late a Patient in the Surrey County Asylum.

Thursday, 17 April 1856.

The EARL of SHAFTESBURY in the Chair.

John Ibberson, an Attendant in the Asylum, sworn and examined.

Q. What ward are you in?—*A.* In the No. 1 ward.

Are you an attendant in the No. 1 ward at the Surrey Asylum?—Yes.

Do you remember a patient of the name of Dolley?—Yes.

Was he a patient in your ward?—No, he was in No. 3 ward.

Do you know how long he had been there?—I cannot say exactly how long.

Had he ever been in ward No. 1?—Yes.

How long had he been there?—I think he had been there on two occasions; I received him when he first came in; we receive all in No. 1 first, and they are drafted off to different wards afterwards.

How long was it since he was in No. 1 ward, was it a month or six weeks?—It is four or five months ago.

Was he in good health at the time he was in the ward?—Yes.

Did he ever complain?—Not that I am aware of.

Was he a robust and stout man?—He was not a very stout man; he was rather thin.

Now, on Wednesday the 9th of this month, were you on duty in your ward?—Yes.

Did Mr. Snape visit the ward on that day?—Yes.

Did Dolley happen to be in the ward No. 1, at the time of Mr. Snape's visit?—No.

Were you in the ward No. 3 on that day?—I was called in on that occasion.

You were called into the ward, were you?—Yes.

To give assistance?—Yes.

What was the occasion upon which you were called in?—I was called in to the assistance of Dolley, to assist in the attendance on Dolley; he was very excited.

Who called you in?—Burnett.

Did you go to the ward?—Yes.

Did you find Dolley there?—Yes.

In what state was he?—He was in a very excited state.

What did you proceed to do?—We got him a shower-bath.

When you say "we," who do you mean?—There were three or four attendants present.

Will you give us their names?—There was Burnett, Davis, and myself.

You proceeded to give him a bath, did you?—Yes.

Did you give it of your own judgment, or were you directed to do so?—I was directed to do so.

By whom?—By Mr. Snape.

Was he present?—Yes.

Was that order given by word of mouth?—Yes.

Do you recollect the words he used?—I cannot say I do; but it was to assist to undress him; he was very violent and obstinate.

The order was to assist in undressing him?—Yes.

After he was undressed, was any other order given?—No further, than the doctor desired him to get into the bath, which he went into.

Did he go in, or did you put him in?—He went in.

Did Mr. Snape give any further instructions?—I then left, and went to my own ward.

Now, do not be in a hurry, but just think for a moment before you answer. What were the precise words? Give us the precise words, or as nearly as you can recollect them? We want the precise words that Mr. Snape used when he directed that a bath should be given to this patient?—When he directed, in the first instance, that the bath should be given, I was not present. I was in my ward, and they blew the whistle, and I ran to their assistance.

Did you hear Mr. Snape say anything while they were undressing him and making preparations for the bath?—Nothing further than desiring him to walk into the bath of his own accord, which he did.

What

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(A.)

What were the words he used?—He asked him to walk into the bath; but I cannot say exactly what the words were.

Was Mr. Snape excited in his manner?—No.

Then as soon as the man went into the bath, you came away?—Yes; I left, and went to my own ward.

Were you called again into that ward?—Yes.

When?—In the morning.

How soon after the bath had been administered were you called?—I should think it was better than half-an-hour after the time he was in the bath when I was called again; probably it might be more than that.

When you returned was the patient still in the bath?—No.

How long had he been out?—I do not know; he was sitting in the day-room, in front of the fire.

Did he appear excited then?—No; he appeared to be in a kind of fit when I went the second time.

Were his eyes closed?—No, they were not.

I suppose you have had a good deal of experience with the patients, and when you say he appeared to be in a kind of fit, you could form a judgment about it?—Yes.

Then just tell us what took place?—I asked the attendant who called me to unlock his bed-room door, and I carried him in my arms, and laid him in a bed, and I requested him to run for the doctor immediately, and he did so.

Which doctor?—Mr. Snape.

Who was the attendant?—Pinniger.

You say you asked him to run for Mr. Snape immediately?—Yes.

Did he come?—Yes.

What did he do?—He was a corpse before Mr. Snape's arrival.

Were you present?—I was.

What did Mr. Snape say?—I do not know that he said anything; not anything further than he came and examined him, and said he was "gone," or something of that kind. I then left, and went to my own ward.

How long was it before sending for Mr. Snape and the time of his arrival?—I should think not much more than four or five minutes.

How long was it from the time you had put him into the bath until the time you found him in the day room?—From half-an-hour to three quarters, but I cannot say exactly.

Who was present in the day-room at that time, can you recollect; when you returned after the bath, and when you found the man in a state resembling a fit?—Pinniger.

Nobody but Pinniger was present?—No.

Was he taking care of him?—Yes.

Did Pinniger say anything to you?—No, nothing to me, any further than he whistled, and I went down.

Did he make any remark to you upon the effect of the bath?—No, he did not.

Did you make any remark to him?—No.

Was any medicine given to him when you came back?—Not in my presence; he was not my patient.

Who are the attendants in ward No. 3?—Burnett is the head attendant.

He is the responsible man?—Yes.

Who is the other?—Pinniger and Williams.

I think you stated that the patient made no resistance, but he walked off himself quietly into the bath?—Yes.

After he was undressed?—Yes.

Then, in your opinion, the excitement of the patient must have a good deal abated before he went into the bath?—Well, I do not know; he walked in deliberately, in a very excited state.

But you required no force to put him in?—No.

Did he rush in?—No, he walked in.

You helped to undress him?—Yes.

Did he resist you at all?—No, not afterwards.

Did he go under compulsion to the bath?—Yes, on the first onset.

Then he only ceased to struggle when he observed there were several men to resist?—Yes.

In what way was he excited?—He was very talkative.

Was he violent?—I believe he had been; but he was not in my presence.

In what way was he talkative?—Singing and stamping.

Was he threatening anybody at the time?—At times he would threaten, but I did not hear any threatening that morning.

How did he look?—Very much as usual.

Was he flushed in the face?—I did not notice it.

Did Mr. Snape appear angry when you saw him?—No, I do not know that he was.

Did you see any blow delivered?—No, I did not.

Was it stated to you that any blows had been struck?—Mr. Snape told me he had struck him.

Did he say what kind of a blow it was?—No further than this; he said it was a violent blow, and he was never struck before by a patient in that establishment.

Have you anything more to communicate to the Commissioners?—No, I have not.

Documents referred to in Mr. Forster's letter, 13 Dec. 1856.

(A.)

What was the appearance, when you first saw him in No. 3, that he had?—He was sitting in a chair, in the day-room.

Was he convulsed?—Yes, for a very short time.

Where was he convulsed?—In the eyes he appeared to be.

Were his limbs convulsed?—He appeared to be stretched out.

Was he stiff?—Partly so.

Was the face drawn at all?—I did not notice it.

How was he convulsed about his eyes?—They appeared to be on the twinkle.

Did he appear as if he were conscious?—No.

Did you observe whether he was breathing easily or not?—I do not think he was breathing very easily at that time.

Had he a laboured breathing; did he make a noise?—He appeared just to have got out of the fit; the same as we see persons in a regular fit when they are recovering.

Were you with him when he died?—Yes.

Did he die quietly?—Yes.

He died gradually, without any convulsion, did he?—Yes; after we carried him into the room he died in a few moments.

What kind of a shower bath was it?—I really cannot say, for I have never had much experience in it.

Are the openings in the bottom perforations in the plate, or are they little tubes; I mean where the water comes from?—I think they are small tubes, but I am not positive.

Then it does not come down as a shower, but as a stream?—There are a great many of those tubes.

Is it a cylinder?—It is a kind of cylinder; something of that kind.

He was under your care when he first came in, was he?—Yes.

Had he ever any shower bath when under your care?—Yes, I rather think he had.

What was that administered for?—For excitement.

What was the effect of it generally?—I am sure I cannot say; he has had, I believe, several shower baths on several occasions.

What is the longest time you have ever known a shower bath to be continued?—Twenty minutes.

Have you known many instances of a shower bath being continued for 20 minutes?—No, I have not; but I have known a great many probably for 5 or 10 minutes; some not so long.

The nature of this bath is such, that you cannot continue it for any time?—Yes, after a short time the bath empties, and then it runs in and runs out, and it runs in again after a short time.

For what were these baths administered; were they administered by way of punishing the patient for misconduct?—No, I think they were not administered for punishment.

Did you ever administer them without the sanction of the medical man?—Never.

Who regulates the giving of the bath; when the doctor orders it, who is present?—I am, very frequently.

Is there any head attendant?—No, there is not; the doctor is generally present himself.

When did Mr. Snape make the remark to you that he had been struck by the patient?—The same morning he passed through my ward; after he had been down in No. 3 ward, he came from that to No. 2, and he passed through on the way.

Was it before or after the death?—Before the death.

Now, combined with that remark, did he say anything else?—No further than what I have said; that he never was struck by a patient before.

Did he ever strike you when you were in the ward?—No.

Did you ever see him strike anyone?—I have seen him strike other patients in a very spiteful manner.

Have you anything further to communicate relative to this man?—No, I think I have not.

[The Witness withdrew.

Henry Pineger, sworn and examined.

Q. In which ward are you an attendant?—*A.* In No. 3.

How long have you been an attendant there?—Just upon two years.

Do you remember a patient of the name of Dolley in that ward?—Yes, I do.

How long had he been in that ward before his death?—I think he came in, the last time, in October last.

He was, therefore, constantly under your care?—Yes.

Was he in good health?—Yes.

Did he ever complain to you?—No, not in the slightest degree.

Were you on duty in that ward on Wednesday, the 9th instant?—I was.

Did Mr. Snape visit the ward on that day?—He did.

Was Dolley in the ward at the time that Mr. Snape visited it?—He was.

Now, what was Dolley's condition at the time, was he excited?—Yes, he was, very.

How did he show his excitement?—He was very talkative.

Did he strike right and left, and hit anybody?—No, he did not molest anybody.

What did he do to give proof of his excitement beyond that of extreme talkativeness?—He did nothing more than walking up and down the ward very fast.

During

During the time you were in the ward there with him, did he strike anybody?—No, I never saw him strike anyone.

Were you in the ward the whole time?—I was.

Did you accompany Mr. Snape about the ward?—I did not in the morning, but the attendant who is in the ward, and who is left to him generally, was with him.

You told me that you were in the ward at the time that Mr. Snape visited it?—I was, but I did not accompany him.

Who did accompany him?—Barnett.

During the time that Mr. Snape was in the ward, did you see either Dolley or Mr. Snape?—I saw Mr. Snape.

Did you see Dolley pretty nearly the whole of the time?—Yes.

Did you see Mr. Snape with Dolley?—No.

Did you hear that he had been struck?—I heard he had been struck.

From whom did you hear it?—From Barnett.

But you did not yourself see it?—No, I did not.

Did you see Mr. Snape converse with Dolley?—Yes.

Did you hear any order given by Mr. Snape?—No, I did not.

Were you called to assist in putting Dolley into the shower bath?—No, I was not. I was left in charge of the day-room.

Do you know anything of your own knowledge relating to the bath which was given to Dolley?—No; no more than I was aware he was going to have a bath.

Did you see him after the bath had been given?—Yes.

And before his death?—Yes.

Where did you see him?—In the day room.

In what state was he?—He shivered very much, and was sitting in a chair by the fire.

Did he speak to you?—Yes.

Do you remember what he said?—I cannot recollect now, but he spoke to another of the patients.

Did he speak distinctly?—Yes; I could understand him.

But you do not recollect exactly what he said?—No.

Can you tell whether it was in the nature of a complaint as to what he endured?—No. I think there was another patient sitting alongside of him who offered him some bread.

What o'clock was this?—A few minutes after 11.

Was the other attendant with you in the room at that time?—No.

There are two attendants in No. 3, are there?—There are three.

Are you the head one there?—No.

What are you; second?—Yes.

Where did he take his exercise?—In the airing court.

Did he walk pretty well?—Yes.

Did he go in the airing court?—He did not go much into the ground. He had been let out, but had made his escape from the institution; and after he was brought back, they confined him. He was not allowed to go there.

How long had he been excited on the morning when the shower bath was administered to him?—As soon as he got up.

What time did he get up?—A few minutes after 6 o'clock.

Was he in the same state of excitement from the time he got up till the shower bath was administered?—Yes.

What did he say when the other patient offered him bread?—I think he thanked him; he would not take it; he was too cold.

Did you remain with him after that?—I did.

How did he go on after that?—Well, from the time he came out of the bath I had to be in the day-room.

At the time you first saw him after the bath was administered he was sitting shivering by the fire?—Yes.

How did he go on after that?—He got up close to the fire. I removed him further back from the fire; and he had not got his socks on, and I put his socks on.

Did he continue to shiver?—Yes.

Did you not say in your deposition that you found the system drawn up, his face rather distorted, and his mouth open?—I was putting on his socks, and I had reason to leave him to go to one of the patients.

How long were you away from him?—Not a minute; two minutes had not elapsed.

Was it two minutes?—Well, it might be that.

Might it be three or five minutes?—No; I did not go three yards from the patient.

Did you keep your eye upon him?—No, not just for a minute.

What state was he in when you next saw him?—He was drawn up, sitting in the chair, with his head right back.

Did he appear to you to be convulsed?—Yes, he appeared to be so.

Where did he appear to be convulsed?—In the face.

In what way was he convulsed in the face; was his face drawn up, or quivering?—His face was drawn up, his mouth was open, and his cheeks were quite tight.

Was his mouth drawn from one side to the other?—No, it was not; it was wide open.

And not convulsed in his limbs at all?—No.

Was it as if he had fallen into a fit?—It looked more like a fit than anything else.

How long was it after you saw him that this came on?—About seven minutes.

Documents referred to in Mr. Forster's Letter, 13 Dec. 1856.

(A.)

Not more?—No.

How do you calculate it was seven minutes?—From the time he came out of the bath, it was eleven o'clock, and he came into the room, and remained there shivering in the cold.

And then you thought he was too near the fire, and you removed him from the fire?—And then I assisted him to dress and put on his socks.

And then you left him?—Yes.

You say he had no appearance of convulsion or fit then?—No.

Had you ever observed that he coughed, or had a pain in his head?—Never.

What kind of a shower bath is it?—A very heavy one.

What do you mean by a very heavy one?—I mean the draught of water that comes down.

What sort of openings does the water come through?—Through small holes.

Are they perforations, or little pipes?—Small holes.

Little pipes, about that long (*describing it*)?—No; small holes.

Is it a cylinder with holes in it?—Yes.

And you pull the string, and down comes the water?—Yes.

How much does it contain?—It is a very large tank.

Does it contain eight or ten gallons?—More than that.

Does it contain twenty gallons?—More than that.

Then it continues to run for a long while?—Yes, for a considerable time.

Will it run for half an hour?—It will run a considerable time before it is empty.

But you do not know how long this poor man was under the bath?—No; I was not there.

How many shower baths are there in the asylum?—There are several about the building.

Do you know this bath?—Yes; it was adjoining my ward.

Did you see him brought out of the bath-room?—Yes.

How long was it from the time he was taken to the bath to the time you saw him brought out?—I did not see him taken to the bath.

How long was it before he had the bath that you saw him last?—About half an hour.

What was his state then, and before?—He was very excited.

But otherwise you should say he was in good health?—I never heard him complain. He was a man that I could converse with.

And you saw no indication of a tendency to fits?—Not the slightest.

Had you been in the habit of administering shower baths to him? I had not, but my fellow servant, Barnett, had.

Did Barnett tell you anything about the bath?—He said that he was in 27 minutes.

What remark did he make upon it?—He said it was a long time.

Did he tell you by whose order it was done?—By Dr. Snape's.

Did he tell you the precise order that Dr. Snape had given as to the time?—I believe half-an-hour.

Why did he not keep him in half-an-hour?—I do not know what his motive was.

Did Burnett make any remark to you beyond it being a very long bath?—No.

Did he say anything about injuring the man's health?—No, he did not; he said it was a very long time.

Do you remember any other patients ever having been so long in the bath?—No.

What is the longest time you ever remember a patient being in the bath?—About a quarter of an hour, according to the state of the patient.

What do you mean when you say, according to the state of the patient?—According to his excitement.

Is the shower bath administered without the authority of the medical officer ever?—Never.

Do you know of any medicine being administered upon this occasion?—No, I do not upon this occasion.

Is Burnett the head attendant of the ward?—He is.

If Dr. Snape had told you to put a patient into a bath for half-an-hour, should you consider yourself to be at liberty to take him out before, if you thought proper?—No.

Not even if the patient complained?—Yes, if he complained I should.

Did Burnett say anything to you about the medicine?—He did not.

You know, or at least you have heard, that there was an examination of the body after death?—Yes, I have heard so.

You were not present, were you?—No, I was not.

Do you know who performed it?—Dr. Diamond or Dr. Snape.

Who was it?—I cannot say; both were present I believe.

Have you anything further you would desire to state to the Commissioners?—No, nothing more.

Were you examined before the coroner?—I was.

[The Witness withdrew.

John Oliver Barnett, sworn and examined.

Q. You are an attendant at the Surrey Asylum?—*A.* Yes.

In which ward?—In No. 3 ward.

Are you the head attendant?—Yes.

How long have you been there?—I have been in the asylum five years on the 29th of July.

How

Documents referred to in Mr. Forster's Letter, 13 Dec. 1856.

(A.)

How long have you been in the ward?—Two years come the 1st of June.

Do you remember a patient of the name of Dolley?—Yes.

Was he in the ward No. 3?—Yes.

How long had he been there?—About four months, about three or four months; I will not say positively.

Was he in good health at that time?—Yes.

Did he ever complain to you?—Not at all.

Were you examined before the coroner's inquest?—No, I was not. I went in and was sworn, and the coroner asked me if I was present at the death, and I told him I was not, and I was dismissed.

Who was the coroner?—Mr. Carter.

Were you on duty in the ward on Wednesday the 9th instant?—I was.

Did Mr. Snape visit the ward on that day?—Yes.

Was Dolley in the ward at the time he visited it?—Yes.

What was the condition of Dolley at that time; was he much excited?—He was very excited indeed, and it had been very remarkable.

How did he show it?—He was abusive to the other patients, and very noisy.

Did he show it in any other way?—Yes; he was dancing, and was very much more excited than usual. I think it very rarely occurred to me to see him so jocular; he was so light-hearted; dancing, and such things.

What did he do, because we hear he was talkative, and jocular, and light-hearted: did he strike any one?—He had struck one patient in the morning of the name of Copeland.

He struck him, did he?—He kicked him.

At what time was that?—About half-past nine.

Do you know what had taken place between that patient and Dolley to exasperate Dolley?—Nothing, that I am aware of.

Did you see the blow given?—I saw that he kicked Copeland.

What sort of a person was Copeland?—He was fitty.

Did he strike anybody else?—No.

That was at half-past nine. At what o'clock did you go round the ward with Mr. Snape?—At about twenty minutes past ten.

After he came in, what occurred?—I reported the state of the patients to him, and the excitement Dolley was labouring under, and what he had done to Copeland.

Then, what took place?—Mr. Snape of course called him by his name, and he became very abusive and threatening. Mr. Snape said, "Come this way, Dolley;" and he went towards the shower-bath, and he then up with his fist, and struck Mr. Snape on the side of the head, and gave him a very violent blow, and then he went to run through No. 2 ward, and I went after him, and he turned round and kicked me in the privates, and Davis, the attendant of No. 2, closed in behind him, and secured him. I blew my whistle, and Ibberson came to our assistance.

Then, upon that, what was done?—We took him to the bath, and undressed him, and he walked into the bath himself.

Did you do that of your own authority?—No; we did it by Mr. Snape's directions.

What were Mr. Snape's directions?—To undress him, and put him into the bath, and we undressed him, and he went into the bath himself.

Can you recollect the precise words of Mr. Snape's order?—"Now, Dolley," he says, "walk into the bath."

I mean his order to you, because he must have given you an order to administer the bath?—Yes.

I want to know the words in which Mr. Snape directed the administration of the bath?—We undressed him, and put him into the bath.

Before he was undressed, what was the language of the order in which Mr. Snape directed you to administer the bath?—He said to the patient, he says, "Dolley, come this way, Dolley;" and he went with him, and as he was going into No. 2 ward to go to the bath, he struck Mr. Snape.

We have had all that before; I want to know what Mr. Snape said to you, John Barnett, and the rest of you, when he desired you to give a bath to the patient Dolley?—He says, "Come this way, Dolley."

What did he say to you?—I understood his meaning was, he was going to take him to the bath after he struck Mr. Snape; Mr. Snape said, "Get him undressed, and put him into the bath."

Is that all he said?—Yes.

Are you quite sure of that?—Yes.

Now, do not be in a hurry, because we shall be glad to have the precise words, if you can recollect them?—That is as near as I can recollect them.

What did he say to you about the time he was going to stop in the bath?—About half an hour.

In what way did he say it to you; give his own words?—After I had him in, and the bar down, Mr. Snape says, "Now, pull the string, Barnett," that is the string for the water to come down, and then Mr. Snape said to me, he said, "Barnett, I never was struck by a patient before since I have been in the institution;" he stayed for a moment or two, and said, "Keep him in half an hour;" and I said I had not my watch in my pocket; if you will tell Davies when the time is expired I will thank you. Mr. Snape said, "Look in upon him several times." Mr. Snape then left me in the bath-room.

Documents referred to in Mr. Forster's Letter, 13 Dec. 1856.

(A.)

Did you make any remark to Mr. Snape upon that?—No.

Mr. Snape said, "Keep him in half an hour;" did you make any remark to Mr. Snape when he said that?—No.

Had you any reason for not doing so?—No.

And then you say Mr. Snape went away?—He left me in the bath with the patient.

Then what happened?—I looked in to the patient five times.

The water was still running down, I suppose?—Yes.

Did you hear him make any noise; did he scream?—No, not from the time he went in till he came out.

And then you took him, where?—He was not in quite half an hour, he was in 28 minutes.

Why did you take him out at the end of 28 minutes, and not at the end of 30?—Because Davies came to me, and when I saw him open the bath-room door, I recollected the time was up; he said, "The time has not expired;" I said, "Never mind that; the door is open."

Was he sitting in the bath, or standing upright?—He was standing upright, in this position (*describing it*).

For a whole half hour?—Yes, from the time he went in till he came out; each time I went in he stood in this position.

Did he speak to you when you went in?—Yes.

Did you speak to him?—No.

What sized bath is it?—It is a cold bath.

How could you see him, did you open the door?—Yes.

Then he could have come out, I suppose?—Yes, if he wished.

You were acting under Mr. Snape's orders, and would have prevented his coming out, I presume?—If he had been distressed I should have let him out.

Were you not there to prevent his coming out?—If he went out of the bath, I should not attempt to put him in again.

Have you never done that?—If a patient attempts to come out, I never prevent him.

What would have been your reason for acting in contravention of the orders of the medical man, which were to keep him in for half an hour?—I was so situated, being single-handed, that I must have used force, and that I should not like to have done.

You mean you could not have kept him there?—I should not have attempted to do so.

Did you ever administer the bath for that time before?—Never.

What is the longest time you have ever administered the bath?—Twenty minutes.

You never in your experience administered the bath for such a duration as half an hour?—No.

Have you often administered it for 20 minutes?—Not very frequently.

I want to know again why it is that you would not have let the man out of the bath at the end of 10 minutes, had he been disposed to come out, although the medical man had ordered you to keep him in half an hour?—If he had attempted to come out, as I said before, I should not have attempted to stop him, because I must have used violence.

Was it your opinion that the duration of the bath was too long?—He did not show any symptoms of distress. I had given him a bath on that day week, and he walked out just the same on this occasion as he did on that. I did not see any difference when he walked out, and I rubbed him dry.

Where did he walk to when he walked out of the bath?—He walked into No. 3 day-room.

How far off is that?—I should think from the bath where he came from to the chair where he sat was about eight or nine yards.

What kind of openings are there at the bottom of the bath? When the water flows, are the openings in a flat surface, or are they little tubes?—Little tubes.

From the cylinders?—Yes.

Not holes?—It is little small piping; very small.

You mean that carries off the water?—No; that is what comes in to the patient, but I will not speak to this positively.

You must give it as exactly as you can?—I have not examined it minutely.

How long was the duration of the bath that Dolley had the week before; how long did it last?—About a quarter of an hour.

Was it given by Mr. Snape's orders?—Yes, and in his presence.

For what reason was that given?—For excitement.

Had he used any violence?—No, but he was very annoying to other patients.

Was this bath given as a remedy, or as a punishment?—It was given as a remedy to allay excitement, I presume.

Had it that effect upon him?—Yes, very frequently it has had that effect; they are very beneficial in some cases.

Is that the usual remedy?—There is the warm bath sometimes.

But that is not for excitement?—Yes.

A warm shower-bath do you mean?—No; body baths.

How much will the cistern hold that supplies the bath?—I cannot say exactly.

How long does it take to empty itself?—About ten minutes.

Does it contain 50 gallons of water?—Oh, yes; much more.

If it would run for 10 minutes only, how was it that it ran for 28 minutes?—Because the fall of the water is not so great after it has begun to run.

Is it as strong after the cistern is empty?—No, not if the string is kept down, because the fall is not so great.

What

What sort of a fall was there for these 28 minutes?—After the first ten minutes the shock was much less.

What height is the bath above the head of the patient when he is standing?—About three feet, perhaps.

Did you make a remark to Pinniger, that this was a terrible long bath to give any person?—No, he was not present.

Did you make a remark to him afterwards?—No.

Did you make a remark to anybody, that it was a very long bath?—No.

Did you not say so to the medical man?—No.

It was the longest bath you ever gave, was it not?—Yes.

Was the patient much distressed when you saw him in the sitting-room, when he came out of the bath?—I very shortly left after he came out.

Did you dress him?—Yes, I rubbed him dry, and assisted to dress him, with the exception of his socks, which he put on himself.

Was he very cold at that time?—Very cold.

Was he shivering?—Yes.

Did you give him any medicine?—Yes.

What was it?—An emetic.

By whose orders?—Dr. Snape's.

Did you know the contents of it?—No.

You only knew it was an emetic?—No, I did not know what was in it.

Did he take it willingly, or had you to force it down his throat?—He took it willingly.

Was it locked up or left open?—It was locked up.

Where was it?—It was kept in the cupboard.

It was a bottle of what?—Of what we call light-coloured mixture.

Do you give them generally as much as they please or as little?—No, we act under Mr. Snape's directions.

How much did you give him?—Four table spoonfuls.

Where was it kept?—In the attendant's cupboard.

Is there not a stock kept there?—Yes.

And the attendant, I suppose, has access to it?—Yes.

The attendant may come whenever he likes?—No.

Are there orders against that?—Yes.

But still he has this emetic in his possession at all times?—Yes.

When was this order given?—At the time of the bath.

While it was going on?—Just previous to his leaving.

And he said you will give him such and such medicine?—Yes.

Did he say how much you were to give him?—He said "Give him a good dose;" the usual dose is three table spoonfuls.

And you gave him four?—Yes.

Did Mr. Snape see him after he came out of the bath before he took the medicine?—No.

Had the medicine any effect upon him?—No, none whatever.

When did you give it him?—After he sat in the arm-chair, and after he had put his socks on.

Was he quiet and tranquil then?—Yes.

Was he shivering very much?—Yes; they always shiver if it is only a slight shock.

What attendant was present?—Davis stood at the doorway, and I asked him to keep a look on the day-room while I went to No. 1 to get it.

Was Pinniger present?—No.

You do not happen to know what that yellow mixture contains, do you?—No.

What effect has it generally upon the patients?—It causes vomiting.

Is it frequently given for excitement?—In every excitement case.

Had you ever given it before to this man; the same medicine?—Yes; I think once before.

Did you force it down his throat, or did he take it voluntarily?—He took it voluntarily; I held the tot in my hand, and he took it voluntarily.

It has no taste, has it?—I do not know anything of the taste, and therefore I cannot say.

Where was Mr. Snape at the time you gave him the medicine?—He had gone through into the other wards; he had left me and gone to the surgery.

Have you seen him since the death?—Yes, daily.

What did you say to him upon it?—Mr. Snape asked me how Dolley appeared; if I looked at him, and if I saw anything unusual.

When was that?—When he came out of the bath and during the time I went in to him; I told him no; I saw nothing more than was usual.

Do you mean to say that it is usual when a patient comes out of the bath for him to be in such a distressed state as that which you describe when he was sitting in the arm chair?—Yes; they all appear to shiver, if it is only for five minutes; he only appeared as they all usually do.

How long did you leave him?—Five minutes before I went out of the ward; after I had given the light-coloured mixture, I went to the cupboard to look for some slippers, and he made a violent kick at me; and I could not find them, and I went to the shoemaker's shop to change them, and on my return I met Ibberson, and he says, "You must go to the doctor directly, for Dolley is dying;" and I went directly for Mr. Snape, and I ran as fast as I could, but he had just expired when I got back.

Was Dr. Snape there at that time?—Yes, he came into the room with me.

Documents referred to in Mr. Forster's Letter, 13 Dec. 1856.

(A.)

When you had given the medicine to the patient, you left him?—Yes.

Who did you leave with him?—Pinniger.

How soon did he come back?—I went to the shoemaker's shop, and I met Pinniger on the road.

When you came back with Dr. Snape, what did he do?—He gave me some brandy for the patient.

But then the man was dead?—Yes, he was dead when I got back.

Who made the *post mortem* examination?—I do not know.

You were not present, were you?—No.

Do you know who else was present?—No.

It was not made in your ward?—No.

Had you several times given Dolley a shower bath?—No, I have never given him but one before.

You say that Mr. Snape had never left the house from the time that he gave the order till the time that you found him and brought him back?—No.

Where had he gone?—He had gone to his residence.

He had left the ward?—Yes.

Who told you to attend the coroner's inquest?—Mr. Snape said in all probability I should be wanted.

Did any further conversation take place between you on the subject?—No.

Did Mr. Snape say nothing about the evidence you were going to give?—No.

Nor you to him?—No.

When did the coroner call you in; were you the first or the last?—I was called second; Ibberson was first and I was second.

Were you sworn before the coroner?—Yes.

What were the questions that the coroner put to you?—He asked me if I was present at the death of the patient, I told him no; he asked me if I was present when the man was taken; I told him no, and he told me to send Pinneger.

Did he say anything to you about having been present at the time the bath was administered?—No, that is the only question I was asked; I was dismissed then.

What did he say to you?—He told me to send Pinneger in, and I sent him in, and I was not called back.

Had any one been examined before you went in?—Yes.

Who?—Ibberson.

And then you were called in?—Yes.

What class of patients are there in No. 3 ward?—They are refractory patients.

Are they pretty intelligent?—Some are very conversable; a few, but not many.

Did Mr. Snape appear angry or excited when he gave the order for this bath?—No, I did not see any change or any excitement whatever.

You say they are refractory patients?—Yes.

How often do you administer a shower-bath in the course of a week?—I have not administered three in the last month.

Is it a common remedy for over-excitement in the asylum?—Yes.

Or is it only done in very violent cases?—Yes.

How often have you used a shower-bath in the course of a month?—I think about three times; twice for Dolley, and once for a patient of the name of Dadd.

Is that about the average, or is it used oftener?—I do not use it upon an average so often as that.

Is there anything more that you know connected with this matter?—No, I was away; I went to change his shoes, and I did not see the man after I left the ward till he was dead.

But you gave him the dose?—Yes, I did, by Mr. Snape's order.

You do not know how long it was after he took the dose that he fell into this fainting or epileptic state, of which he died?—No, I cannot say; but I should suppose, from the time I gave the dose, it was not more than five minutes, because I left the shop, and was in the store-room at the time I met Pinneger.

During the time he was under your charge, had he ever any fit of any kind?—None whatever.

You say that he lived about five or seven minutes after he came out of the bath?—More than that; I dressed him, and rubbed him dry, and he put his socks on.

Altogether, how long was he alive?—From a quarter-of-an-hour to 20 minutes.

You do not know how long he was alive after you gave him the dose?—No, because I was not present at his death; I was away; I had gone for Mr. Snape.

You gave him the dose, and left him; and when you came back he was dead?—Yes.

That might be about 10 minutes?—Ten minutes, or a quarter-of-an-hour.

Had he been long dead when you saw him?—I think not; I said to Ibberson, "I do not think he is quite gone."

He was immediately carried to a bed?—Yes, he was put into a bed-room.

He died in the bed, did he?—Yes.

And when you came back you saw him in bed, dead or dying?—Yes.

Do I understand you to say that you have been in the habit of giving baths of 20 minutes' duration to patients?—I have some, but not very many; I have given generally 5 minutes and 10 minutes.

But very few 20 minutes?—Very few.

Is the duration always regulated by the doctor?—Yes.

Do you always strictly attend to the time he orders?—Yes. I have generally a watch in my pocket, but it so happened this morning I had not.

Could you give us an idea of the number of baths of 20 minutes you may have given?—No, I could not.

But you say very few?—Very few; I have never administered a very great many.

Did Dr. Snape give you directions to take Dolley into the shower bath before he was struck or after he was struck?—He said to the patient, "Come this way, Dolley, and I shall give you a bath."

Was that before he was struck?—Yes, and as I was going from No. 2 ward he up with his fist and struck him.

He first desired him to go to the bath, and then the patient struck him?—Yes.

He merely said, "Come this way, Dolley?"—I will not say positively whether he said, "I will give you a bath."

But you understood him it was to prepare him for the bath?—Yes.

Does the draught administered generally make the patient sick?—Some it purges, but it most causes them to be sick.

Are you quite sure that when Dr. Snape said to you, "Give him half an hour; I have never been struck by a patient before;" are you quite sure that Dr. Snape did not use other words?—Yes, he said I was to give him the light-coloured mixture.

A good dose?—Yes; I do not think there was another word passed.

He did not say, provided he still continues excited?—No.

He gave no reason for the dose?—No.

He did not say whether he was weak or strong; he gave no reason at all for ordering the dose?—No, but if I had seen any thing wrong in the man I would not have administered it; I would have taken it upon myself.

When you administered the bath under the direction of Dr. Snape what was your belief? Was it not your belief that you were giving the bath as a punishment because he had struck Dr. Snape?—No; because he was going to take him to the bath previous to striking him.

I want to know when he said, "Give him half an hour," whether you mean to tell me, from your experience in these baths, that it was your belief that he gave that half hour because he, as a medical man, thought it was good for him?—Yes, I think so.

You are quite sure that you never made a remark to any one of the attendants that this bath was painfully long?—No, I did not.

Did you not think it was?—I thought it was so.

But you made no remark to any one?—I do not believe I have made any remark to any one.

[The Witness withdrew.

Dr. *Hugh Welch Diamond,* of the Surrey County Asylum, examined.

Q. You are the Physician to the Asylum?—*A.* I am the Resident Medical Superintendent of the Female Department.

Are you in the habit of interchanging duties with Mr. Snape?—On all occasions when he is absent.

Then you visit the male wards?—Yes.

Now, in the course of such visits, did you ever meet with a patient of the name of Dolley?—Yes; I knew his case very well.

Did you see him on Wednesday, the 9th instant?—No, I did not.

When did you see him last?—Some time before his death; but I could not say when. He was discharged cured when Mr. Snape had his holiday last year; and at that time I had a deal of talk previous to his leaving.

Was he very excitable?—He was more mischievous than excitable; he was irritating occasionally and foolish. I had some doubt whether he did not endeavour to make himself appear worse than he really was: after he had been discharged he began to sing, and so forth; and I told him it was a pack of nonsense his going on in that way; and he was perfectly quiet, and remained quiet till he left the asylum.

Did you ever see him strike any one?—No.

Can you give us an idea of how long it is since you saw him?—Well, I have seen him within the last month.

You are, I presume, perfectly acquainted with the details of this transaction; that the patient died, and there was then a *post mortem* examination?—Yes.

Were you present at the *post mortem* examination?—I was. Shall I relate to you just exactly what occurred between Mr. Snape and myself in the morning of Dolley's death, previous to his death?

Yes. But perhaps, as we are now coming to facts, you would prefer being sworn?—If you please. It is quite immaterial.

The Witness was then sworn.

Now will you proceed?—I think it was on Wednesday or Thursday morning Mr. Snape asked me to attend the male wards of the asylum in case of anything occurring, and I asked him if there was any case requiring any attention, and he told me, "none, omitting a case of a diseased joint," upon which he wanted my opinion as to the propriety of the amputation; and then Mr. Snape left. He came back in about an hour, and he said, "I have not gone, for I have had a very unpleasant occurrence." He said that Dolley had struck

Documents referred to in Mr. Forster's Letter, 13 Dec. 1856.

(A.)

struck him as he was going round the wards, and he had given him a shower bath for half an hour, and he said he came out not much affected, but he had died directly afterwards. I thought from what he said that there was some disease of the heart, and I told him I hoped the shower bath had not been the cause of the death; and, in fact, I did not think very seriously of it at that time. I then said to him, "Whenever you make the *post mortem* examination I will assist you." I then went round the male wards in the evening, and I asked Burnett to see Dolley's body. I was very much astonished to see it, for it was as white as the marble; it was like a piece of alabaster.

The whole of the circulation had moved from the surface?—Entirely so, and I asked Burnett, in a way not to excite his suspicion, for I thought it an unpleasant occurrence, if he would tell me the particulars, and he then told me that which I was not aware of before, that as soon as he came from the bath he had given him a good dose, as an emetic, and he died directly afterwards. I asked Burnett how he came to give him a shower bath of that duration, and he said he had only given it him for 25 minutes; that he had not exceeded the half-hour; for Ibberson had kept the time, and that he watched him and looked at him five times. I asked him why he did not remove him when during the five times he looked at him he saw he was not violent. I said, "You say he was not violent?" He said, "Not at all; he was standing in the ordinary way, so as to protect his head." I said, "Why did you not remove him?" He said, because he had not had the time.

Did he tell you whether the man was standing with his face or his back to the opening?—I have just shown you; his hands were above to protect his head. The next morning I wrote a letter to Mr. Snape, and I told him I thought the case had assumed a very severe aspect to what I expected, and he had better communicate with the Chairman, and state the plain facts, and meet them at once; and then after this, occurred the *post mortem* examination.

Were you present at that?—Yes.

Who opened him?—My son, who had just passed in the College of Surgeons, and he performed the *post mortem* examination in a very satisfactory way.

Then it was not Mr. Snape?—No; he did not touch the body.

Who gave directions that there should be a *post mortem* examination?—I don't know, but I should think Mr. Snape; whether it occurred from our previous conversation, when I suggested that he would probably find a disease of the heart, or something to account for his death, I don't know.

Is it in the power of a surgeon of his own authority to make a *post mortem* examination?—It is a rule in our asylum that we do make a *post mortem* examination whenever we think it necessary.

You say your son made the *post mortem* examination; did he draw up a report of what he saw?—He did not.

Who did that?—No one at that time.

Is that common?—No, I am not aware of it; it was not in my department; I was merely present.

Surely, in all cases when a man makes a *post mortem* examination, he draws up a report?—He would record that in the medical case book; but I am not aware of it.

Did Mr. Snape direct your son to make the examination?—Mr. Snape specially asked my son if he would do so; in fact, my son was gathering flowers in the garden which was in sight of the dead-house; I beckoned him in, and I said to him, "I should like you to be present at the examination;" and then Mr. Snape said, "Will you operate?" and he did so.

Were you present?—I was.

Was anyone else present besides Mr. Snape, yourself, and your son?—No one.

Will you read the report; the extract forwarded by Mr. Snape from the case book?—(*The Witness did so.*)

Have you read the deposition?—Yes.

Do you concur with that?—Not entirely.

Do you mean it is not a correct record of the examination?—We argued it at the time of the *post mortem* examination; Mr. Snape thought that there was more disease than I did myself; I could not detect the presence of any at all in the heart; the heart perhaps was a little longer than usual; their was a trifling thickening in the middle semi-lunar valve; there was also a slight osseous deposit, and I think the heart was rather a large heart than not.

With respect to the flabbiness, was it flabby or firm?—It was just as I should expect in a man of his age.

Do you think there was sufficient disease of the heart to be materially affected by a bath of that duration?—I do not think there was any disease of the heart to cause death; but I am sorry to say I think the bath did cause death in conjunction with the tartar emetic afterwards.

The effusion of the brain had nothing to do with it?—No; in all cases of sudden death the blood never coagulates, or at any rate very imperfectly.

But still there was on the surface of the brain a certain amount of effusion?—No, I think there was merely the oozing out; the brain was a very healthy brain; this was the oozing out of the blood from not coagulating; my son lifted up the body to see if any would run down from the spine.

What was your opinion of the head?—It was dropped down; that had been opened by an attendant previous to my seeing it.

The body was lying on the table, and the head had been opened?—Yes.

The fluid was drained out of the brain?—Yes; all the fluid was drained out of the brain.

Do

Documents referred to in Mr. Forster's Letter, 13 Dec. 1856.

(A.)

Do you know who made the entry?—That is Mr. Snape's; it would be his duty to make the entry.

Now, will you take the entry paragraph by paragraph, and say what you do concur in and what not?—Yes.

Do you know whether Mr. Snape was present at the time the head was opened?—No, he was not; because I remonstrated with him upon the subject, and he said he had done more than I requested him to do.

I see by this entry it says, "*Post mortem* examination 29 hours after death. Head: The *dura mater* was found strongly adherent to the inner table of the skull on the right side, so much so as to resist the attempt at separation without tearing." Was this so?—Well, I saw nothing particular in the *dura mater* myself.

It says, "The membranes were very vascular, and there was a considerable quantity of serous effusion tinged with blood (about 3 oz.) underneath, and at the base of the skull?—I think the brain was healthy, and the fluid which was there was merely the oozing out of the blood from non-coagulation.

It says, "There was scarcely any fluid in the ventricles. The substance of the brain was natural." Do you concur in that?—Quite so.

"Thorax: The heart was much larger than natural, and very flabby." What do you say to that?—It might be a little larger, but it was not what I should, in making a *post mortem* examination, have called a diseased heart.

The tricuspid valves were diseased, as also was the mitral valve?—That is true to some extent, but there was nothing in the man's heart why he should not live for 20 years.

It concludes in this way: "In both there were cartilaginous concretions. The middle semi-lunar valve was much thickened and indurated." Necessarily, the circulation of a man's heart which is enlarged in that way would be very languid?—It would.

Then I understand your opinion to be, that a cold bath continued for so long a time was exceedingly prejudicial?—I have no doubt of it.

And more particularly so when followed with a dose of tartar emetic?—Yes.

What would be the effect of it?—I think very few people could stand it even in a state of health.

Then, your opinion is, that the cause of death was the bath, followed by the tartar emetic?—I have no doubt of it. I had a conversation with Mr. Snape previous to the inquest, and I told him he must manage so that I should not be examined, because I felt so strongly upon the subject.

You advised him not to call you in as a witness?—I advised him not to call me. I took a walk at the time of the inquest.

Did you state the reason why you advised him not to call you as a witness?—A few words did occur, but really I cannot say exactly what they were. The truth was, we did not think alike.

You had already told him that you thought the case a very serious one?—Yes, I wrote him a letter. The case had caused a great sensation at our place, and most unpleasant observations have occurred upon it.

By whom?—The male patients were in a great state of alarm.

And the keepers?—Yes; there is a very strong feeling in the place about it.

Now, having given your opinion as to the effect of a cold protracted bath of this kind, followed by a dose of tartar emetic, was the appearance of the body, after death, such as you would have expected?—Yes, entirely so. It was after my seeing Dolley's body and its exsanguinated state, and learning that he had had an emetic immediately after having the bath administered, that I went and spoke to Mrs. Diamond on the subject—I mean my wife; and she at once said, "I would advise you to write to Mr. Snape;" and I did do it. I sent him a letter by seven o'clock in the morning. I may say further, I have seen the man upon the subject of the bath, and I find it will take four hundred gallons of water, and that it is supplied by a two-and-a-half inch pipe, so that the shock would be tremendous.

What would be the effect of it?—There would be a great rush to begin with, and as soon as that was over, it would be kept up by the feed of a two-and-a-half inch pipe that comes upon a sort of perforated plate; a plate with holes in it, about as large as my pencil-case.

Would not that come down with an enormous rush upon the head of a person?—Yes, it is wonderful what it would be. It is only wonderful how the man could stand under it, and the keepers swore he stood upright, so (*describing it*).

What is the duration of time you generally advise for a shower bath? What is the longest time?—About three minutes is a long time. The other day one of my nurses came to me, and I told her to imagine a patient was in the shower bath, and to give an extra good one, and I watched with my watch in my hand, and I found it was ninety seconds.

When you order a shower bath, do you direct the time for which it is to be imposed?—No; I never conclude they will give more than a moderate shower bath, and I have never had a complaint.

Is there any one present except the nurse, the assistant matrons, or the matron?—I have occasionally been in the way, but, as you are aware, I cannot see the women undressed; the other night, there was a woman to whom I gave a shower bath of 90 seconds, and she came out, and was asleep all night. I asked the girl how long it was she had been in, and she said seven or eight minutes; and I looked at my watch, and found it was only 90 seconds.

Documents referred to in Mr. Forster's Letter, 13 Dec. 1856.

(A.)

Does the nurse give the shower bath?—No, no under-nurse ever gives a shower bath; none but the head nurse of the ward.

Do you keep in the wards, in the custody of the attendants, the medicine and the tartar-emetic?—No; it was a plan which, when I went to the asylum, I could not adopt, because I thought abuse might arise from it, and I stopped it entirely.

Then now they cannot give any emetic without your knowledge?—No, they cannot get at a single draught without coming to me.

Then on the female side there are no bottles of medicine left in the charge of the attendants?—No emetic medicine; except castor oil and chalk mixture.

How much tartar-emetic, do you think, a spoonful of the mixture would contain?—Mr. Snape told me he had given a grain and a half, and in his then state two grains. Burnett's words were, "He gave him a good emetic."

Do you know the strength of the mixture that is kept in the male wards?—No; Mr. Snape told me he had given a grain and a half.

Do you consider two grains to be a strong dose?—I do; but I think they would bear two grains.

But in this case it is two grains following a shower bath?—Yes, that is so.

Have you anything more that you wish to communicate to us?—No, I am not aware that I have. I have made inquiries, and I have found that no one has experience of having given such a bath, and I never knew of such a one before in my life.

You never remember such a long bath?—No; not given by anybody; not given to insane patients; I do not think there is anything at all on record equal to it.

You have said that a bath of that kind, followed by a dose of tartar emetic, would be likely to cause death?—Yes, I think so; I think that very few people could stand it.

You are of opinion that a person having his heart in that state would be more likely to be injured by the shower bath?—Certainly.

Is it a matter of experience with you that baths of more than a quarter of an hour are ordinarily given?—Since this occurrence I have heard so, but my opinion is that the baths ought to be locked up.

Are you at all aware what effect this has produced among the patients?—A very detrimental effect. They have been very much alarmed, and expecting to die in the same way.

Did you ever order a shower bath in the male ward when that department has been under your care?—Yes, I have once, and that was in Mr. Snape's absence; one of his patients knocked out a tooth of one of my patients, and was guilty of violence.

Did you direct how long that person was to be kept in the bath?—I did not.

Mr. Snape's patient had knocked your patient's tooth out?—Yes; they came to me, and I ordered the bath.

Was that a punishment?—No. I don't like remedies to be applied as punishments. I think they ought never to be applied, but he was a mischievous idiot, and it has had a good effect. I don't think I have ever used a shower bath in my life as a punishment.

You have no faith in it as a remedy, have you?—Yes, my own wife takes a shower bath every morning.

But you never administer it as a punishment?—No.

[The Witness withdrew.

John Oliver Barnett, again called, and examined.

Q. You told us that you went four or five times into the bath-room while the patient was under the shower bath?—*A.* Yes, I opened the door and looked in four or five times.

The patient was standing with his hands in this way (*describing it*) over his head?—Yes.

Was he standing with his face or his back to the opening?—He was standing sideways; as the door is here, he stood with his face in this way (*describing it*).

Could you see his face?—Part of it.

Could he see you?—I should say he could by the position, because, as the door opens here, it is 20 inches wide.

Are you quite sure he could see you?—I won't say positively.

He was not leaning against the wall at all, was he?—No, he was standing upright in the middle of the bath, with his face towards us.

Did you keep the wire at the full use all the time?—After the bath is what we term "empty," the fall of water is not so great, because it only runs in then as it comes in.

Does it run through holes perforated to the cylinder, or are there pipes?—I won't say positively, because I have never examined the top of the bath minutely, but I think there are very little pipes; but I will not say positively.

[Adjourned.

Documents referred to in Mr. Forster's Letter, 13 Dec. 1856.

(B.)

(B.)

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall-place, 19 April 1856.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioners in Lunacy to request that you will immediately convene a special meeting of the Committee of Visitors of the Surrey County Asylum, in order that this letter and the accompanying Minutes of Evidence may be brought, without delay, under their consideration.

The evidence has reference to the case of Daniel Dolley, late a patient in the asylum, who died very suddenly on the morning of Wednesday, the 9th instant, and on whose body an inquest was held by Mr. Carter on the Saturday following, when a verdict was returned to the effect that he died from natural causes, disease of the heart.

The attention of the Commissioners in Lunacy having been drawn to some circumstances attending the death of this patient, they thought it their duty, at once, to institute an inquiry.

With this view, having first obtained from the coroner copies of the depositions of the witnesses at the inquest, and from Mr. Snape the statement of his case containing the *post mortem* examination, they directed the attendance of various parties, upon summons, to an adjourned meeting of the Board on Thursday last, and took their evidence upon oath. The parties so examined by them were John Ibberson, Henry Pineger, and John Barnett, three of the attendants of the asylum, and Dr. Hugh Welch Diamond, the superintendent of the female side; and a shorthand-writer's minutes of the examination are now enclosed for the information of the Committee of Visitors.

In taking the evidence on this occasion, the Commissioners have not restricted themselves to such questions only as would have been permissible in a court of criminal law, but have so conducted it as to invite such an elucidation of the facts as might the better enable them to judge as to the expediency of further proceedings. The visitors will observe that the principal facts thus obtained are deposed to by all the witnesses, and not contradicted in a material point by any; and it appears to the Commissioners that they involve a charge of a very grave character against Mr. Snape, the medical superintendent of the male division of the asylum.

Into the particulars of this charge the Commissioners do not enter for the present; but in inviting from the committee any observations upon the evidence now forwarded with which it may be disposed to favour the Board, I am instructed not to withhold the expression of their opinion that a case for criminal proceedings has been so far established, that it is their intention, as at present advised, to consult counsel upon the question of instituting such proceedings.

It will be for the Committee to consider in these circumstances what course should be adopted pending such an investigation.

I am to add the desire of the Commissioners, that you should, if possible, communicate to them the observations of the Committee of Visitors upon the matters thus submitted to their consideration on or before the morning of Friday next, the 25th instant.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Forster*,
Secretary.

Mr. S. Bridgland,
Clerk to Visitors Surrey County Asylum.

Surrey County Lunatic Asylum,
23 April 1856.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed to inform you, that at a special meeting of the Committee of Visitors held this day, your letter to me of the 19th instant, respecting the death of a patient named Daniel Dolley, and the minutes of the evidence taken before you on the same subject, were read.

That this evidence (affecting so deeply the professional reputation of Mr. Snape, one of the resident medical officers of the asylum) was taken in his absence, cannot too strongly express their regret that a proceeding so completely at variance with every recognised principle of justice and propriety should have been adopted.

The Committee of Visitors have communicated the letter and the minutes of evidence to Mr. Snape, and consider it will not be right to proceed further in the matter until the question as to the institution of criminal proceedings against him, now under the consideration of the Commissioners, has been decided.

In adopting this course, the Committee of Visitors wish it to be understood, that pending the Commissioners' inquiry, they do not express any opinion on the case, neither do they preclude themselves from such further investigation of it, or such further proceedings as they may hereafter deem to be right.

(By order.) I have, &c.
(signed) *Stephen Bridgland*,
Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.

The Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall-place, Westminster.

Documents referred to in Mr. Forster's Letter, 13 Dec. 1856.

(C.)

(C.)

MINUTES of EVIDENCE taken before the COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY, upon an Inquiry into the cause of the Death of *Daniel Dolley*, late a Patient in the Surrey County Asylum.

WEDNESDAY, 30 April 1856.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Henry Hancock*, examined.

Q. Chairman.] YOU are a surgeon, are you not?—*A.* I am senior surgeon at the Charing Cross Hospital, and I reside at 37, Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

Are you acquainted with Mr. Diamond, the younger, at the Surrey Asylum?—I am; he was a private pupil of mine; I am also acquainted with the father.

Did Dr. Diamond, on the 17th of this month, bring to you in a glass measure a heart, that he said he had taken out of the body of a person that he had examined?—He brought a heart in a cloth, which he stated he had removed from the body of a lunatic, his son assisting him, I understood.

Did you examine the heart?—Yes.

In what state did you find it?—There was ossification of one of the valves of the aorta, but in other respects it appeared from my examination to be healthy.

Did you observe anything in the heart that would account for the man's death?—Not in the heart itself, as I told your Lordship; the only sign of disease that I could discover was the ossification of one of the valves of the aorta, which is the principal vessel which rises from the heart.

All the other valves were healthy?—Yes, the valves of the heart which I examined appeared to be healthy; of the valves of the aorta outside the heart immediately, the principal vessel rising from it, one of those was not sound.

You observed nothing in the heart itself sufficient to cause death?—I did not.

Mere ossification would not be enough, or to the extent that there was ossification?—It is a difficult matter to give an opinion upon that; my opinion from seeing that heart was, that that man might have lived a great many years, and I formed that opinion from having seen so much greater an extent of disease in which patients have lived.

The man being submitted to a continued douche, a continued pouring of a large column of cold water on his head for half an hour at a time, would the ossification of the valve in the aorta, which I suppose was at the beginning of the aorta, be likely to hasten his death?—I think very probably.

A person having such a disease of the aorta, and subjected to a bath of half an hour's duration, would be very likely to die, would he not?—Very likely.

The circulation being of course weak in consequence of this state of the aorta?—Yes. I consider he would be very liable, and I should not have been surprised if he had died in the bath.

Otherwise he might have lived?—He might have lived. I think it is better that I should state the opinion which I gave to Dr. Diamond. I was not aware that I should be called upon to give an opinion any further; but the opinion which I gave to him was, that I did not consider there was sufficient disease in the heart to cause death, and I consider that, subjected to that treatment, with that condition of the heart, death would ensue.

There was no enlargement of the right ventricle?—I did not observe any.

Was there anything in the ossification of the valve of the aorta which might necessarily be known to the medical superintendent; would the patient when living exhibit any symptoms that would warn the medical superintendent that such disease was present?—I think it might, with very careful examination. I think that the patient might show signs during life by which it might have been discovered, or, at all events, it might have led to suspicion.

There was a fall of 400 gallons of water, and after that fall, which was the first fall, there were 10,000 gallons of water behind, pressing upon a pipe an inch and a-half in diameter, so that after the first fall of 400 gallons of water, there came a continued stream, with a pressure of 10,000 gallons upon the pipe, and that continuing for 28 minutes?—I should be very sorry to be exposed to it myself, and I should not prescribe it.

Do you think it would endanger the life of a person with a healthy heart?—I do.

And 64 years of age?—I think it would be very dangerous treatment.

And suppose that followed by a large dose of tartar emetic?—I should think that very dangerous treatment.

[The Witness withdrew.

Documents referre to in Mr. Forster's Letter, 13 Dec. 1856.

(C.)

Mr. *James Paget*, Examined:

Chairman.] *Q.* What are you?—*A.* I am a surgeon, resident in Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.

Are you acquainted with Dr. Diamond, of the Surrey Asylum?—I am.

Did he, on the 17th of April, bring to you a heart, either in a glass, measure, or in a napkin?—I do not recollect the day, but about that time he brought me a heart, in a napkin, and asked me to examine it.

Did he tell you whose heart it was?—Not at the time; he came and showed me a heart, and asked me whether there was disease in it.

Did he afterwards tell you whose heart it was?—Yes, but not at the time.

Upon your examination of the heart, to what conclusion did you come; was it in a diseased state?—The question that he asked me was a question that I am not usually asked; being connected with some of the large hospitals many specimens are brought there. He showed me the heart, and asked me whether I thought there was any material disease in it, or enough to account for death. I examined it, and said I thought there was not.

Did you observe any part of the heart that was not quite in a very sound state?—One of the valves of the heart was, I recollect, a little thickened, but not more than one is quite accustomed to see in the hearts of persons past 50 years of age; it is a very frequent change, and is not regarded as of any great moment.

You did not see in the heart itself anything sufficient to account for the death of the patient?—No; the answer I gave was that I did not see anything there sufficient to account for any person's death, or some answer to that effect.

What do you think might be the effect produced upon a person having a heart in that state?—When he told me some of the circumstances of the case, I first expressed my regret at having given any opinion upon the matter, for it is not a convenient thing to express opinions upon serious cases without knowing all the circumstances; but I said I should not be prepared to state positively that the heart had nothing to do with death without a microscopical examination of it; therefore the opinion I should give now, would be like the one that I gave then, conditional upon a further examination of it.

Was there any portion of the aorta attached to the heart that you saw?—I do not remember that there was any portion attached; I am sure that there was no portion attached that I made any examination of.

You did not examine any of the valves of the aorta?—Yes, I did; and one of them was a little thickened.

Not ossified?—No; as far as my memory serves me, not ossified. I think I could be sure that it was not; it was thickened slightly and hardened. I remember trying whether it would come down into its right place in the manner in which it would ordinarily act, and it did so.

Supposing the person to whom that heart belonged, being a man of 64 years of age, were subjected to a shower bath which descended from a reservoir containing a weight of 400 gallons, which reservoir was supplied by a pipe an inch and a half in diameter, and that the pressure of 10,000 more gallons were to be continued for 28 minutes, what would be the effect upon a person in such a state?—I need not say that I have no experience of such cases, but I should think it very dangerous.

Suppose that to be followed by a large dose of tartar emetic after being removed from the bath?—I should fully expect that to increase the danger.

Do you think the treatment just described would be dangerous to a person with a healthy heart?—It is a question so far beyond any thing that any one has experience of, I could only say that I should expect it to be very dangerous. When one considers the effect upon a person immersed in cold water for 20 minutes, I think it would be dangerous to pour that quantity upon him.

It is a sort of thing that you would not prescribe yourself?—In an ordinary case one certainly would not.

After a person had been exposed to such a continual douche of cold water, you would have examined him previously to his taking a dose of tartar emetic?—Yes, I think I should certainly; supposing that I had an opportunity of seeing the man at the end of such an immersion.

[The Witness withdrew.

(D.) (D.)

To Messrs. *Vandercom, Cree, Law, & Comyn,* Solicitors to the Commissioners in Lunacy, 23, Great Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

30, Great George-street, Westminster,
19 May 1856.

Gentlemen,

Having been requested by Mr. Vignoles to accompany him to the Surrey Lunatic Asylum on Wandsworth Common, for the purpose of inspecting the apparatus for administering shower-baths to the patients, I examined and measured carefully the bath and its accessories, and beg to report to you thereon.

Documents referred to in Mr. Forster's Letter, 13 Dec. 1856.

(D.)

The bath consists of a strong wooden box or enclosure, 19 inches square, and 8 feet 3 inches high, firmly fixed in a corner of the bath-room, and having its front side hinged so as to form an entrance door,

The person receiving the shower-bath is placed in this box, and both the iron bar which fastens the entrance door, and the handle which is pulled to admit the shower to fall on him, are placed on the outside of the box, so as to be out of his control. The time of his remaining in the box, and receiving the shower, depends therefore on the will of the attendant who administers the bath to him.

Above the bath is placed a cistern for supplying water to it; the water is conveyed thereto by a 1¼-inch lead pipe and ordinary ball-cock. It was stated by the persons employed in the establishment that this lead-pipe leads from the large cisterns in the higher parts of the building, in which water is constantly kept, and the supply of water to the bath appeared to be regular and ample during the time of my inspection.

The drawing sent herewith shows the construction of the bath and cistern, and the apparatus for admitting the shower.

The chief purpose of my inquiry was to ascertain the quantity of water consumed for a shower bath on the supposition given, that a person had been placed in the bath and kept under the shower for a period of twenty-eight minutes.

This inquiry was conducted as follows:—

It was assumed, in the first place, that the cistern was filled at the commencement with the ordinary supply of water which it contains; inasmuch as the ball-cock fills it with the assumed quantity in about eight minutes, and it was stated that the bath had not been used for some time previously.

The depth at which the water would stand in the cistern is of course regulated by the ball-cock, which opens or closes as the water in the cistern rises or falls, the greatest depth being when the water had risen sufficiently to close the ball-cock altogether.

In measuring this depth, I made the following observations, viz.: The water rose in the cistern from the lowest point to which it falls when the shower bath is in use (4 inches deep) to a depth of eleven and a half inches in eight minutes, as previously stated. During the latter part of this time, the ball-cock became gradually closed; so that the water rose from a depth of 10 inches to 11 inches in two minutes, and then to a depth of 11½ inches in three minutes more, when the ball-cock was just dripping. Being desirous to avoid excess, I assumed this depth (11½ inches) as the greatest at which the water would stand; although I observed subsequently that when sufficient time is given, it will rise to a depth of nearly 14 inches.

The shower bath was then set in operation, and I observed the following results:—

Depth in cistern at commencement - - - - - -											11½	inches
In half minute from opening shower bath, the water fell to -											9	„
1	ditto	-	-	ditto	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	7	„
1½	ditto	-	-	ditto	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	4½	„
1¾	ditto	-	-	ditto	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	4¼	„

The ball-cock having then opened more fully, the supply from it became equal to the consumption of water from the bath; and the water in the cistern remained stationary at a depth of 4¼ to 4 inches (as nearly as I could observe from its surface being slightly agitated).

Next I ascertained by the following experiment the quantity of water consumed in maintaining the shower bath, after the water was stationary at 4 inches deep, as described.

The ball-cock was blocked or fixed so as to maintain it in the position last mentioned; the shower bath was stopped; and the water from the ball-cock collected in the cistern. The quantity of water so collected would then be the measure of the quantity consumed for the shower bath.

This quantity was equivalent to 2½ inches depth in the cistern per minute. Taking the area of the cistern at 15 square feet, and consequently its contents at 12 inches deep to be 15 cubic feet, this discharge would be 2½-12ths of 15 cubic feet, being 3⅛th cubic feet, or 19½ gallons per minute.

This consumption was continued for the specified time of 28 minutes, amounting to (28 minutes × 19½ gallons) 546 gallons. Moreover, as the cistern was supposed to contain 11½ inches of water at the commencement, and to be lowered to 4¼ inches in the first 1¾ minutes, it is requisite to add the contents of the first 7¼ inches, which ran out in that time, amounting to 56½ gallons. Lastly, the discharge from the ball-cock during these 1¾ minutes is likewise to be added, in order to obtain the whole quantity discharged into the shower bath; and this discharge I found by careful experiment to be two inches deep in the cistern, or 15½ gallons.

The whole discharge of the shower bath for 28 minutes will therefore be estimated as follows:—

Continuous discharge of 19½ gallons per minute - - - -	546	gallons.
Extra quantity in cistern at commencement - - - - -	56½	„
Ditto supplied by ball-cock in first 1¾ minutes - - - - -	15½	„
TOTAL - - -	618	gallons.

The

Documents referred to in Mr. Forster's Letter, 13 Dec. 1856.

(D.)

The drawing further shows a plan of the perforated plate over the bath which admits the shower; and the general size of the perforations themselves, which appear to me to be large for the purpose; and to tend, in combination with the height from which the water falls, to render the shock of the bath very severe.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Francis W. Shields*,
Civil Engineer.

To Messrs. *Vandercom, Cree, Law, & Comyn*, Solicitors to the Commissioners in Lunacy, 23, Great Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

21, Duke-street, Westminster, London,
15 May 1856.

Gentlemen,

In consequence of your instructions, I have inspected the water cisterns and shower bath at the Surrey Lunatic Asylum on Wandsworth Common. At my request, Mr. Francis Webb Shields, the engineer of the waterworks of the Crystal Palace, accompanied me, and we have together taken such measurements and experiments as were necessary to collect the facts whereon to draw correct conclusions as to the quantity of water discharged through the shower bath in a given time.

There are four cisterns on the tops of the building, which (we were informed) are connected with each other by service pipes of an inch and a half diameter, and from these pipes the water is drawn wherever supplies are required in the establishment. A branch from this service supplies the cistern, immediately above the shower bath, which is situated on the ground floor of one of the wings of the asylum. A ball-cock on the service above-mentioned feeds the shower bath cistern.

All the dimensions were carefully taken under my inspection by Mr. Shields, who will in a separate report state the exact figures, and accompanying the same with some diagrams. I will give the results, in the first instance, in as simple a shape as possible.

When the shower bath cistern is full, and the ball-cock shut, the depth of water appears to be 11½ inches. It is possible that it may occasionally stand somewhat deeper; but this is what we found it to be. The surface of the water occupies an area of about 15 square feet. Hence there are 1¼ cubic feet (or nearly eight gallons) for every inch in depth at which the water stands in the cistern.

We are informed that the cistern ball-cock, plug-valve and shower bath were, on the day of our visit (in the afternoon of Tuesday last, the 13th May instant), in exactly the same state as they were on the 9th of April last.

We found (when the water stood 11½ inches deep in the cistern, and the plug was lifted up to the full extent, so as to leave the discharge valve fully open), that the water fell 2½ inches in the first half minute, and that it had fallen 7½ inches in two minutes. Consequently there were discharged through the sieve of the shower bath nearly 20 gallons of water in the first half minute, and nearly 60 gallons in the first two minutes; but as the water in the cistern lowered, the ball opened the feed-cock, and a somewhat greater quantity must have been discharged. I have, however, not thought it necessary to take this addition into account.

As the depth or head of water diminished, the discharge naturally diminished, until the water stood only about four inches deep in the cistern; at which depth the supply from the feeding ball-cock was just equal to the discharge at the plug-valve of the shower bath, and we allowed the water to run until this fact was verified by the water in the cistern remaining at a constant depth of about four inches.

By experiments, we ascertained that the supply was at the rate of nearly 20 gallons per minute, and being just sufficient (as above stated) to maintain the depth or head of water while the discharge was going on, it follows that this discharge was, at the same rate, nearly 20 gallons per minute, and would be a uniform discharge as long as there was water in the four cisterns on the top of the building sufficient to send this quantity of water through the service pipes to the ball-cock of the cistern above the shower bath.

We were informed, that when the lunatic pauper was placed in the shower bath on the morning of the 9th of April last, the bath had not been previously used; that the plug-valve was kept drawn up during 28 minutes, and that the water was heard to run through the ball-cock into the cistern all the time.

On the supposition that the supply was equal to the discharge (during the time the lunatic remained in the shower bath) after the water had fallen to the minimum head of four inches, the following must have been the quantity of water discharged upon him during the above time of 28 minutes; viz.—

In the first half minute - - -	19½ gallons,	or 39 gallons	per minute.
In the next minute and a half - -	39 „	or 26 „	„
In the last 26 minutes - - - -	507 „	or 19½ „	„
Total - - -	567 gallons in 28 minutes.		

Being an average discharge equal to the contents of a 20 gallon cask of water per minute for nearly half an hour upon the lunatic.

Documents referred to in Mr. Forster's Letter, 13 Dec. 1856.

(D.)

By calculating the discharge from the constant head through the area of the valve plug, according to two of the best formulas, the same results are obtained mathematically, which the actual observed supply (equal to the discharge) was proved to have been. These calculations can be given, if required.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Charles Vignoles,*
Civil Engineer.

P. S.—I have purposely given the results in the nearest round numbers. The exact figures will be given by Mr. Shields in his Report, but the practical difference is quite immaterial.

(initialed) *C. V.*

(E.)

(E.)

June 2, 1856.

We have read over and carefully considered the depositions laid before us in the case of Dolley at the Surrey Lunatic Asylum, and we have also visited the asylum on the 28th ultimo, and minutely examined the baths in use in that institution, and the several wards and passages, and other places alluded to in the evidence.

Looking to the facts which were elicited both at the inquest and in the inquiry before the Commissioners in Lunacy, and assuming that the witnesses have rightly described the treatment, and the symptoms, and the circumstances attending Dolley's death, with the exception of a violent kick, stated erroneously to have been given by Dolley after the bath; and considering these facts, in combination with our examination of the several localities connected with his death, we are unable to discover any cause likely to have occasioned the death of the patient, besides the use of the shower bath, prolonged for 28 minutes, and rendered more dangerous by the existence of disease (unknown at the time) in both the heart and brain; and we do not find evidence that the mixture believed to contain tartar emetic had been taken long enough to add much, if anything, to the effect of the bath.

We are nevertheless bound to state that other causes might have been in operation to produce the fatal result, because, in the absence of our knowledge of any other instance of death from such a cause, we should scarcely have anticipated that a person would have stood during the whole time of the administration of the bath, and would have survived its shock for so much as about 20 minutes, and would have been able after the bath to stand several minutes while he was rubbed dry and dressed, to walk from the bath-room to the day-room, and to converse intelligibly, before his sudden seizure, particularly as the use of the same bath is stated to have produced a beneficial effect on Dolley himself, when administered for about 15 minutes, in Mr. Snape's presence, in the previous week, and it is stated by the attendant that no difference was observed, and that he walked on this occasion in the same manner as at the former time, and the bath is known to have been given for as many as 20 minutes, although rarely, in the case of other patients.

The statements of the three medical men present at the *post mortem* examination vary, and are somewhat contradictory to each other. The examination appears to have been confined to the head and chest. The former had even been opened by an attendant before they arrived, and placed in such a position that evidence as to one important point, namely, the quantity and kind of effusion cannot be relied on. The examination seems to have been conducted very inadequately as regards the facts which were looked at, when the subject of investigation was the cause of a sudden and unexpected death. It is therefore not impossible that, had a more complete and searching examination of the body been made, some morbid condition, sufficient to produce death, might have been discovered.

(signed) *R. B. Todd,* M.D.
Cæsar H. Hawkins.

H. S. Law, Esq.

(F.)

(F.)

To Messrs. *Vandercom, Cree, Law, & Comyn,* Solicitors to the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Gentlemen, 37, Harley-street, 12 June 1856.

In compliance with the instructions of the Commissioners in Lunacy communicated to me by Mr. Law, I, last evening, accompanied by that gentleman, visited the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum on Wandsworth Common, for the purpose of inspecting a shower bath said to have been used in the case of the late Daniel Dolley, a patient of the asylum.

This bath, with its supplying cisterns, has been fully described in the reports of Messrs. Vignoles and Shields, I will therefore confine myself to a strong recommendation, that for the future the employment of this bath, and of all others of a similar construction throughout the establishment, be discontinued.

The holes in the perforated plate admitting the shower are so large, that the shock of water upon the patient must be unnecessarily, and in some cases dangerously severe. The bath is a wooden box, 19 inches square, 8 feet 3 inches high, having a solid wooden door, without aperture of any kind. The patient having entered this box, the door is fastened by a strong iron bar on the outside. The perforated plate admitting the shower is pierced with

with holes, about one-sixth of an inch in diameter, at intervals of six-eighths of an inch, and so arranged that the water descending at a rate varying from 19½ to 39 gallons per minute, completely envelopes the patient, fills the centre of the box, and thus expels the atmospheric air.

(F.)

I asked the attendant who showed me the bath, how air was admitted to the patient? He answered, that the door was occasionally opened whilst the operation went on, and he opened the door to the extent of some two or three inches as an example. Notwithstanding —the interior of the bath being so completely occupied by the descending column of water— I cannot understand how the patient can breathe whilst subjected to its influence. I therefore consider that the interruption to respiration so produced, if prolonged for any time, is prejudicial, and likely to be attended by fatal results. It appears that Daniel Dolley was in the bath 28 minutes; during this time the door was opened five times; consequently periods of five minutes each must have occurred, during which the attendant could not have means of judging of his condition; for, when the door is closed, the patient is totally helpless; he can neither escape nor check the water if taken suddenly ill, nor can the attendant see whether he is dead or alive.

I have this day (12th June 1856), carefully read over the evidence given before the Commissioners in Lunacy in the case of Daniel Dolley, as well as the reports of Messrs. Vignoles and Shields, and I regret to state that I am unable to discover anything to alter the opinion which I gave to the Commissioners when examined on the 30th of April last.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Hancock.*

(G.)

(G.)

Metropolitan Police District, to wit.

The examination of *John Oliver Barnett*, taken on oath, this 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1856, at the police court, Bow-street, in the county of Middlesex, and within the metropolitan police district, before me, the undersigned, one of the magistrates of the police courts of the metropolis, sitting at the police court aforesaid, in the presence and hearing of Charles Snape, who was charged this day before me, for that, on the 9th day of April last past, at the parish of Wandsworth, he did unlawfully and feloniously kill and slay one Daniel Dolley.

This deponent, John Oliver Barnett, on his oath, saith as follows:

"I have been an attendant in the Surrey County Asylum, Wandsworth, between four and five years; my ward is No. 3, and contains about 40 patients; I have two assistants. I remember a man named Daniel Dolley being in the asylum some months immediately before his death; he was excitable at times, and gave trouble about a week before his death; I had given Dolley a shower bath by order of Dr. Snape, but I gave him no medicine after it. About a quarter-past six o'clock on the 9th of April last I saw Dolley, he was then in a very excited state; he had his breakfast at eight o'clock; he had struck a patient in the course of that morning in his excitement. Shortly before ten o'clock that morning, Dr. Snape came into my ward, and I reported Dolley's conduct to him; Dolley was near at the time; Dr. Snape called Dolley, and spoke to him; Dolley feigned a deaf ear, and said he could not hear what was said to him; Mr. Snape then said to him, 'Come this way,' and went towards the bath-room, and Dolley followed him; whilst Mr. Snape was opening the door, Dolley struck him with his fist upon his head a violent blow, and then made to get away. I followed, and he turned round; on getting up to him, he kicked me; but two other assistants came to me, and we took Dolley back to the bath-room; Mr. Snape was at the door, which was open, and we all went in; Dolley was still excited, and offered a little resistance. Mr. Snape then desired me to put Dolley into the shower bath; I proceeded to undress him, and having done so, Dolley made a remark, saying, 'Damn you; let me go to the farm to work;' Mr. Snape then said, 'Go into the bath quietly, Dolley,' which he did. I and Ibberson were present when Dolley got into the bath, after which I closed the door, and fastened it with a bar, which I put down; there are no means for a person in the bath to open the door. Mr. Snape told me to keep Dolley in the bath half an hour; he told me, when Dolley was in the bath to pull the string, and after he had been in half an hour, to give him a dose of light-coloured mixture, and to look to him several times. Mr. Snape said to me, that he had never been struck before since he had been in the institution, before the man went into the bath. Mr. Snape remained in the room three or four minutes after Dolley was in the bath. I asked Mr. Snape to tell Davis when the half hour had elapsed, as I had not got any watch. Mr. Snape said that Dolley was to have his gruel diet. Some patients have tea, and Dolley had some tea a month prior to his death, since which time he had gruel. I looked at Dolley five times during the time he was in the bath, and opened the door nearly 18 inches. He stood with both his hands clenched on the top of his head, and the water was running on him. I saw Davis coming towards me, and concluding the time had elapsed, I opened the door, and let Dolley out; he had then been in 28 minutes. As he came out of the bath, I took hold of his arm; he walked to the end of the hip bath, leaned with his hand upon it, and I rubbed him dry; I then assisted in dressing him; I put his shirt on; he had no shoes on; he walked into the day-room, without shoes or socks; there was a fire in that room, and he sat down by it in a chair. I then gave him the medicine which Mr. Snape desired me to do—four table spoonsful of tartar emetic. He swallowed part of it, and part he spat out; he was shivering. I afterwards

Documents referred to in Mr. Forster's Letter, 13 Dec. 1856.

(G.)

wards went to get a pair of shoes for him, and when I left him he was in a stooping position, in the act of pulling his socks on, whilst I was getting his shoes. Afterwards I saw a man named Pinniger, and from what he said to me, I went to Mr. Snape, who got some brandy, and followed me to No. 2 room in No. 3 ward. Upon a bed there was Dolley, and the assistant Ibberson was with him, and Dolley was then dead. Some hours afterwards, the body was taken to the dead-house. It was about twenty minutes after Dolley came out of the bath that he died.

(signed) "*J. O. Barnett.*"

Cross-examined by Mr. *Clarkson.*

"I have known a great many persons to be put into a cold shower bath during the time I have been at the asylum, when in a state of excitement. Dolley was a strong, hale man for his age; he did not exhibit any signs of distress any of the five times. I opened the door, and looked at him. Had I observed anything of the sort, I should have let him out. I told the Commissioner this. I was asked by the Commissioners, 'Now, don't you believe that this bath was administered as a punishment, not for the purpose of allaying excitement?' to which I replied, 'I do not believe it was administered as a punishment.' I had not administered a bath to Dolley in March last. I did not observe anything unusual in Dolley when he came out of the bath; he did not shiver more than is usually the case. Mr. Snape told me to give Dolley half an hour, and a good dose. He spoke to me very calmly, and did not appear excited at the time. Dolley was very violent from six o'clock that morning, and kicked one of the patients; he showed such symptoms as madmen generally do. When Mr. Snape said he had not been struck by a patient before, it was said in a very mild tone, and not with any appearance of anger; and he had told Dolley to come towards the bath-room before Dolley struck him. If a person called out loudly in the bath-room, I should have heard him. After the cylinder of the bath is exhausted, the water runs much more gently, and it is exhausted in about eight minutes. I have administered baths to patients before this for 20 minutes. I had given Dolley one before, and it allayed the excitement very much. There was no appearance in Mr. Snape to show that he was in any way acting towards Dolley revengefully. Dolley walked into the bath himself. It was the state of the excitement and irritability of Dolley, that I think caused him to strike Mr. Snape as he did, at the door intervening between the bath-room and the day-room.

"I was asked by the Commissioners whether I did not force the draught down Dolley's throat; I replied, 'No, I did not; he took it freely.' Dolley's health was very good on the 9th of April; he had not been weakened by taking gruel.

"I did not see that he was in any distressed state when he was leaning upon the hip-bath, which is a very common thing for patients to do.

"He was standing upright each time that I looked in upon him in the bath.

"After Mr. Snape had been struck, there was an interval of perhaps a minute before Mr. Snape told me to give Dolley half-an-hour. There was no appearance of anger at the time he told me.

(signed) "*J. O. Barnett.*"

Re-examined.—"Mr. Snape told me, that when he was struck, he felt nearly stunned. I have never heard of an order for a cold shower bath to a patient for half-an-hour before this. I do not remember whether Mr. Snape, on the previous occasion, when Dolley had a cold bath, said 20 minutes or a quarter of an hour. I have frequently administered cold baths to patients as old as Dolley for a quarter of an hour, and it has proved beneficial to the patients; I administered one to a man named Gale, who was between 60 and 70, and gave him three spoonsful of the same mixture I gave to Dolley; I never gave four spoonsful to a patient.

(signed) "*J. O. Barnett.*"

Sworn before me at the police court aforesaid, on the day and year first above-mentioned.

(signed) *T. Henry.*

Metropolitan Police District, to wit.

The examination of *Henry Pineger*, taken on oath this 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1856, at the police-court, Bow-street, in the county of Middlesex, and within the metropolitan police district, before me, the undersigned, one of the magistrates of the police courts of the metropolis, sitting at the police court aforesaid, in the presence and hearing of Charles Snape, who was charged this day before me, for that on the 9th day of April last past, at the parish of Wandsworth, he did unlawfully and feloniously kill and slay one Daniel Dolley.

This deponent, Henry Pineger, on his oath saith as follows:

"I am one of the assistants in the same establishment; I was employed there in April last, when Dolley was a patient; I was in the ward where Dolley was placed. I remember his kicking one of the other patients.

"On the morning of the 9th of April last, Dolley was very much excited. I was called to take charge of the day-room and gallery, whilst Barnett went away to the bath-room.

"I saw Dolley sitting in No. 3 ward; he appeared very cold, and was shivering very much;

I had

I had seen him after a bath once or twice before this, and his shivering on those occasions was much the same. I was in the act of putting Dolley's socks on, Barnett then having left the rooms. My attention was called to two other patients, generally at the other end of the room; I left Dolley to go to them, and returned after an absence of three or four seconds.

"Another patient was sitting alongside him, who offered him some bread; he said, 'No, thank you, I am too cold.' Soon after that I saw Dolley turn quite pale, and his legs and arms were quite drawn up, his mouth was open, and I called Ibberson to my assistance, who remained with him till I got a bed ready; he was then carried to the bed, and I left him with Ibberson, and went out; I afterwards returned to the room, and found Dolley was dead.

"I saw Mr. Snape come into the room soon afterwards; I did not hear any thing said as to how long Dolley had been in the bath; I did not see Barnett give Dolley any medicine.

(signed) "*H. Pineger.*"

Cross-examined by Mr. *Clarkson.*

"Patients are always in a cold shiver when they come out of a cold shower bath.

"Dolley did not speak to me. I was not, I believe, on a former occasion asked whether Dolley spoke to me, and I replied 'Yes.'

"I was not to my knowledge asked whether he spoke distinctly, and I said 'Yes.' I do not remember that I did say so.

"I know that Dolley escaped once from the asylum.

(signed) "*H. Pineger.*"

Re-examined.

"Patients always shiver as much as Dolley did when they come out of a cold shower bath.

(signed) "*H. Pineger.*"

Sworn before me at the police court aforesaid, on the day and year first mentioned.

(signed) *T. Henry.*

Metropolitan Police District, to wit.

The examination of *John Ibberson*, taken on oath this 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1856, at the police court, Bow-street, in the county of Middlesex, and within the metropolitan police district, before me, the undersigned, one of the magistrates of the police courts of the metropolis, sitting at the police court aforesaid, in the presence and hearing of Charles Snape, who was charged this day before me, for that, on the 9th day of April last past, at the parish of Wandsworth, he did unlawfully and feloniously kill and slay one Daniel Dolley.

This deponent, John Ibberson, on his oath, saith as follows:

"I am the head attendant of No. 1 ward, and was so in April last; I admitted Dolley as a patient into the asylum in September last, and he was placed in my ward; he was a very excitable patient. I have given him shower baths on two or three occasions myself by Mr. Snape's orders, and he has been in one as long as twenty minutes, the water running all the time.

"On the morning of the 9th of April, hearing the signal whistle, I went to the bath-room, and found Dolley being led to it; he was resisting a little. Barnett and Davis and Mr. Snape were there; I assisted in undressing him, and having done so, Mr. Snape desired him to go into the bath, which he did, and afterwards the door was shut and locked.

"I left immediately. Sometime afterwards I heard another signal whistle, which led me to No. 3 ward; I found Dolley sitting in a chair, and he appeared to be struggling from a fit, or something of that sort. I desired a bed to be got ready immediately, after which I carried him to the bed, and placed him upon it, and he was then dead; from the time I saw him until I placed him on the bed and he died, Dolley did not speak to me; this was an interval of about three minutes.

(signed) "*J. Ibberson.*"

Cross-examined by Mr. *Clarkson.*

"I have frequently administered the same mixture that has been spoken of to patients, and with very good effects.

(signed) "*J. Ibberson.*"

Re-examined.

"I administered it to a man named Barrett; I have given a patient at the age of 65 a shower bath, and it allayed the excitement under which he was labouring; I also administered three spoonsful of the same mixture to that patient; I have never given four spoonsful of tartar emetic to a patient.

(signed) "*J. Ibberson.*"

Sworn before me at the police court aforesaid, on the day and year first mentioned.

(signed) *T. Henry.*

Documents referred to in Mr. Forster's Letter, 13 Dec. 1856.

(G.)

METROPOLIAN POLICE DISTRICT, to wit.

THE examination of *Francis Webb Shields* and *Hugh Welch Diamond*, taken on oath this 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1856, at the police court, Bow-street, in the county of Middlesex, and within the metropolitan police district, before me, the undersigned, one of the Magistrates of the police courts of the metropolis, sitting at the police court aforesaid, in the presence and hearing of Charles Snape, who was charged this day before me, for that he did feloniously kill and slay one Daniel Dolley.

This deponent, Francis Webb Shields, on his oath, saith as follows:

"I reside at No. 30, Great George-street, Westminster; I am a civil engineer.

"On the 13th of May last I accompanied Mr. Vignoles, the civil engineer, to the Wandsworth Lunatic Asylum, and there examined a shower bath in a room adjoining one of the wards upon the ground floor; the bath was pointed out to me by an attendant named Barnett. I measured it carefully, and found the size of the box or cupboard in which the person stands, to be as follows: one foot seven inches square, eight feet five inches high, and eight feet three inches from the spot upon which the person stands to the perforated plate upon which the water rests. It is panelled with wood all round, and a door to it which is fastened by an iron bar, which shuts into a staple outside; when the door is closed there is no aperture in the shape of a window or other opening, beyond the perforations in the plates above and the floor below; the person inside has no control upon the fastening of the door; there is a cistern in the bath above the perforated plate before mentioned; that cistern is seven feet ten inches, and three-quarters of an inch long, and about two feet wide, slightly varying. It is supplied with water by means of a service-pipe, and a self-acting ball cock. The depth of the cistern from the top of the water, as high as it can reach, is 14 inches; there is a plug or valve at the bottom of the cistern which communicates with the bath through the bottom of the perforated plate which I have spoken of, and that valve is acted upon by means of a chain or string which lays outside the bath-room, but over which the person in the bath has no control whatever. I examined this bath, to ascertain what quantity of water would fall through the perforated plate in a given time; and assuming this cistern to be full to the depth of eleven inches and-a-half, I have made a calculation by which I find that 618 gallons would fall through it in 28 minutes. The rate of discharge would vary as the depth of water diminished after a minute and three-quarters, but after that time there is a regular and equalised supply and discharge, and uniform action.

"I found the perforated holes in the plate to be a full eighth of an inch in diameter.

(signed) "*Francis Webb Shields.*"

Cross-examined by Mr. *Clarkson.*

"The diameter of the service pipe appeared to be an inch and a quarter.

"The quantity of water discharged for the first minute and three-quarters would be 106 gallons after the first minute and a half. I kept the water running seven minutes more, and from that I made calculations as to how much it discharged in the 28 minutes.

(signed) "*Francis W. Shields.*"

Mr. Hugh Welch Diamond, on his oath, saith: "I reside at the Surrey Lunatic Asylum, and am the medical superintendent of the female department there. I have been so six or seven years. Mr. Snape has been the superintendent on the male side, and about a year longer than I have. I knew a male patient of the name of Daniel Dolley. I heard his case. He was an excited, foolish sort of patient, but not very violent. I remember his death. I saw him about a month prior to it. His bodily health was very good. I first received information of Dolley's death on the 9th of April, about nine o'clock in the morning, from Mr. Snape, who came to my surgery. I had seen Mr. Snape about an hour before that time, when he asked me to take charge of his department, as he was going out. I consented to do so. We had some conversation about the patients. When he came to my surgery about nine o'clock afterwards, as I have before stated, I said to Mr. Snape, 'You are not gone yet?' He replied, 'No; I have had a very unpleasant occurrence since I last saw you,' and added, 'As I was going through the wards, Dolley was very excited, and he came behind me, and struck me a blow here' (putting his hand to his head). I asked him if he had hurt him, and Mr. Snape answered, 'It was a good sharp blow.' Mr. Snape then said he had ordered Dolley a shower bath for half an hour. He came out not much the worse for it, but he died directly after. I said, 'Did he die directly?' He replied, 'He dressed himself, or partially dressed himself, and put on his stockings.' I said, 'How came you to give him a shower bath of so lengthened a period as half an hour?" Mr. Snape replied that he had never done so before. He also said, he had never been struck before by a patient. Some words then occurred between us respecting his death. I told him, if he could avoid a coroner's inquest, it would be well to do so; but that at all events he must write to the chairman, and treat it as a case of sudden death. It is a rule of the asylum that in all cases of sudden death a communication is to be made of the circumstance to the chairman of the visiting justices. I said, 'In all probability the man died of disease of the heart.' I do not remember Mr. Snape making any reply to that. At this time I did not know which shower bath Dolley had been placed in. I thought he had been put in a much milder one than the one I found he had been put into. A *post mortem* examination

was

was spoken of, but whether by Mr. Snape or myself, I am unable to say. I agreed to be present at one in case it was made. I do not remember anything else taking place between us on that occasion, and Mr. Snape went away.

"In the evening I went into the male ward, where I saw the dead body of Dolley. It struck me very remarkably, its being so very white. I did not see Mr. Snape again on that day, but on the following morning I wrote to him the note produced, marked (A.) and sent it early in the morning. Mr. Snape came to my surgery about 11 o'clock the same day; I think he said, 'I agree with you in your letter, and I will, or have, informed the steward to inform the coroner whose duty it was to do so. I will make a *post mortem* examination at four or half-past four o'clock in the afternoon; will you be present?' I said I would. Mr. Snape also said that Blake and other patients had got hold of it, and that he (Blake) would never rest until he had got shower baths abolished. I said to Mr. Snape, 'You never told me a word about your having given Dolley an emetic;' he replied, 'I did inform you yesterday of it, when I first spoke to you about his death.' I told Mr. Snape that I had not heard him mention it, nor did I know anything of it until Barnett told me of it in the evening. I said that Barnett had told me he had given him a good dose of emetic.

"Mr. Snape said that was a grain and a half of tartar emetic.

"I was struck once by a patient of the name of O'Leary. I said to Mr. Snape that on that occasion I gave her gruel for a week, and we have been capital friends from that time to this.

"The *post mortem* examination was made upon the body of Dolley, in the dead-house, on the afternoon of the 10th of April. I walked to the door alone, and was walking away when I met Mr. Snape. I beckoned to my son, who was in the garden; he came up to us, and I believe Mr. Snape asked him to conduct the *post mortem* examination; he consented to do so, and we went into the dead-house all together. The body was lying upon the table, and the heart and chest had been opened, and Mr. Snape observed, that Sandy had done more than he ought to have done, or more than we told him to do; I can't say which. He, Sandy, had frequently done so before. My son proceeded with the examination. I saw the brain, and saw my son make sections of it. I saw nothing of importance or unusual in the brain, and nothing in the brain to account for death. My son examined the spinal cord, and looked down it; that appeared to me to be in a healthy state; no part of the contents of the chest had been removed. I saw my son cut through the pericardium; Mr. Snape said, 'That's a diseased heart.' I looked at it, and said I did not see disease; he replied, 'It is larger than it ought to be;' I said, 'For a man of his years it is much what I should expect to see;' his age was 65. The heart was then taken out; a great quantity of fluid blood gushed out. My son then examined the heart. By cutting into the different cavities, there was a little thickening of the semilunar valve of the aorta: there was also a small substance like a wheat-corn at the base of the chordæ tendinæ, which was cut open, and appeared to be a thickening of serous membrane lining the heart; in my judgment there was nothing in either of the circumstances I have mentioned to account for the death of the man: notwithstanding these appearances, there was nothing to indicate what I called a diseased heart: there was nothing unusual in any other part of the body. I and Mr. Snape left the dead-house together; I think Mr. Snape said to me, 'I suppose I may safely say the man had diseased heart?' I said 'In my opinion there was nothing to shorten the man's life.' I do not remember anything more passing between us.

"The inquest was held on Saturday afternoon, the 12th of April. On that morning Mr. Snape came to my surgery. He said the inquest was about to take place that afternoon. He made an observation about the heart, but I cannot remember what his very words were; but in effect they were, that he thought there was disease of the heart. I said to him, 'Do you not think if the man had not had a shower bath and an emetic he would have been alive now?' I think Mr. Snape replied, 'I could not say that.' I believe I replied, 'Well, that is my opinion.' I don't remember that anything more was said about the inquest, and Mr. Snape walked one way and I another. I did not attend the inquest. I do not remember anything passing between Mr. Snape and myself about my attending the inquest.

"On the Monday after the inquest my son brought me the heart. I did not examine it, but washed it, and then I observed a slight ossific deposit on the aorta, just where the heart had been removed, and in conjunction with the semilunar valve, which had been thickened. In consequence of this, I went to the dead-house, and examined the aorta that was there, to see if there was any continuation of the disease there. I then closed the body, and returned to my surgery, where I made a careful examination of the heart, and was still of the same opinion, that there was no disease to cause the man's death. I put the heart into a jar in my surgery, having done with it, and took it back, that is, on the following evening, to the dead-house, but found the body had been buried, and I took the heart back to my surgery. On Thursday, the 17th of April, I saw Mr. Reed and Mr. Waterhouse, and, in consequence of a conversation I had with them, I showed the heart that morning to Mr. Paget, now present; I also showed it the same day to Mr. Hancock, now present; and both these gentlemen examined the heart. I called also upon Mr. Lawrence, but did not show the heart to him. I was perfectly satisfied with Mr. Paget's opinion alone. About this time I was summoned to appear before the Commissioners in Lunacy. In consequence of certain statements made to me by Mr. Paget, I examined portions of the heart with the microscope, but found no change of structure and no unnatural appearances. I submitted the small thickening I have spoken of to the microscope also; I found it consisted of nothing but serous membrane, with a little muscular fibre passing through it. That concluded my examination of it.

Documents referred to in Mr. Forster's Letter, 13 Dec. 1856.

(G.)

"The heart remained in my surgery until Saturday, the 19th of April. I then perceived a very offensive smell about nine o'clock that evening. At first I looked to a mouse-trap, thinking a dead mouse had remained in it; but I found it proceeded from the heart. I rolled it in the ashes under the grate, and afterwards burnt it.

"From my whole knowledge upon the subject, I attribute the death of the man Dolley to the treatment he received by means of the shower bath, and then of the tartar emetic.

(signed) "*Hugh W. Diamond.*"

Severally sworn before me at the Police Court aforesaid, on the day and year first mentioned.

(signed) *T. Henry.*

(A.)

Copy of Letter produced in Evidence.

Versus *Charles Snape.*

Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, near Wandsworth,
Thursday Morning.

Dear Mr. Snape,

I do not think your patient in the infirmary will bear the operation, and he will die under any circumstances. I fear that Dolley's case is more unpleasant than I first anticipated, and that you will be obliged to have an inquest, which will be very disagreeable, but less so than otherwise.

I shall be in the surgery all day, and will talk with you upon it.

Yours, &c.

Charles Snape, Esq. (signed) *H. W. Diamond.*

Metropolitan Police District, to wit.

The examination of *Warren Hastings Diamond*, *James Paget*, *Henry Hancock*, and *John Elliotson*, taken on oath this 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1856, at the police court, Bow-street, in the county of Middlesex, and within the metropolitan police district, before me, the undersigned, one of the magistrates of the police courts of the Metropolis, sitting at the police court aforesaid, in the presence and hearing of Charles Snape, who was charged this day before me with killing and slaying one Daniel Dolley.

This deponent, Warren Hastings Diamond, on his oath, saith as follows:

"I am a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and son of the last witness; I made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the man Dolley at the request of Mr. Snape; my father and Mr. Snape were present. I first examined the brain; I observed nothing unusual in it; I afterwards examined the chest and the heart. I found nothing unusual or unnatural in any part of the chest, but there was a thickening in one of the aortic valves of the heart, but that, in my judgment, was not sufficient to account for the death of the man; I did not find any appearance about the body to account for the death of the man.

(signed) "*Warren Hastings Diamond.*"

Cross-examined.

"I was examined by Mr. Law, I believe, on the 30th of April; I went by my father's direction; I did not go before the Commissioners; the thickening of the aortic valve of the heart is a disease; I put my hand on it, and said, 'There is a thickening.' I cannot say whether I said to my father, 'There is a disease of the heart.' I cannot say whether my father said he could see no disease of the heart; I pointed it out to him, and said it was diseased.

(signed) "*Warren Hastings Diamond.*"

Re-examined.

"There was a thickening at the edge of the mitral valve, but that, in my judgment, was not calculated to shorten life.

(signed) "*Warren Hastings Diamond.*"

Cross-examined.

"I cannot say whether I pointed out a part of the heart to my father, and said, 'That is a diseased heart.' I cannot say that it was upon Mr. Snape's saying there was disease of the heart that I called my father's attention to it.

(signed) "*Warren Hastings Diamond.*"

James Paget, on his oath, saith:

"I reside at No. 24, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square; I am a surgeon; I remember the witness Dr. Diamond submitting a human heart to me for inspection; I examined it, but found nothing in it to account for the death; assuming the age of the person to be 65, it would not alter my opinion.

"I observed a slight thickening of the valves of the aorta; that is not an unusual circumstance in the heart of a person of that age; there was also a similar thickening of the edge

of

of the mitral valve, and of one or more of the tendinous chords connecting that with the substance of the heart. I do not know what the effect of such treatment as I have heard disclosed would be upon excited lunatics, but in the case of an ordinary man of 65 I should think such treatment likely to prove fatal.

(signed) "*James Paget.*"

Cross-examined.

"I have had no experience in the treatment of lunatics.

"The vessels of the heart were cut off shorter than usual, otherwise the heart was whole; it was not in a state of manifest decomposition; decomposition begins as soon as death takes place.

(signed) "*James Paget.*"

Re-examined.

"The heart was not in such a state of decomposition as to prevent my giving an opinion upon it.

"I am sure it will be understood that I express only an opinion upon the matter. I was in this court at the last examination, and I heard, to my surprise, that lunatics had been submitted for 20 minutes to the shower bath which had been referred to here without damage; and that excited so much surprise in my mind, that I would be very cautious of saying how much of that treatment lunatics might be subjected to without injury.

(signed) "*James Paget.*"

By the Court.

"I should think the use of tartar emetic after the shower bath would add much to the danger if given as has been described, whether given either to a lunatic or sane person, and it would not alter my opinion whether vomiting was occasioned by it or not. One grain of tartar emetic would be sufficient to cause vomiting.

(signed) "*James Paget.*"

Henry Hancock, on his oath, saith: "I reside at No. 37, Harley-street, Cavendish-square; I am surgeon to the Charing Cross Hospital.

"I remember Dr. Diamond submitting a human heart to me for inspection; I examined it, but did not observe any appearances about it which would account for death; there was a little thickening about the mitral valve, and the tendinous chords binding it down. There was also some thickening about the valves of the aorta, which, as far as I could judge by the naked eye, appeared to me to be a bony deposit in various stages; there was also the same change of structure in the aorta close to the valve. I did not perceive any other unnatural or diseased change in the heart. The changed structures which I have described are not unusual in a man of the age of 65. I have heard the description given of the *post mortem* examination, and the various statements relative to the treatment of the man Dolley, and I would make the same reservation that Mr. Paget has, and say, that I have had no experience in the treatment of lunatics, but the condition of the heart did not in my opinion account for the death of the person. In my opinion, if the same treatment with regard to the shower bath and the tartar emetic had been used to a sane person, it would have proved fatal.

(signed) "*Henry Hancock.*"

Cross-examined.

"I do not know whether the vessel of the heart was cut off shorter than usual; I certainly did not observe that it was so.

(signed) "*Henry Hancock.*"

Mr. Hancock further states:

"I wish to modify my opinion. What I meant to imply was, that a man with that condition of the heart which I have described might have lived for many years; at the same time, I cannot go so far as to say that a man with any disease of the heart is in a sound and healthy condition.

(signed) "*Henry Hancock.*"

Dr. John Elliotson, on his oath, saith: "I live at No. 37, Conduit-street. I have heard the description of the *post mortem* examination, and the treatment to which the man Dolley was subjected to, both as regards the shower bath and the administering to him the tartar emetic. I have also heard described the appearances about the heart and the alterations of the structures, and from these statements I am in a position to state the cause of the death of this man; and, in my judgment, I attribute his death to the long-continued shower bath and the dose of tartar emetic. In arriving at that conclusion, I have taken into consideration the fact that the man was a lunatic.

(signed) "*John Elliotson.*"

Cross-examined.

"I was first applied to one day last week in reference to this case. I did not see the heart. If the party were in a highly excited state, he would bear that that he could not were he not in a highly excited state.

(signed) "*John Elliotson.*"

 Re-examined.

Documents referred to in Mr. Forster's Letter, 13 Dec. 1856.

(G.)

Re-examined.

"I was aware then the man had been in the bath 28 minutes. I have tried the shower bath in question myself; I remained in it eight minutes and forty seconds; this was last week. Insane persons will suffer what sane persons cannot; they will go through frost and snow, and not be hurt; and what would kill a sane person, an insane person would go through without being hurt. A large number of insane persons suffer like others. The fact of the man Dolley being insane, does not in this case alter my opinion as to the cause of death. A shower bath in moderation is excellent for excitement, either for a sane or insane person.

(signed) "*John Elliotson.*"

By the Court.

"The ordinary time for a shower bath is a minute, or a minute and a half, for a healthy person.

(signed) "*John Elliotson.*"

Severally sworn before me, at the police court aforesaid, on the day and year first mentioned.

(signed) *T. Henry.*

(H.)

(H.)

EXTRACT from Sir *F. Thesiger's* Brief for the Prosecution.—Reg. *v.* Snape.

Call *W. Charles Hood,* M.D.

THIS witness will prove that he is a physician, and the resident medical superintendent of Bethlehem Hospital; that before he came to reside at Bethlehem, he was resident medical superintendent of the Middlesex County Asylum at Colney Hatch.

That for many years past he has devoted himself to mental science and the care and treatment of lunatics; that witness occasionally administers cold water shower baths; that the largest shower bath witness has at Bethlehem Hospital contains 16 gallons, and empties itself in 1 minute and 30 seconds, and takes 10 minutes to refill; that the other cold water shower baths contain 14½ gallons each, and take 1 minute and about 15 seconds to empty; that none of the baths allow of a continuous flow of water beyond the periods above mentioned, and in every one of them the plug must be down 10 minutes to refill it; that, according to witness's experience, 15 or 16 gallons of water is enough to let fall on any man, whether sane or insane; that the benefit of the bath consists in the shock, and to continue the flow of water much longer than is sufficient to produce this, is, in witness's opinion, injurious, as its effect is to lower the patient's vital powers; that it is witness's firm belief that he never witnessed a shower bath given for more than three minutes, and his strong impression is that he never knew one given for so long a period; that in regard to Dolley's case, it is witness's opinion that he died from the effect of the long-continued cold water shower bath, followed by the dose of tartar emetic.

Call *Henry Stevens,* M.B.

This witness (who is the resident medical superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital) will prove that he has devoted his particular and exclusive attention to mental pathology, and the care and treatment of lunatics for the last 10 years; that he is now, and has been for the last three years and a half, resident medical superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital for the Insane; that he occasionally uses cold water shower baths for his insane patients; that the cylinders to the shower baths in use at St. Luke's contain about 13½ gallons each; that the shower produced lasts 37 seconds, and it takes a minute and three-quarters to fill the cylinder; that witness has never given a shower bath longer than from 30 to 45 seconds, and has never ordered tartar emetic in the treatment of insanity; that in witness's opinion it is not a good practice; that witness would wholly disapprove of the administering of a cold water shower bath to a maniacal patient during a paroxysm, or during the continuance of the excitement; that witness does not consider that the administering of a shower bath for 28 minutes to an insane patient of 65 years of age can be properly designated medical treatment; that witness would expect that the subjecting of a patient of 65 years of age to a cold water shower bath for a period of 28 minutes, followed by a dose of tartar emetic, would terminate fatally.

Call *Wm. Lawrence, Esq.,* Senior Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

This witness, who is the senior surgeon to Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, and was for many years surgeon to Bethlehem Hospital, states that he has had no experience of the treatment used by the defendant to the patient Daniel Dolley; that it must therefore be understood that he cannot speak of what would be the effect of a cold water shower bath continued for 28 minutes, followed by a dose of tartar emetic, as the result of any actual experience; but, as a matter of opinion, witness thinks such treatment would be likely to kill any man of 65 years of age, whether sane or insane; and witness is of opinion, that in the present case the death of the patient was occasioned by the long-continued shower-

bath,

bath, followed by the dose of tartar emetic. Indeed, the witness's expression to us was, that he thought the shower bath in this case was quite enough to kill the man, and that the dose of tartar emetic was needless. Mr. Lawrence further said, that he doubted whether the practice sworn to by the attendant Barnett could have been practised without very serious injury to the patients acted upon.

Call *John Conolly*, M.D., of Lawn House, Hanwell.

This witness will prove that he has devoted his attention to the study of mental maladies, and the care and treatment of lunatics for the last 30 years; that so long back as the year 1830, witness published a work on the indications of insanity, and witness has delivered lectures on the various forms of mental disorder, and the different modes of treatment.

That witness has had great opportunities and considerable experience in the actual and practical treatment of lunatics; that in the year 1839 witness was appointed resident medical superintendent of the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell, where witness resided for five years, when witness retired, and was appointed visiting physician to said asylum, and witness has ever since devoted himself exclusively to the study and treatment of mental disease.

That witness has, amongst other points, devoted his attention to the use and effect of cold water shower baths; and in a lecture delivered by witness in the month of November, 1845, and which was published in the "Lancet" of the 1st of November 1845, spoke on the subject to the effect of the extract from that lecture, which is set forth in page 34 of this brief.

That witness still entertains the opinions which he expressed in the foregoing lecture; and all witness's subsequent experience has convinced witness that shower baths ought to be administered with great caution and gentleness, and that the patient ought to be carefully watched after its administration, to prevent his being depressed or too much lowered by it.

That witness has never given a shower bath of more than one minute flow; that witness would highly disapprove of a cold shower bath of even 10 minutes' duration, and would not order such a bath; that witness would not regard the administration of a shower bath of 28 minutes' duration to any person, whether sane or insane, or under any circumstances of excitement, as medical treatment, and witness would not consider such a practice as either useful or justifiable; that in witness's opinion a cold water shower bath of 28 minutes duration, followed by a dose of tartar emetic, would be so likely to be attended with fatal results, that witness would not take the responsibility of ordering it.

Call *Forbes Winslow*, M.D.

This witness will prove, that for a great number of years past he has devoted his attention particularly to the study of diseases of the mind, and to the care and practical treatment of the insane; that he has never in the course of his practice administered a cold water shower bath beyond six or eight minutes' duration, and has never seen one used for a longer period; that in recent attacks of insanity, and in acute conditions of cerebral disorder, witness is of opinion that the cold water shower bath is not justifiable as a remedial agent; that he also much questions its alleged utility when used to produce a state of tranquillity in cases of mental excitement; that in chronic diseases of the brain, associated with a torpid condition of the mental faculties, the shower bath, if judiciously employed, is often of great benefit in rousing the dormant and flagging powers of the mind, and in giving tone to the nervous system.

That witness has had no experience in the use of prolonged cold water shower baths; that witness would consider the administration of a cold water shower bath of 28 minutes' duration to any patient under any circumstances as highly perilous; that in witness's experience, a patient in a maniacal state requires sustaining, and not depletion; that although in such cases there is great excitement, with increased action of the heart and nervous system, it is an unnatural state, not resulting from constitutional power, and should therefore not be treated on the principle of lowering the patient; that the treatment used towards the patient, Dolley, was in every view of it unjustifiable, and, in witness's opinion, caused the man's death.

Witness informed us, that he had been consulted both by the defendant and his solicitor, who applied to him to give evidence on the defendant's behalf; that he had told them he could not assist them, for that, in his opinion, the long-continued shower bath, followed by the dose of tartar emetic, had killed the man.

Call *John Elliotson*, M.D.

This witness will prove, that he is a member of the College of Physicians, and in practice at No. 37, Conduit-street, Regent-street; that he has heard a description of the treatment to which Dolley was subjected, both as regards the shower bath and the administration of the tartar emetic; that he has also heard a description or the *post mortem* examination; that witness has also heard described the appearances about the heart, and the alteration of the structures; and from these statements, in his judgment, the death of Dolley is attributable to the long-continued shower bath and the dose of tartar emetic.

That in witness's opinion, the ordinary time for a shower bath is a minute or a minute and a half for a healthy person.

That on the 28th of June last, witness tried the shower bath in question, and remained in it eight minutes and forty seconds, and found that the bath had exhausted, and not refreshed

Documents referred to in Mr. Forster's Letter, 13 Dec. 1856.

(H.)

refreshed him; that he is aware that Dolley remained in the bath 28 minutes; that in arriving at his conclusions as to the cause of Dolley's death, witness has borne in mind the fact that Dolley was a lunatic; that insane persons will suffer what sane persons cannot; that they will go through frost and snow, and not be hurt; and what would kill a sane person, an insane person would go through without being hurt; that the fact of Dolley's being insane, does not, however, alter the opinion of witness as to the cause of his death; that a large number of insane persons suffer like sane persons; that a shower bath in moderation is an excellent remedy for a sane or insane person in cases of excitement; but that being a remedial measure, a shower bath ought never any more than any other remedial measure, to be employed as a punishment, and that, however useful it may be in excitement, there are limits to its safety; that cold has destroyed lunatics, and a cold douche to the head is believed, on the highest authority (Esquirol), to have caused disorganisation of the brain, and rendered insanity permanent; that the patient Dolley was in no extraordinary excitement, and that such excitement as he laboured under, and far greater, frequently and most frequently subsides spontaneously, and that his excitement had subsided previously, and very long before he was taken out of the bath; that the patient ought to have been looked at, and his pulse examined continually while he was in the bath; that he clearly sunk under the continued action of the bath, succeeded, when its depressing effect was at its extreme, by a large dose of tartar emetic.

(I.)

(I.)

To Messrs. *Vandercom, Cree, Law, & Comyn*, Solicitors to the Commissioners in Lunacy, 23, Great Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

31, Lower Brook-street,
18 August 1856.

Gentlemen,

I UNDERTOOK to report to you on the effect produced by the shower bath at the Surrey Lunatic Asylum.

I beg to state that it is a box, containing 21 cubic feet of air. When the door is closed, it fits so tightly, that no air can enter in, and very little access or escape of air is possible.

The quantity of air displaced on entering the bath varies with the size of the man who enters; probably from 12 to 14 cubic feet of air are left for respiration whilst a person is shut in. For healthy respiration, 20 cubic feet of air per minute is the (extreme highest) limit required and advised by Dr. Reed.

When the bath is in action, the carbonic acid expires, and may be removed in part by the washing of the air, and if the door is opened to look at the state of the person within, then fresh oxygen will be admitted; so that, although the ventilation is very bad indeed, and the cubic space of air very small, yet I cannot say that injury would certainly result from the foul air, or the want of fresh air, whilst a person was in the bath for half an hour.

The absence of light might cause terror, but would have no other injurious effect.

With regard to the effect of the water,—

Previous to making any experiment at Wandsworth, I tried at St. George's Hospital what I could bear without danger. Everything was prepared that could be wanted, and a medical friend watched the effect produced.

The douche bath gave 15 gallons of water per minute from the height of 16 feet. The temperature was 67° Fahr. The pulse was 84 before the water was allowed to fall on the head; during the second minute the pulse was 54, much smaller than before the bath; during the sixth minute, pulse 64, very small and irregular; during the fifteenth minute, pulse 62, very small and irregular.

About the eighth minute shivering was marked, and it increased up to the end of the bath. As soon as the 15 minutes were over, a warm bath was taken, and whilst in the bath the pulse was 84, full and regular.

The total quantity of water poured on the head was 225 gallons.

The same douche, I am told, was used by a friend, æt. 29, for 11 minutes; at the end of the first minute the pulse was irregular, and almost imperceptible; at the ninth minute shivering began, when it was impossible to count the pulse, it was so feeble. After being in the warm bath for three or four minutes, the pulse was the same as before the douche.

Having satisfied myself as to the immediate effect of the warm bath in restoring the circulation, I went to the asylum. I found a warm bath in the same room with the shower bath; this was filled with hot water. The temperature of the shower bath was 68 Fahr. The pulse before the bath was 100.

During the	2d	minute	the pulse was	60, regular and weak.
„	6th	„	„	89, intermitting and weak.
„	11th	„	„	84, regular, but weak.
„	14th	„	„	84, intermitting and weak.
„	15th	„	„	78, regular and weak.

About the 8th minute shivering was decided, and increased considerably up to the end of the experiment. Five minutes of the hot bath brought the pulse to be 96, full and regular. The quantity of water was from 315 to 364 gallons.

A strong

A strong healthy attendant, æt. 40, went into the bath; before I was aware, he pulled the string; the water ran for a few seconds; it was stopped, and then the pulse was 110 small. The water was again let on.

During the 1st half minute the pulse was at the rate of 98 per minute, regular, small.
During the 3d " " " 60, irregular, feeble.
During the 5th " " " Uncountable, from irregularity and smallness.

When he came out of the bath at the end of three minutes, and was recovering himself, but still wet, the pulse was 105, regular and small; when quite dry and dressed, it was 80, stronger.

From these experiments, it is certain that the shower bath produces an excessive immediate effect upon the pulse. Reducing it in rate by the second minute 40 or 50 beats, making it very weak and even irregular. After this time the pulse remains weak until the shivering comes on; then the pulse becomes weaker and intermitting, and may be quite imperceptible. After ten minutes the pulse recovers a little, but remains very small and weak, and the shivering continues whilst the experiment lasts.

This effect is produced with water between 67° and 68° Fahr.

The experiments made with the douche bath at St. George's also show the immediate depression of the pulse, and the after effect which comes on with the shivering, and continues to the end of the experiment.

I then endeavoured to determine the effect of shower baths of different temperatures.

I first tried to determine this by means of the largest shower bath at St George's Hospital; by this bath eight gallons of water are discharged in ten seconds, and this is the longest time that the patients ever take the shower bath, and the largest quantity of water that can be used.

In the first experiment the water was heated to 110° Fahr. The pulse previous to the shower bath was 88 full. Immediately after the bath the pulse remained 88 full.

In the second experiment the water was at the temperature of the air, 74° Fahr.

The pulse before the bath was 84; in another person 90.
The pulse after " " 76 " " " 84.

In the third experiment, by means of ice, the water was reduced to 47° Fahr.

The pulse before the bath was 76.
The pulse after " " 76, smaller, and slightly intermitting.

Thus, no marked difference before and after the bath, as far as the rate of the pulse is concerned, was observed. As regards the size of the pulse, water at 47° made the pulse smaller and intermitting. Hot and warm water had not this effect.

As I did not consider this result decisive, I returned to the shower bath at the asylum, which discharges 19½ gallons in the first half minute, and 39 gallons in the next minute and a half, and 19½ gallons per minute afterwards.

Arrangement was made for noting the pulse every other quarter of each minute during which the experiments lasted.

The first experiment was made with water the temperature of the air, 70° Fahr. The bath had been used before I arrived, so that the cistern was not perfectly full, and the effect in the first two minutes was less than it otherwise would have been. The pulse was 20½ in the quarter of a minute before the bath; it became smaller, but did not fall in rate for three minutes; in the third quarter of the fourth minute it was imperceptible; then shivering was beginning. The pulse was scarcely felt for three minutes. From the six and a-half minute it was more perceptible, but failed in strength and rate up to the end of the 10th minute. The shivering gradually increased, and continued to the end of the experiment. After a few minutes of the warm bath the pulse was as full, strong, and of the same rate as before the shower bath.

The state of the pulse during the experiment is shown in the lower part of Mr. Dickinson's diagram.

To reduce the temperature of the water, 2 cwts. of ice were put into the cistern; the water in it was reduced to 50° Fahr.; but as this cistern was emptied, warmer water ran in; so that at last, at the end of ten minutes, the temperature of the water was 68° Fahr.

Mr. Dickenson found the pulse 90 or 22½ in a quarter of a minute; in the first quarter of a minute the pulse was almost imperceptible, falling to 52 or 13 in a quarter. In the second minute it was a little stronger, and much quicker. The breathing was sobbing, and very irregular. About the middle of the fifth minute shivering began, and during the sixth minute the pulse was gone, and remained so until the eighth minute, when it became more perceptible. It was very feeble to the end of the experiment.

In the warm bath the pulse became stronger, and about the same rate as before the experiment; but even after dressing, some shivering continued, and the pulse was more feeble than before the experiment.

The effect on the pulse is represented in the upper part of Mr. Dickenson's diagram.

Twenty degrees colder water caused a much greater immediate effect (shock) and much greater after effect (shivering) in the second experiment, than had been observed in the previous experiment, or in the first experiment of those I made at the asylum.

Generally, then, the effect of the shower bath is the same as sea bathing in kind, but much greater in degree; first, there is the shock from the dip, and afterwards by continuing the

Documents referred to in Mr. Forster's Letter, 13 Dec. 1856.

(I.)

action of the water; secondly, shivering is produced. The colder the water, the greater the shock, and the more lasting the shivering.

In an exceedingly weak person the shock might cause death, and a stronger person might perhaps die from the depression caused by the shivering, but a tolerably strong person might bear the bath at the Surrey Asylum for more than half-an-hour. But the colder the water, the greater the state of collapse and shivering in which he would be on leaving the bath.

Even when the water was 70° Fahr., and the bath continued only 15 minutes, I consider that the depression that would be caused by two grains of tartarised antimony would be very dangerous, so much so, that I would not on any account make the experiment, or allow any one else to make it.

The converse of this experiment I also consider would be in the highest degree dangerous; the two grains of tartarised antimony would certainly not kill a man; yet if he was put into the bath at the time when the prostration from the antimony was greatest, I consider that the shock or shivering, one or both, produced by the shower bath, would very probably cause death.

Dr. Currie, in his reports on the effects of cold water in fever, states that the five or six gallons of cold salt water which did good in the hot stage of ague, caused alarming symptoms when used during the shivering of the cold stage of the same complaint in the same person.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Bence Jones*, M.D., F.R.S.,
Physician to St. George's Hospital,
Vice-President of the Royal Institution.

(K.)

(K.)

1856, April 9.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the temperature of the air at 9 A.M. was 46°; at 10 A.M. was 48¾°; at 11 A.M. was 51°; at noon, was 48¼°; at 1 P.M. was 46½°; at 2 P.M. was 50¾°; at 3 P.M. was 50½°.

From simultaneous observation taken at some of these hours at St. Thomas's Hospital, at St. Mary's Hospital, at the Board of Health, Whitehall, at Lambeth, at Bayswater, and at Battersea, the temperature was the same as above, and therefore at Wandsworth also.

The temperature of the dew point was about 40°. The air was therefore dry, and consequently evaporation would proceed very rapidly.

The temperature of the air early in the morning was as low as 37½°, and the thermometer placed on grass, with its ball fully exposed to the sky, read less than 30°; therefore, all exposed surfaces must have been reduced by radiation to a temperature differing but little from that of the freezing point of water.

The temperature of the water in the tanks (supposing they were charged at this time, and open to the atmosphere) would decrease rapidly, more particularly if the water was of no great depth.

If the water were considered in quantity, its temperature would differ very little from that of the mean temperature of the day, viz., 45°, and I think it may safely be taken at about this temperature. The mean temperature of the water of the Thames on this day at a point two feet below its surface was 48°; difference of temperature within 24 hours was 20°. This temperature is influenced by that of the sea.

The effect of water, at the temperature of 45°, falling upon and over the human body, would be to reduce that body rapidly, as every drop of water which came in contact with it would take some heat away. This action, together with that by rapid evaporation, causing a further loss of heat, would be followed by a very marked and painful sensation of cold.

The barometer reading was low at the level of the sea; it was about 29½° only.

The sky was overcast; frequent showers of rain fell, during some of which a decline of temperature to the amount of two degrees took place.

The wind was from south-west, in occasional strong gusts.

(signed) *James Glaisher.*

Gentlemen, Whitehall, 27 December 1856.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acquaint you, that a communication has been addressed to him by the Commissioners in Lunacy, respecting the prosecution for manslaughter, by their order, of Charles Snape, the medical superintendent of the male department of the Surrey Lunatic Asylum, and his subsequent reinstatement in his office.

Letter from H. Waddington, Esq., to the Committee of Visitors, 27 Dec. 1856.

A copy of this communication is enclosed for your information; and I am to request that you will favour Sir George Grey with any observations which you may wish to offer thereon.

13 Dec. 1856.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Waddington.*

The Committee of Visitors of the Surrey Lunatic Asylum, Wandsworth.

Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, Wandsworth,
Sir, 6 February 1857.

I AM directed by the Committee of Visitors of this Institution (in reply to the letter with which you favoured them, dated the 27th December 1856) to acquaint you, for the information of Secretary Sir George Grey, that they have carefully considered the statement of facts submitted to him by the Commissioners in Lunacy, respecting the conduct of Mr. Snape, one of the resident medical superintendents of the establishment, as well as the several documents which accompanied that statement.

Letter from Mr. S. Bridgland to H. Waddington, Esq., 6 Feb. 1857.

The Committee of Visitors do not consider it necessary to comment on every statement of the Commissioners, as they have no doubt their sentiments on the whole case will be fully explained and the course they have pursued fully justified by the remarks they will feel it to be their duty to make on those particular statements of the Commissioners which appear most to require observation.

The Committee of Visitors deeply regret that the patient Daniel Dolley should have died under circumstances such as are detailed in the evidence; and they agree that the case required a searching investigation—

1st. To ascertain whether Mr Snape had or had not, by his conduct towards this patient, brought himself within the limits of criminal liability; and if such were not the case,

2dly. To ascertain whether he had or had not manifested in the matter such a want of judgment and professional skill as to render it necessary that he should be removed from his position as resident medical superintendent of male patients in the asylum.

The Committee have at no time objected to the matter being investigated, as implying a criminal charge against Mr. Snape, but they have objected, and still object, to the manner in which the investigation was commenced and for some time conducted.

The Commissioners state, that, in consequence of the receipt, on the 12th of April 1856, of a letter not signed by name, they were led to the impression that the inquiry had been so conducted by Mr. Carter, "the coroner in the case," as to elicit none of the material circumstances attending the death; "that they," acting under the powers vested in them by the 100th section of the 8th and 9th Victoria, cap. 100, "summoned before themselves certain witnesses in the case of a special Board, held on the 17th April," and that these witnesses were John Ibberson, Henry Pineger, John Oliver Barnett, and Dr. Hugh Welch Diamond.

The Committee consider it somewhat singular, that whilst the Commissioners have forwarded to the Secretary of State so many documents, they should have omitted to send a copy of this anonymous letter. The Committee have reason to believe that it does not contain the names of these several witnesses, which, if such be the case, must have been furnished by some other person or persons over whom the Commissioners throw the veil of secrecy.

The Committee are inclined to think that, in summoning these witnesses, the Commissioners have exceeded the powers conferred on them by the statute they refer to, which undoubtedly was not intended to justify so private an examination as this, in which the Commissioners proceed to receive evidence, deeply affecting

Letter from Mr. S. Bridgland to H. Waddington, Esq., 6 Feb. 1857.

the character and professional reputation of a resident medical superintendent of a large county asylum, without communicating the circumstances either to the Committee of Visitors under whose management the asylum is placed, or to the medical superintendent himself, who has consequently no opportunity of being present at the inquiry for the purpose of cross-examining the witnesses, or offering any explanation in his own defence. The Committee consider such a proceeding inexcusable. To the Committee of Visitors it was uncourteous; to the resident medical officer it was unjust.

It is the unanimous opinion of the Committee that the investigation should have been conducted openly at the asylum or other public place, in the presence of such of the Committee, the friends or relatives of the patient, and the guardians of parishes having patients in the establishment, as might think proper to attend. In such an investigation the Commissioners in Lunacy would have received the cordial co-operation of the Committee of Visitors; but so far from the latter having had afforded them any opportunity for co-operation, their existence as the managers of the asylum appears, at the commencement of the inquiry, to have been for a time ignored. The Committee knew nothing of this investigation until they received the communication of the Commissioners of the 19th April, two days after the examination of witnesses at the Commissioners' offices.

The Committee regret also that, in addition to the expression of their objection to the private mode in which the investigation was conducted by the Commissioners, they must further express their disapprobation of the manner in which the witnesses were examined. It will be observed, on perusing the evidence, that this was done extensively by leading questions: a mode of proceeding not admissible in any criminal case, and which the law prohibits as leading to error rather than truth. The Committee believe that if the investigation had been conducted openly, this objectionable method of examination would have been avoided; and if ever there were an occasion in which strict accuracy and delicacy in the mode of examination were indispensable, it is in a case of this kind, in which the individual against whom the inquiry is levelled is not present, either in person or by representative.

With the communication of the Commissioners of the 19th of April, marked (B.), the Committee received a copy of the evidence taken before the Commissioners, marked (A.), and they (the Committee) were invited to forward to the Commissioners any observations on the evidence with which they might be disposed to favour the Board; but an opinion of the Commissioners is expressed that a case for criminal proceedings had been so far established, that it was their intention to consult counsel on the question.

The Committee held a special meeting on the 23d of April, and having carefully considered the communication and the evidence, agreed on the reply, marked (B.), which was immediately forwarded.

The Committee considered that, under all circumstances, they had no alternative but to suspend all proceedings on their part in the matter, until the Commissioners had decided on the course they intended to pursue; and immediately it was ascertained that the Commissioners had been advised to prefer a criminal charge against Mr. Snape, he was suspended from the performance of his duties in the asylum, and another medical superintendent appointed in his place. The Committee now proceed to offer some remarks on particular parts of the Commissioners' statement.

Vide p. 2.

They state (folio 6) "While the attendants were undressing him" (the patient, Daniel Dolley) "he swore at Mr. Snape, and asked why he was not sent to the farm; but by the time he was ready to enter the bath the excitement must in a great measure have been subdued, for on being told by Mr. Snape to walk quietly in, he did so, according to the testimony of all the witnesses, without the slightest attempt at further resistance."

Vide p. 6.

Folios 25 and 26. "Assuming it as treatment to be justified by success in previous cases only differing in degree, they found no proof of a degree of excitement in the patient so much without precedent as to excuse the departure from all precedent in the remedy employed." The Committee submit that the Commissioners in these particulars have arrived at conclusions on very insufficient data.

Vide p. 6.

Folios 27, 28, and 29. "The Commissioners were forced to the conclusion, therefore, that the circumstances of this patient's death were not to be explained on any grounds excluding a criminal amount of culpability in the medical superintendent

superintendent of the asylum. Without adverting to that alleged beneficial use of the prolonged baths in the institution, which cannot be assumed or discussed in the absence of all record, kept either by the medical officer or the attendants of their actual periods of duration, the Commissioners are strongly of opinion that, wherever frequent baths unusually prolonged are said to have been administered, the custom has been permitted to creep in as a punishment rather than a remedy, and it is thus they would account for the lamentable incidents of the present case. They are bound to record plainly the impression left by the fairest consideration they have been able to give to all its circumstances, and I am to state their belief that a shower bath of half an hour, followed by an unusually large dose of tartar emetic, would not have been ordered if Mr. Snape had not received a violent blow from the patient. That he had signified his intention of giving a bath before the blow was struck, is certain; but it is in their view not less so, that on being struck he forgot his place and its duties so far, as to permit a feeling of irritation to enter into, and exasperate, the order he was about to give. And that the remark with which he accompanied it, to the effect that he had never before been struck by a patient in the institution, was less meant as a casual exclamation than to give force and point to an example, seems to be shown beyond doubt by its repetition to Ibberson in ward No. 2, after the order had been given to Barnett, in ward No. 3."

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The Committee will not dwell on the circumstance that the conclusion of the Commissioners, that Mr. Snape acted under a feeling of irritation, is almost entirely, if not completely, at variance with the evidence.

To assume that he did so is to assume his guilt, which it is submitted is the question which was referred to the Central Criminal Court to try, and which was decided in an acquittal, in an early stage of the proceeding, by the grand jury's throwing out the bill. The Committee much regret this early termination of the case. It would have been much more satisfactory to them if the cause had been tried, and the question of Mr. Snape's guilt or innocence decided in court, after a searching investigation through counsel, by an intelligent jury, under the direction of a talented and impartial judge.

The Committee submit that the question was essentially of a medical character, and could only be decided on the testimony of medical men, fully acquainted with the case; and from the evidence of this kind the Committee have received from a number of gentlemen of the highest standing in the profession, they have no doubt that the trial must have terminated in an acquittal.

The Committee are of opinion, that the long time this investigation has occupied, the necessity on the part of the Commissioners for the lengthened statement they have submitted to the Secretary of State, and the necessity on the part of the Committee for these lengthened remarks, are to be attributed to the manner in which the Commissioners conducted the investigation. If the inquiry had been conducted openly and Mr. Snape fully heard, and the evidence against him, together with his defence, submitted to a number of medical men of high standing for their opinion, as to whether the conduct of Mr. Snape was so completely at variance with what might be considered legitimate medical practice as to amount to criminality, the Committee have no doubt the Commissioners would have been so fully advised that the case would not justify a criminal prosecution, as to have led them to abandon the thought of such a proceeding.

On the remarks of the Commissioners respecting the grand jury and the Recorder, the Committee will only observe, with regard to the former, that they are somewhat surprised to find the Commissioners objecting to the privacy of their proceedings, the investigation before themselves having been, in this particular, so similar; and that, so far as a conclusion may be drawn from the throwing out of the bill, it is in Mr. Snape's favour.

The Committee are unable to understand what the Commissioners mean by the remark (folios 39 and 40). After examining a few of the witnesses, the grand jury returned the bill of indictment against Mr. Snape as "Not found." The names of nine witnesses are, the Committee have reason to believe, on the back of the bill, and that to each of these the initials of the foreman of the grand jury are prefixed, which the Committee regard as evidence that each of them was examined, and they believe such to have been the case. The Commissioners do not give the grounds on which they make against the grand jury so serious a charge of improperly performing their duties.

Vide p. 9.

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With regard to the Recorder, the Committee wish to express their entire concurrence in those sentiments of esteem for his integrity and ability which are so generally entertained.

The Commissioners have given at considerable length the opinions on this subject of a number of gentlemen of the highest standing in the medical profession.

The Committee entertain the greatest respect for these gentlemen, and are confident they would judge the case in the spirit of fairness and impartiality; but it is to be remembered that their opinions have been formed on the evidence for the prosecution, and that they had not laid before them any statement from Mr. Snape in his own justification. The Committee believe that if this had been done these opinions would have been much modified, and that these gentlemen would have regarded the case as not a proper one for a criminal proceeding.

The Committee are strengthened in this belief by the great difference that is observable between the evidence of those who had seen Mr. Snape's defence and those who had not. This is the case with the evidence of Dr. Todd, who, before he saw the defence, reported on the subject, jointly with Mr. Cæsar Hawkins, to the Commissioners; and, after he had seen that document, gave evidence before the Committee.

The Commissioners state that they "had no alternative but to put aside this report of Dr. Todd and Mr. C. Hawkins, as contributing nothing to elucidate the case in any view;" but nothing could be more clear and decisive than Dr. Todd's opinion expressed before the Committee, that a man who had used long shower baths with effect, as Mr. Snape states he had done, would be quite justified in the treatment he has pursued in this case.

The Commissioners in their statement have recited that part of the report of Dr. Todd and Mr. C. Hawkins which appears most to press against Mr. Snape; but they have passed over the part having reference to the tartar emetic, which is as follows: "And we do not find evidence that the mixture believed to contain tartar emetic had been taken long enough to add much, if anything, to the effects of the bath."

The Commissioners also pass over the part in which these gentlemen state that the *post mortem* examination had been "conducted very inadequately, as regards the facts which were looked at, when the subject of investigation was the cause of a sudden and unexpected death. It is therefore not impossible that had a more complete and searching examination of the body been made, some morbid condition, sufficient to produce death, might have been discovered."

The Committee are happy to find that a copy of this report, *in extenso*, has been forwarded to the Secretary of State, who will himself judge of its importance.

It will not be surprising that the Commissioners should have "put aside" this document, when it is remembered that they did not seek it to assist them in forming an opinion as to whether this case was a proper one for criminal proceedings; but, as they candidly admit, after they had resolved to institute proceedings against Mr. Snape.

The Committee would also express the same sentiments of high esteem for the police magistrate before whom the charge of manslaughter was made; but they do not concur in that which appears to be the belief of the Commissioners, that because he sent the case for trial in a superior court, he was therefore of opinion that the guilt of Mr. Snape had been clearly established. The Committee have no doubt that if it had rested with him to pronounce a final judgment on the case, he would have carefully and dispassionately considered the evidence for the defence, which, in that case would, no doubt, have been given before him, as well as the evidence for the prosecution, and, depending much on the weight of medical testimony, have decided in accordance with the effect the whole had produced on his mind.

On the termination of criminal proceedings against Mr. Snape, the Committee proceeded to the consideration of the second question, viz.:

Whether Mr. Snape had or had not manifested in the matter such a want of judgment and professional skill as to render it necessary that he should be removed from his position as resident medical superintendent of the male patients in the asylum? They requested Mr. Snape to furnish them with any statement in his own justification he might wish them to consider. He accordingly laid before

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before them, in a printed form, the "Letter to the Committee," a copy of which is sent herewith, and which was shortly afterwards published.

The Commissioners admit that they were made aware by the "Lancet" and "Medical Times," of the 29th of November last, of the publication of Mr. Snape's defence; but they state they have not seen it, and "are unable to say how much material for impartial judgment may have been contributed by it." The Committee cannot but feel that the Commissioners were scarcely at liberty to approach the Secretary of State with any statement until they had given this defence an impartial consideration.

The Committee next proceeded to the consideration of the evidence taken before the Commissioners on the 17th of April, and before the police magistrate on the 16th and 30th of June, together with Mr. Snape's defence, and concluded by passing the following resolution:

"That this Committee feel they cannot come to any satisfactory conclusion on this important subject without further evidence, and particularly medical evidence, as to the propriety or impropriety of Mr. Snape's conduct."

They also resolved that six eminent men in the medical profession should be invited to attend the next meeting of the Committee to be held for the further consideration of the case; three of such medical men to be selected by the Committee and three by Mr. Snape.

The gentlemen selected by the Committee were Dr. Addison, Dr. Sutherland, and Dr. Todd; by Mr. Snape, Dr. Babington, Dr. Quain, and Mr. Bowman.

The Commissioners speak of the six as a "jury thus constituted;" but, considering that all Mr. Snape's medical witnesses would have been heard in court if his cause had been tried, the Committee do not see how they could, with propriety, avoid hearing a few of them in their own (the Committee's) investigation.

It will be remembered that the Committee determined to hear only men of eminence in the profession, who, from their high character and position, might be relied on as possessing sufficient independence to condemn Mr. Snape's conduct without hesitation, if they thought it improper, or fearlessly to declare it to be justifiable if they considered it to be so, whatever might be the extent of contrary opinion in the minds of the public.

That the gentlemen selected were of this class, the Commissioners, it is believed, will not venture to dispute. To them the Committee submitted the defence of Mr. Snape, and the evidence above mentioned, being all the evidence they possessed. This evidence has been spoken of "as all the depositions which had been taken in the case;" to which expression the Commissioners take exception, and state, "that none of the evidence collected by the Commissioners, subsequent to the date of their last communication with the Committee, on the 19th of April, was in any shape included."

This mistake of the Committee is surely very excusable. How were they to be aware of any evidence taken by the Commissioners in private? Had the Committee possessed it, they would have submitted it with the rest to the medical men selected. The Commissioners state that this additional evidence, "if the trial had proceeded, would have formed part of the evidence for the prosecution." The Committee are led to believe, from their experience in criminal trials, that the production of this evidence in court, if not previously communicated to the solicitor for the defence, would have been commented on as a very harsh, though strictly legal proceeding, and would not have been without its effect on the jury. And, after all, this additional evidence must be regarded as representing the opinions of gentlemen who, as before stated, had only seen the evidence for the prosecution, and no part of that for the defence. The Commissioners having thus expressed their sentiments on the selection of the six medical men, and on the extent of evidence submitted to them, proceed, as it were, to sum up the case in the following words: "So constituted and so instructed, however, one-half of their number selected by the accused, and only a portion of the evidence before them, this jury proceeded to deliver their verdict."

The Committee will not comment on this part of the Commissioners' statement, further than to remark that it manifests little of that "fairest consideration" they represent themselves to have given the case. The words of the so-called verdict are neither those of the Committee nor of the selected medical men. For their appearance in the medical periodicals, if they did so appear, the Committee are not accountable, and cannot account.

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The selected medical men did not give their evidence unitedly in the form of a verdict, but expressed their opinions separately, and apart from each other. Each admitted that he had read the evidence with which he had been furnished, and Mr. Snape's letter in his own defence; and each in substance gave it as his decided opinion, judging from Mr. Snape's previous experience, as shown in his defence, he was justified in his treatment of this particular patient.

Such evidence, from such men, appeared to the Committee to fully answer the question under consideration in Mr. Snape's favour, and, in a great measure, to close the case.

Under these circumstances, the Committee felt themselves bound to reinstate Mr. Snape in his position, as one of the resident medical superintendents. At the same time it is due to the Secretary of State, the Commissioners in Lunacy, and themselves, to admit that in several particulars, as represented in the evidence, the conduct of Mr. Snape in this unfortunate case was not unobjectionable:

1st. In not communicating the circumstance of the lengthened bath to the coroner and the jury at the inquest.

2dly. In not having stated the length of this bath, and of all unusual baths, in the "Case Book," instead of entering in that record the general term "shower bath," from which it would be erroneously inferred that the baths in such cases had been of the ordinary description of one or two minutes' duration.

3dly. In not reporting this alteration in his mode of treatment to the medical world and to the Committee, so that by the publication of it in their Annual Reports, and by other means, it might have become generally known, and exposed to general criticism and comment.

4thly. In not personally attending the administration of the bath in this case, and deciding, from his own observation, whether its continuance for so long a period, and the further administration of the tartar emetic, were proper. It is right, however, to add that the selected medical men did not regard this omission on the part of Mr. Snape, in the case submitted to their consideration, with the same extent of disapproval as do the Committee.

And, lastly. In permitting tartar emetic to be kept in the wards by the attendants, instead of in the surgery under his own immediate care.

The Committee have taken steps to prevent these omissions and errors in future; and whilst they are desirous of having their patients medically treated in accordance with that practice which is recognised as the best, they feel they must not discourage the extension of medical knowledge with regard to the treatment of the insane, and must leave their medical superintendents unfettered as to their medical treatment of the patients under their care. At the same time they have directed—

1st. That neither of their medical officers shall in future administer any shower bath without entering in the "Case Book," and reporting to the Committee at their next meeting, the cause, the duration, and the effect thereof, together with the name of the patient on whom, and the date when it was applied.

2dly. That, inasmuch as such baths may be dangerous in cases in which the heart of the patient is diseased, the medical officer regard it as his duty, in all cases before such a bath is administered, to examine the patient very carefully, to ascertain, as far as may be possible, whether, by reason of diseased heart or other disease, such a bath may not be dangerous.

3dly. That for the future no new treatment of the patients or extension of the previous practice, which may by possibility lead to results dangerous to the life or injurious to the health of the patients, be left to the attendants; but that the effect of such new treatment or extension of previous practice be carefully watched by the medical officer who prescribes it, and fully reported in the Case Book.

These regulations have been introduced with the view of securing for the patients the exercise of the greatest care and caution, not only in the administration of shower baths, but also in the general medical practice of the asylum; and whilst the Committee cannot consider the errors and omissions above enumerated otherwise than of a very grave character, they do not think them such as would justify them in discharging and thereby utterly ruining Mr. Snape, having regard to the circumstances that he had served them to their general satisfaction for nearly eight years; and, by suspension from office for many months, and consequent loss of salary; by the degradation of a criminal prosecution; and by the heavy

Letter from Mr. S. Bridgland to H. Waddington, Esq., 6 Feb. 1857.

heavy expenses to which he had been put in preparing for his defence, had already been so severely punished, which punishment the Committee are satisfied will operate as a salutary caution to Mr. Snape in his future medical practice.

In addition to the investigation of the conduct of Mr. Snape, the evidence in the case disclosed certain proceedings on the part of Dr. Diamond, the second resident medical superintendent of the asylum, which appeared to demand inquiry.

The chief of them are as follows:

1st. That, with his decided opinion that the death of the patient had been occasioned by the shower bath, followed by the administration of the tartar emetic, he did not appear before the coroner and give evidence to that effect.

2d. That although he was aware on the 12th of April that the verdict of the coroner's jury was "Natural death from disease of the heart," which, with his views of the state of the heart, he must have regarded as an improper verdict, he did not report the circumstance to the chairman, the acting chairman, or any member of the Committee of Visitors; and it does not appear that he took any steps whatever with the view of making any such communication, without his calls on the acting chairman on the 17th of April, after he had been examined by the Commissioners in Lunacy, and after he had exhibited the heart of the patient to Mr. Hancock and Mr. Paget, may be regarded as such. And,

3d. That he privately removed the heart from the body of the patient, which was unknowingly buried without it, and that he afterwards destroyed the heart by fire in the surgery of the asylum.

Dr. Diamond was requested to submit to the Committee any explanations he might wish them to consider, and he laid before them on the 13th of December a letter in which the facts, as enumerated, are neither denied nor satisfactorily accounted for.

The Committee are of opinion that, with his sentiments, he owed it not only to themselves, but to society at large, to have given evidence before the coroner. He now admits his error in this respect. He also states, with regard to the second subject of inquiry, that if there had been a meeting of the Committee "he most assuredly should have informed them of the matter in relation to the death" of this patient, if Mr. Snape had omitted to do so.

To these particulars the Committee will not further advert, except to state their belief that if Dr. Diamond had attended before the coroner, and given the same evidence he subsequently gave before the Commissioners in Lunacy, the third proceeding, still to be commented on, would probably have been avoided; as there can be little doubt that the coroner, having before him such conflicting evidence as that of Mr. Snape and Dr. Diamond, would have directed a further *post mortem* examination by some highly experienced and independent anatomist, whose report on the case, if not final and conclusive, would have been entitled to much respect.

With regard to the removal of the heart, the Commissioners express no stronger disapprobation than is contained in the following paragraph, having reference to the difference of opinion between Mr. Snape and Mr. Diamond as to the state of the heart: "It is not necessary to dwell on this difference of opinion any further than to remark that, when coupled with Mr. Snape's having proceeded nevertheless to draw up the minute of the *post mortem* examination as a case not to be questioned of death from disease of the heart, it may in some degree account for Dr. Diamond's anxiety to obtain, even by the means he adopted, other opinions to reinforce or invalidate his own,"

The Commissioners also state, that "Mr. Warren Hastings Diamond, without communicating with any one in authority in the asylum, removed the heart from the body," whereas Dr. Diamond, in his written explanation, states, "I sent for the heart."

The body of this patient was not under the care of Dr. Diamond, and he had no right to interfere with it in any manner without consent. The Committee can understand a desire on his part to have his opinion respecting the heart tested by those of others, but they cannot approve the course he pursued to effect that object.

If he had communicated his desire to any member of the Committee, arrangements would no doubt have been made for the examination of the heartby competent persons, who would have had communicated to them the whole circumstances of the case, and the grounds on which their opinions were required; and they

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would not have been, as it were, entrapped into the expression of an opinion as were Mr. Hancock and Mr. Paget—a mode of proceeding of which the latter gentleman expresses his disapproval. Opinions so obtained would have been entitled to great weight, and Mr. Snape, being fully aware of the circumstance, would have had no ground for objection.

If this course had been pursued, the funeral of the patient would have been postponed until the examination was completed. The heart then would have been returned to the body for decent burial, and would not have been destroyed in the manner it was, by which Mr. Snape was deprived of that which might have been of the utmost importance to him in his defence.

The Committee knew nothing of Dr. Diamond's conduct with respect to the heart of the patient, until the charge was made against Mr. Snape at the Bow-street Police Court in June last; but the Commissioners in Lunacy had much earlier information on the subject, as it now appears they examined Mr. Hancock and Mr. Paget as to the state of the heart on the 30th April preceding.

The Committee cannot too deeply lament that a proceeding, so devoid of those honourable and delicate feelings they confidently trusted might have been relied on in a medical officer of their own, should have occurred in the Asylum. After a full inquiry and consideration of Dr. Diamond's defence, the Committee came to the conclusion, "that in many instances he had made himself liable to severe reprehension," and they requested their chairman "to express to him the animadversion of the Committee," which was done accordingly.

The Committee have now brought their remarks to a close. They beg only further to observe, that, as public men, engaged in the execution of a public duty, they do not object to having been put, as it were, so directly on their trial, for their own proceedings in this painful transaction; and whilst they submit these remarks to the Secretary of State in explanation of their opinions on the case, and in justification of themselves, they regret they have felt themselves obliged to advert to so many particulars, respecting which they could not speak in terms of approbation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stephen Bridgland*,
Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.

H. Waddington, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

WANDSWORTH ASYLUM.

Letter from C. Snape, Esq., to the Committee of Visitors, 31 October 1856.

A Letter to the Committee of Visitors of the Surrey Lunatic Asylum, by *Charles Snape*, Medical Superintendent (Male Department), in reference to the Case of *Daniel Dolley* (deceased); with an Introduction.

"In some asylums the whole system of management appears to have been constituted less with regard to the cure of insanity, and to the restoration of lunatics to health and society, than to their seclusion and safe custody. Occasional doses of medicine are administered when incidental deviations from bodily health, or any contingency, calls for their use; but the application of medicine and other *restorative means* on any determined plan, with a view to promote recovery, and to restore the mental faculties to a sound state, appears, in some asylums, never to have been contemplated."—*Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy to the Lord Chancellor*, 1844, p. 114.

Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, Wandsworth,
31 October 1856.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

In accordance with your desire, I now beg to lay before you a statement of the circumstances connected with the death of Daniel Dolley, in your Asylum, on the 9th of April last, and a particular of the treatment which he received by my direction.

To justify that treatment as being wise and judicious, I have felt it necessary to trouble you with a history of my general mode of treating the patients, with a view to a cure of their disease, and which, after an experience of five years, without one single instance of evil result, will, I trust, be considered as thoroughly justifying my directions of the 9th of April.

Whilst laying before you the case of Dolley, I have deemed it incumbent on me to notice certain allegations in Dr. Diamond's evidence, taken in my absence before the Commissioners of Lunacy, which question the judiciousness of my mode of treatment, as well as tend to show a difference of practice in the two departments, much to my prejudice.

I am

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I am compelled, therefore, to refer in my statement to the practice pursued by Dr. Diamond in the establishment; and though, from a fear of the appearance of acrimony on on my part towards a fellow-officer, I have refrained from commenting upon some of the observations and statements in his evidence, yet I trust it will be kindly understood that I am quite prepared to meet *every* point affecting me contained in that gentleman's evidence.

If I had been either present or represented at the inquiry of the 17th of April, I might, by cross-examination or explanation, have satisfied the Commissioners that no blame was attributable to me; but they conducted that inquiry in their own way, and to the evidence there taken I had no opportunity to present the slightest protest, suggestion, or reply.

The proceedings instituted against me for manslaughter by the Commissioners exposed me to a mass of charges and abuse, almost as overwhelming as they were untrue, for a period of six months; yet, on the other hand, the anticipation of a public trial precluded me from offering either reply or explanation, and my legal advisers peremptorily insisted upon my observing the most unvarying silence. The fact that the bill was ignored by the grand jury doubtless was testimony in my favour of the most unequivocal nature, as they declared my innocence even upon the case of the prosecution alone; yet, on the other hand, the non-publication of the case of the defence has left me under all the imputations and charges previously heaped upon me, and as yet those charges remain unanswered and uncontradicted.

Under these circumstances I rejoice at being enabled to lay before you the real facts relative to Dolley's treatment and death, being confident that you will enter upon the investigation fully prepared to do no less justice to myself and family, than to those unfortunate beings whose interests are entrusted to your care.

The statement I submit to you, while it wholly denies, and as far as is possible disproves the charge of vindictive motive, and desire to punish Dolley, corrects various mistatements as to the treatment administered, explains and justifies by long-past very successful practice the treatment actually given, and shows what was the real cause of the death, at the same time incidentally laying before you circumstances in connexion with the origin and progress of the prosecution itself, which will, I feel assured, secure to me your sympathy and best consideration; while I further venture to trust, after perusing and considering my statement, you will not hesitate to rescind your resolution of the 10th May last, suspending me "from the performance of the duties of my office in the asylum, until the result of the criminal charge against me had been ascertained."

It only remains that I should express the deep regret I feel at the delay which has occurred in the preparation of this communication; but involving as it does in its consequences the welfare of a wife and family of eight children, I could not trust to my own unaided judgment, or venture to lay it before you until it had been sanctioned and settled by my solicitor, who, unfortunately, was at the onset absent from London.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Snape.*

STATEMENT.

It appears desirable to preface the statement I am called upon to lay before you with a particular of the points I am required to establish in rebuttal of the charges which have been made against me, *directly or indirectly*, in reference to the death of Daniel Dolley, in the Wandsworth Lunatic Asylum, on the 9th of April last, after being under treatment, by my directions, as medical superintendent of the male department, in which he was placed.

Points to be established.

The following propositions will, I believe, meet all the charges thus made against me:

I. That the treatment administered by my direction was justifiable in itself.

II. That the treatment was administered, not as a punishment, but solely as a remedial agent.

III. That in ordering such treatment I was not influenced by vindictive motives against the deceased.

Added to which, I am further prepared to show—

IV. That the treatment administered was certainly not the primary, and probably not even the secondary cause of death.

As my statement is of a twofold character (viz., explanation and justification of my principles of treatment, on the one hand, and an explanation of the real facts preceding the decease of Daniel Dolley, on the other), it will save time if I first explain what have been my principles of treatment of mania since my appointment to your institution in 1848, and afterwards state the real events of the 9th April, concluding with a sketch of the subsequent events.

The non-restraint system never departed from.

As medical officer in your asylum, I have, from my first appointment, invariably practised the "non-restraint system" in the largest sense of that phrase, and which system existed only to a modified extent when I was first elected; but though adopting this principle, I do so in subordination to, and as an essential part of my higher duty as medical superintendent, the "restoration to reason of the patients entrusted to my care." Merely to establish a comfortable home for these afflicted beings, and to create an asylum where they may remain at rest and peace, and be protected, not only *from* others, but also from a liability and possibility of injury *to* others, is far short of the main object of these asylums. The patients are sent to an asylum *to be cured, if possible; that* is the main purpose of these institutions, and *that* the first duty of your superintendents; but no treatment will be remedial, unless accompanied by the greatest forbearance, gentleness, and consideration for the patient himself, and the constant recollection that all acts of violence, which are inconsistent with the ordinary conduct of a sane person in the social position of the patient, are almost wholly to be traced to and accounted for by disease of the brain. Thus the only sound principle of treatment of lunatics is to regard every fresh act of violence, not as a crime, but as evidence of the disease itself being unusually rampant, and having at the moment more than usual influence over the patient, and consequently requiring a course of treatment proportionate to the excitement to be overcome, *especially in dangerous patients*. Such has been my principle of treatment of the patients in your asylum; and while I unreservedly assent to modern views in favour of the non-restraint system, and have ever endeavoured to carry forward that system, yet have I at the same time attempted progress in the treatment of the disease itself, which still baffles the ablest practitioners in this country.

The cure of the disease even a higher duty.

My first election.

It is now eight years since I had the honour of being elected medical superintendent of the female department of your asylum. On that occasion, Dr. Diamond was an unsuccessful competitor with me. Upon the retirement of Mr. Holland, I was at my own request transferred to the male department, and thereupon (January 1850) Dr. Diamond was elected as my successor on the female side.

Improvements introduced by me.

From the date of my first election, never, until now, has there been the slightest charge against me of introducing any species of restraint, or of inattention, harshness, or unkindness to a single patient; though none but those who have passed years in such asylums know the watchfulness, tact, and forbearance which must be unweariedly exercised by those placed over the patients, to protect themselves against such charges, and not even to give apparent ground for them. On the contrary, I have carried *onward* the principles of the non-restraint system. The dress, so much in use for dirty and destructive patients, which was a constant source of annoyance, has been exchanged by me for a quilted, and much more secure, but equally strong, character of dress; and padlocks to the dresses have been got rid of, and a different but equally effective fastening, consisting of a screw button, introduced in their stead,—feeling, as I did, that even the sight of the padlocks was objectionable, and that they should, if possible, be removed. During my residence, how greatly have the amusements of the patients been considered and promoted! and how largely, at my instance, have the garden and farming operations been extended, and other attempts made by me for their greater comfort! amongst which may be specially named, the *formation of a band of music* from the attendants, which has largely contributed to the happiness of all the patients of the institution. These and other like instances of changes for the comfort and welfare of the patients, though trifling in themselves, show that the one governing object I have studiously kept in view has been the advance of the non-restraint system, and the happiness of the inmates.

Questions to attendants.

If you will interrogate any of the attendants, they will, I have no doubt, speak in the strongest manner of my stringent requirements, that they report to me the slightest scratch or contusion they discover, and any complaint which may be made by the patients; and the following extract from a letter to my solicitors from Edward Rouse, who had been an attendant in the asylum upwards of nine years, will speak for itself, and with the greater force when I add, that when first asked to give evidence on my behalf, he refused to do so, from a feeling which he openly avowed, that I did not sufficiently shield him in May 1855, when he was dismissed from your asylum for alleged neglect of a patient:—

"Mr Snape is undoubtedly sincere, very humane, and well disposed towards the patients. His minute inquiries into their health, their habits, and their past history,—his apparent determination to become acquainted with everything that related to them, whether as to their different habits for self-improvement or recreation—although very irksome to the attendants in increasing their duties, yet nevertheless convinced me that he had the welfare of the patients at heart."

Annual reports.

In addressing you, it is of course needless to quote from your own annual Reports, bearing favourable testimony to the conduct of your medical officers, beyond referring you especially to that for 1853, page 11; for 1854, page 10; for 1855, page 13; and for the present year, page 8: though I cannot refrain from referring you to the entry in the Visitors' Book by Mr. Powell of the Mauritius,—who was in the year 1854 specially appointed by the Governor of the Mauritius to visit the different lunatic asylums of England and France, for the purpose of observing all improvements in the treatment of the insane,—wherein he states—

Visitors' book.

"That in no asylum that he had visited had he found the results of judicious and effective management more forcibly exemplified than in this asylum; that he had been through

through the wards both during the day and night with the medical officers, and had in no other asylum seen patients so tranquil."

Remedial measures required.

But to *stop short* here, to content myself with gentleness, kindness, and a continued endeavour to promote only the occupation and amusements of the patients, though it might contribute greatly to my personal ease, would be to betray the first interests of the asylum. For if the medical treatment of the disease itself is not your first object, why require such high medical testimonials from candidates for the appointment of medical superintendent? If, on the contrary, it is expedient, as doubtless it is, to obtain for the office of medical superintendent men competent to restore, and, as it were, to recreate, God's highest gift to man, why visit with the utmost denunciation of the law, and subject to the obloquy and ruinous consequences of a public prosecution as a felon, a medical man elected on account of his past experience and medical attainments to such a post, because he has the courage to carry onward remedial measures which for a period of four or five years he has been gradually applying, and with unvarying success; although to other institutions even the treatment so long practised by him may be unknown, and, therefore, may be too hastily and most erroneously regarded, *speaking from* THEORY *only*, as dangerous and bad?

Medical men required for superintendents.

Medicine a science of surmise.

The science of medicine in all its branches will ever be a science of unusual difficulty and doubt, from the necessity of treatment being based upon "surmise;" and, after all, he is the ablest practitioner who guesses most correctly, and assumes most justly, the real seat and nature of the disease to be grappled with. But it is still "surmise;" and if in the treatment of bodily ailments there be so much doubt, how much greater is the doubt in reference to mental disease!

Dr. Conolly's remark on the ignorance of remedial treatment.

"The obscurity of pathology of mental disorders" is specially adverted to in Dr. Conolly's recent work, and he expressly ascribes "our limited knowledge of remedial means applicable to mental disorders to the extreme obscurity in which the original cerebral disturbance is involved, and to the narrowness of our knowledge of the mental functions of the brain." "But," he observes, "there is still no reason to abandon *the hope that fresh resources will some day be possessed by the practitioner*, and that the real nature of the changes taking place in the brain may be better understood, and greater success attend medical treatment."

The objection to continuous baths. Theory against practice.

When, then, it is admitted by the most noted practitioner in insanity of the present day that so little is known, and so much yet remains to be discovered and even hoped for, why am I to be denounced as a barbarous practitioner for advocating a treatment which I have practically proved to be so good and valuable in itself (I am at present speaking of twenty minutes' continuous shower-baths), because others who have *not tried* this treatment *consider* it dangerous and unsafe? Thus to condemn me, would be to make theory preferable to practice, and would sweep away the result of my last four or five years' most valuable experience, during which time I have been in the frequent habit of administering continuous cold shower-baths to insane patients for periods of fifteen and twenty minutes, with and without intermissions of a few seconds, with the greatest success. I NEVER KNEW THE SLIGHTEST ILL RESULT, and instances can be given of *entire restoration to reason by one single fifteen or twenty minutes' continuous bath:* added to which, there are cases, which I should have proved had my case gone to trial, in which discharged patients have imputed their restoration solely to these long baths.

No ill result for five years.

Lunatics impute their recovery to the baths.

When the late Mr. George Stephenson was asked by a Commons Railway Committee, in the year 1836, whether a railway train could travel at the rate of a mile a minute without danger, his sagacious reply was, "Yes, *but the public mind is not yet prepared to receive that truth as a fact.*" Such is precisely the present state of the "shower-bath" question. These continuous shower-baths, if the weight and fall of water be of moderate height, are not distressing; whereas intermittent baths, which are not nearly so beneficial, are distressing; for while the continuous bath after the first burst and shock is only an equable flow of water over the body, the intermittent bath, being a series of fresh and separated falls of cold water on the body when it is wet from the previous shocks, and the patient is shivering, produces a much more chilling and disagreeable sensation, than a continuous and unbroken stream. In fact, intermission or non-intermission of the stream, rather than the length of duration of the bath, is the principal point of difference between myself and others. What is the purpose for which shower-baths are recommended? "The prostration of the system"—"the overpowering of the patient." Thus, Dr. Conolly, in his last work, recommends the use of intermittent shower-baths at short intervals, "*until decided prostration ensues;*" adding that, "employed in the ordinary manner, its effects are rather exciting than depressing" (page 67); and Dr. Elliotson, who tried the bath in question and was retained to give evidence against me, in his work on "The Principles and Practice of Medicine," says, when adverting to the treatment of mania (page 365),

Continuous baths less distressing than intermittent baths.

Purpose of shower-baths as modes of treatment. Dr. Conolly.

Dr. Elliotson.

"Warm and cold baths are found very useful, but it is in melancholia that warm baths answer best. The cold bath, in most cases of insanity where patients glow after it, is an exceedingly useful measure; and in violent paroxysms, *a cold shower-bath, continued till the patient is nearly overpowered*, has often beneficial influence. As a means of remedy in chronic cases also, *the shower-bath is one of the best things that can be employed.*"

Dr Davey.

Another practitioner of high note, Dr. Davey—described by Dr. Conolly (page 298), "as having been one of the medical officers at Hanwell during Dr. Conolly's residence, and as having

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having subsequently practised the non-restraint system with signal success among the insane at Ceylon, even in the miserable places allotted to them by the local government in that colony in 1844, and afterwards introduced the same system in the female side of the asylum at Colney Hatch"—thus speaks of the shower-bath:

"The shower-bath is among the most valuable of remedial means in mania. I have employed it extensively, and with the most satisfactory results, since 1840 (*i. e.* when at Hanwell), and in many hundreds of cases. My patients have often asked to have a shower-bath, because of their own knowledge of its efficacy. I have a lady at this moment under treatment for mania; she asks now and then to be permitted to take a shower-bath. This relieves her more than anything else, but *only when the remedy produces faintness and sickness*; and of this fact she is perfectly conscious. I have always been in the habit of ordering the shower-bath in mania, *not for any given time, but to be continued until the patient feels its full effect, and manifests some faintness and sickness.* A very bad case of mania in a young woman at Colney Hatch was relieved almost directly by a single shower-bath, but it was given *efficiently*. The symptoms were so urgent, and the relief so great and permanent, that the facts of the case were impressed on my mind. So efficacious are shower-baths when given discriminately, that patients have more than once said to me on recovery, 'I could not have thought so simple a proceeding could ever have relieved my sufferings as the shower-bath did.' The same is within the experience of most medical men experienced in insanity.

"The primary effect of a shower-bath is to excite rather than depress a patient; and thus an ordinary shower-bath is prescribed as a stimulant, to act as an excitement on the brain, in cases of dementia—*i. e.*, cerebral inaction: *it acts as a sedative only when continuous.*"

Depression of the system the object sought, regardless of duration of bath.

Thus, these three writers seek to attain an uniformity of result from the shower-bath—"a sufficient depression of the system"—and the question of time or duration of the bath is wholly subordinate to the end to be attained; but the exact time when that end has been attained can only be discovered by observing and watching the patient. If for that end there *must* be a suspension of the bath, then I admit the intermission to be not only good, but necessary; but if such suspension be not necessary, either because the patient continues singing and uproarious, as is sometimes the case, and thus shows that the required depression has not ensued, or if he can be seen and his state ascertained without suspending the bath, then I am most distinctly of opinion that to suspend or intermit the bath is not only unnecessary, but unadvisable, and considerably less beneficial than an unbroken and continuous bath.

Baths—how administered by me.

I will now proceed to explain what my practice has been as to continuous shower-baths.

On most occasions I have superintended their administration, and determined their duration by personal observation; and I was *always* present when a patient took a shower-bath for the *first* time, that I might the better watch and ascertain its effects, looking at him from time to time, precisely as I directed the attendant Barnett to do with Dolley, unless the patient continued noisy and riotous, when it was, of course, not only unnecessary to see whether he was overpowered by the water, but undesirable to suspend its allaying effect by opening the door. Sometimes the bath was stopped when I looked in, and sometimes not. On many occasions I released the patient at his request before the time of its originally intended duration; and though I have now for nearly five years adopted as a not unfrequent duration, baths of fifteen or twenty minutes, yet I began with baths of five minutes, until, by gradual extensions and repeated experiments, I ascertained that fifteen or twenty minutes might generally be given to excited patients with entire impunity, and almost always with marked success. The expressions of the attendants as to the effect of these baths are, "*I could often trace a decided turn in the cases from one long bath*;" "*The patients were different men from the moment they took such a bath.*" Two cases I should have given in evidence, in which the patients said, "*But for that bath I should have been there now.*" Can it, then, be wonderful that I should have placed, and should continue to place, such great confidence in these long baths? Moreover, it must be remembered that doses and treatment which would be adopted in treating a sane patient would be idle and utterly unproductive of the slightest good results in cases of mania. In some instances doses of opium and other opiates are constantly prescribed, and with great benefit, for lunatics, which would be at once fatal to the sane patient. The fact is, that there is a principle of resistance in the physical and nervous condition of the lunatic which would often require three times the counter-application requisite for the same patient if sane; but, though I cannot withhold these remarks, as necessary to complete this part of my statement, yet the public will hear with surprise not only that the shower-bath in question has been administered continuously for *half-an-hour* to three sane persons (who, in fact, wished to have had it continued for an hour), and without the slightest subsequent inconvenience to them, but I myself have made two experiments with the bath, in one of which I was in it for *three-quarters of an hour*, and in the other of which I was in it for *a whole hour*;—in both instances with a continuous stream of water, and in the latter instance in the same manner as it was administered to Dolley, with the exception only, that there was less opening of the door when the bath was taken by me than when it was administered to him. Your attendants also mention several instances in which Dr. Diamond has ordered baths in the male department of fifteen or twenty minutes' duration, and in the female department (where the bath is much stronger than on the male side),

The extension of the baths gradual.

Effect of continuous baths.

Mania requires peculiar medical treatment.

The shower-bath administered to sane persons for half an hour.

side), for twice ten minutes, and also for *twenty minutes*, notwithstanding his evidence before the Commissioners on the 17th April.*

The bath.

Here it may not be inopportune to explain precisely what is the nature, and what the capability of the bath in the male department, and the cistern whence it is supplied. In the inquiry before the Commissioners, it is described by Dr. Diamond thus:

Dr. Diamond's evidence.

"I have seen the man upon the subject of the bath, and I find it will take 400 gallons of water, and that it is supplied by a *two-and-a-half inch* pipe, so that the shock would be tremendous.

Q. "What would he the effect of it?—*A.* There would be a great rush to begin with; and as soon as that was over, it would be kept up by the feed of a *two*-and-a-half inch pipe, that comes upon a sort of a perforated plate—a plate with holes in it about as large as my pencil-case.

"Would not that come down with a rush upon the head of a person?—*Yes, it is wonderful what it would be; it is only wonderful how the man could stand under it*, and the keepers swore he stood upright, so" (*describing it*).

Mr. Shields' evidence.

At the examination at Bow-street, Mr. Shields, the engineer, after describing the character of the bath, said, "The depth of the water in the cistern, when full, is eleven inches and a half; and, from a calculation he had made, 618 gallons would fall through the perforated plate at the top in twenty-eight minutes; that when the door is closed, there is no aperture except by the way the water comes in; and that there is no other opening of any kind except the perforated plate and the perforations in the floor; that, judging from the outside, the supply-pipe was *one* inch and a *quarter* in diameter; and that, after the bath had been in action *one minute and three quarters, its contents diminished* from eleven and a half inches depth to four inches depth, at which it remained; and that, in ascertaining the gross amount of water that would fall in the bath during the twenty-eight minutes, the witness did not let it run for that whole time; but, having allowed it to run for seven or or eight minutes, he calculated the total quantity that would pass through in the twenty-eight minutes."

Measurement of the bath.

In anticipation of the trial I had the bath examined by two very competent civil engineers; and, that there might be no mistake or objection as to the time of its examination, it was examined on the same day of the week, Wednesday, and as nearly as possible at the same hour of the day, half-past ten to eleven, as the day and hour when the bath was administered to Dolley on the 9th April last. The result of such examination proved the *extreme* inaccuracy of Dr. Diamond's account, and also important, but I am satisfied unintentional inaccuracies, in Mr. Shields' evidence, as the following results show.

Inaccuracies in other statements.

The total contents of the cistern when full are *not* 400 gallons, as stated by Dr. Diamond, but 91 gallons; and the total quantity discharged during twenty-eight minutes, by actual test for that period, and not by estimate, was not 618 gallons, as stated by Mr. Shields, but 477 gallons; of which *not more than* 119 *gallons* could have passed over the body of Dolley *during the twenty-eight minutes*, the remainder not touching him; while even of the 119 gallons it is evident that the larger portion must have been wholly turned off from his body by his two hands, which he placed over his head.

Again, the depth of the water above the valve through which it escapes, and which is two inches *above* the level of the bottom of the cistern, is at the highest eleven and a half inches, and *only one inch and three-quarters in depth after the first two minutes*. Further, measuring the fall of water by *weight*, the total pressure upon Dolley would, after the first two minutes, be *less than eleven ounces per second*, which, as the weight was not cumulative, properly represents the pressure which he was called upon to resist during the last twenty-six minutes. What is there so wonderful in his being able to bear this?

The gauge of the supply-pipe is not *two* inches and a *half*, as stated by Dr. Diamond, but *one inch* and a *quarter* only; *while*, owing to the nearness of the ball-cock to the top of the water, the supply-pipe cannot be opened even to the full width of *one* inch. The error as to the minimum depth of the water on the part of Mr. Shields arises, doubtless, from his taking his measurement not from the level of the opening of the valve into the bath, which is the *only* test, but from the bottom of the bath, which is quite two inches *below* that opening; and, in the next place, the experiments on behalf of the prosecution were made at a time when, there being little or no demand for water for washing and culinary purposes, there was the *greatest* supply of water; whereas at the hour when Dolley took the bath there was the *lowest*

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* The following is an extract from Dr. Diamond's evidence in reference to the length of shower-baths allowed by him:

Q. What is the duration of time you generally allow for a shower-bath? *What is the longest time?*—*A.* About three minutes is a long time. The other day one of my nurses came to me, and I told her to imagine a patient was in the shower-bath, and to give an extra good one; and I watched with my watch in my hand, and found it was ninety seconds.

When you order a shower-bath, do you direct the time for which it is to be imposed?—*No.* I never conclude they will give more than a moderate shower-bath, and I have never had a complaint.

Is it a matter of experience with you that baths of more than a quarter of an hour are ordinarily given?—*Since this occurrence* I have heard so, but my opinion is that the baths ought to be locked up.

Did you ever order a shower-bath in the male ward when that department has been under your care?—Yes, I have once; and that has been in Mr. Snape's absence. One of his patients knocked out a tooth of one of my patients, and was guilty of violence.

Did you direct how long that person was to be kept in the bath?—*I did not.*

Letter from C. Snape, Esq., to the Committee of Visitors, 31 October 1856.

lowest average amount of water in the cisterns, all the culinary and *cleansing* operations being at that hour in the morning going on in the asylum to the greatest extent; so much so that on some occasions the cisterns are so low and so nearly emptied in the morning, that the engineer is obliged to pump into them from the well.

Not a heavy bath on male side.

I am, however, quite aware that it has been said, "Say what you like, the bath is a heavy bath; no one can stand by and hear it without knowing that to be a fact." To this I must very respectfully and unhesitatingly say, "No; it is *not* a heavy bath in the true sense of that expression." I grant that the noise of the falling water, when the spring is first pulled, is very great; so is the noise of the ordinary shower-bath; but that noise is no criterion; for it is the sound of the water falling a height of eight feet two inches upon the perforated floor in the empty bath, and during the first minute and three-quarters there is a larger and much heavier fall of water than afterwards, whereas the fall upon the patient is not eight feet two inches, but only *two feet six*, or thereabouts, and less if a tall man; and the body of water falling after the first two minutes is *less than one-fifth* of the quantity which is heard rushing down at the first pull of the string.

The correctness of this is best proved by the remark made by Dr. Bence Jones, on his trying it on behalf of the prosecution, and who, on coming out of it on its first trial, said, "I don't understand that bath; I have a much more powerful one," or words to that effect, evidently meaning that he thought it a very ordinary, and by no means a heavy one.

Opening for air.

"But," says Mr. Shields, "when the door was shut, there were no means for the entry of any air."

Whether or not such means exist depends not upon a passing look at the bath, but actual and close inspection; and my witnesses would have proved distinctly that there are apertures at the bottom, side, and top of the door, *equal altogether to seventeen and a half square inches*, which would be more than sufficient to let in all required air; and those who consider the question scientifically, well know that not only does a considerable amount of air enter with the falling water, but the falling water actually purifies, and therefore lightens and invigorates, the atmosphere in the closet, by carrying away with it the air and vapour emitted by the patient, either in breathing or from his body.

Temperature of bath.

It has been represented, or rather insinuated, with an announcement that proof would be afterwards given, that the 9th of April was a frosty morning, thereby meaning to infer, if anything, that the water on that day was inclemently cold; and I am justified in this conclusion, because I am told that Dr. Bence Jones, in his experiments to establish this point, *actually had ice put into the cistern* to reduce the temperature of the water.

In reply, I may observe, that the engineers referred to by me would have given satisfactory evidence that the temperature of the water in the supply-pipe and cistern on the 9th April last *could not have been less than* 55 *degs., or "temperate,"* and probably higher.

But, whether this bath be or be not of an objectionable construction, *it has existed during the whole of my residence* as your officer, and, *if objectionable, why did not the Commissioners require its alteration?* I did suggest to Dr. Diamond the propriety of inserting in the door a square of thick glass, with a view of admitting light; but he told me that he agreed with Dr. Conolly, with whom he had had a conversation on the very same subject a short time previously, in considering that such a change would lessen its value as a remedial agent.*

Table of cases.

Appended to this statement will be found a selection from cases, in which continuous shower baths, with and without the tartar emetic, have been given, and the results, with extracts from the case books, in which the cases themselves recording this treatment are entered, showing that I have again and again openly recorded my opinion as to the value of these conjoint applications. The following are instances:

Extracts from Case Book.

"No. 16. Shower-bath twice a day, and tartar emetic mixture 2 oz. (2 grs. ant.) occasionally. Has become quiet and tranquil. The shower-bath with the tartar emetic are remedies which appear most efficacious in reducing cerebral excitement.

"No. 13. He has had two or three paroxysms of maniacal excitement since last report, for which shower-baths and a draught containing two grains of tartar emetic have been administered with most beneficial effect."

And in reference to the very case of Daniel Dolley, the following entry will be found in the Case Book, under date June 1853:—

"Has

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* The following is a comparative statement of the relative admeasurement of the two baths in the male and female departments:

	Male Ward.	Female Ward.
Maximum depth of water to top of valve	11½ in.	21¼ in.
Minimum ditto	2 in.	11¼ in.
Maximum contents	91 gals.	149 gals.
Minimum contents	16 gals.	79 gals.
Fall of water to footboard	9 ft. 4¼ in.	9 ft. 7¾ in.

The total quantity of water discharged.

	Male Side.	Female Side.
Total in 28 minutes	477 gals.	620 gals.
Amount discharged till the flow became uniform—namely, 2 minutes in male bath, 2½ minutes in female bath	91 gals.	126 gals.
Relative subsequent flow per minute	14⅞ gals.	19⅛ gals.

"Has been labouring under maniacal excitement for several weeks past, and is occasionally disposed to be very violent and abusive.—*Shower-baths and aperients, with an occasional dose of tartrate of antimony,* have been employed with apparent good effect."

Letter from C. Snape, Esq., to the Committee of Visitors, 31 October 1856.

See also Nos. 1, 2, 4, 9, 12, 17, 18, and 28, in which special allusion is made to these remedies of a bath and tartar emetic.

The tartar emetic dose consists of from one to two grains of tartarised antimony in water —one tablespoonful of water to half a grain. The administration of such doses is repeatedly recorded in the case books, as also shown by the annexed tabular statement. It is in frequent use in most other aylums; is recommended in almost every medical work treating upon insanity; and Dr. Conolly, after deprecating bleeding and purgatives, and remarking that there are many recent cases in which sedatives pushed to any extent are generally useless, adds, "*a combination of antimony with a sedative is sometimes more efficacious.*"

Tartar emetic.

The tartarised antimony is administered to act *in*ternally in combination with the *ex*ternal and sedative application of the shower-bath, so as to overpower effectually the unnatural and unhealthy excitement of the moment, and is in perfect accordance in its *aim* with the principle of practice adopted by Dr. Davey, who requires the presence of nausea to *perfect* the desired remedial result of the shower-bath.

Dr. Diamond, it is true, deprecates the practice of entrusting to the attendants the tartar emetic for administration, and stated to the Commissioners, that when he went to the asylum "he stopped that practice."* I do not for one moment seek to urge the continuance of the practice; but in self-defence, I must be permitted to state, not only do the attendants in the male department state that Dr. Diamond in my absence *replenished their bottles from time to time as a matter of course,* with a mixture considerably stronger than my own, but witnesses would also have been produced at my trial, who state distinctly that Dr. Diamond entrusted the attendants of the No. 1 ward of the female department with bottles of "white-coloured mixture" for occasional use.

Having thus explained the general principles of treatment which I have been acting upon in your asylum, and the authorities for my so doing, with the result of *eight* years' experience as your officer, I will proceed to the case of Dolley, and the events of the 9th April.

Daniel Dolley was a mole-catcher, a native of Ash, in the county of Surrey. Before his insanity, he was a remarkably hale man, and in the frequent habit of walking fifty miles a day. Insanity, which was in Dolley's family, first exhibited itself in him about twenty years ago: he was kept at home a few years by his friends, and then placed in a lunatic asylum at Hoxton, whence, in 1850, he was brought to Wandsworth, having, according to the entry in the Case Book, been then a lunatic about ten years, and being described as "of very good bodily health," "imbecile," but "*dangerous to others.*" Shower-baths were used as part of his treatment, and are mentioned in the Case Book to have been given, in conjunction with tartrate of antimony, "with apparent good effect," in June 1853, as already alluded to. In August 1855, he was discharged cured.

Case of Dolley.

His first admission.

Discharged cured.

On quitting the asylum he soon relapsed, and was again admitted on the 13th of the following month, September, 1855, and a special communication made—"*That he had seriously threatened several persons in the parish of Ash,* and had forcibly entered some houses, to the great alarm of the people in the neighbourhood." This entry is also in strict accordance with his conduct when previously in the asylum, when, *on two occasions, he had wounded the attendants,*—viz., the attendant Davies, whom he stabbed behind the ear with a nail, and the attendant Stocks, whose arm he attempted to tear up with a piece of glass or iron.

Second admission. Special note.

Attacks the attendants.

From the entries in the case book respecting Dolley since his second admission,—the whole of which I do not set out, as they are accessible to you,—it appears that, being noisy, excited, and very annoying in his conduct to the other patients, he had a shower-bath and an emetic on the 6th October last (1855). That bath was of fifteen minutes' duration. Again, in March (four weeks before his death), he had a shower-bath, which was of *fifteen minutes' duration,* accompanied by a dose of the emetic; and on the 2d April (*one week before his death*) he had another shower-bath, which was of *twenty minutes'* duration, but unaccompanied by a dose. Dolley had, in fact, frequent baths, though not always recorded, the administration of a bath being of ordinary occurrence when any excessive cerebral excitement existed. From the time of giving the bath of the 13th March to the day of his death Dolley had been in a continuous state of maniacal excitement, and the bath of the 2d April only partially relieved him, for the excitement again came on, and on the

Shower-bath and emetic administered October 1855. The like, March 1856.

Shower-bath, 2d April 1856.

* Extract from Dr. Diamond's evidence before the Commissioners:

Q. Do you keep in the wards, in the custody of the attendants, the medicine and the tartar emetic?—*A. No;* it was a plan which, when I went to the asylum, I would not adopt, because I thought abuse might arise from it, and I stopped it entirely.

Then now they cannot give any emetic without your knowledge?—*No;* they cannot get at a single draught without coming to me.

Then, on the female side, there are no bottles of medicine left in the charge of the attendants?—*No.*

How much tartar emetic do you think a spoonful of the mixture would contain?—Mr. Snape told me he had given a grain and a half, and in his then state two grains. Barnett's words were, he gave him a good emetic.

Do you know the strength of the mixture that is kept in the male wards?—No; Mr. Snape told me he had given a grain and a half.

Do you consider two grains to be a strong dose?—I do; but I think they would bear two grains.

9th April.

the morning of the 9th had considerably increased, accompanied by acts of violence. On entering the wards at ten o'clock that morning to go my rounds, the attendant Barnett reported to me, that Dolley had been *very excited since he got up*; *that he had kicked one patient named Copeland, had been abusive to others, and was very noisy.* Thereupon I called Dolley to me, when he became very abusive and threatening; I then said to him, "Come this way, Dolley," and proceeded to unlock a door leading into the ward adjoining the shower-bath room, for the purpose of administering to him a bath. While I was in the act of opening the door, and *after* I had used the expression, "Come this way, Dolley," he hit me a very violent blow on the back of my head, and ran away; the attendant Barnett ran after him, and Dolley turned round and *kicked him in a dangerous part.* Thus, on that morning, he had committed three assaults, and had been threatening and abusive to every one,—after having been for a period of four weeks in a state of unusual excitement. Davies, another attendant, then came in and closed in upon him, and Barnett having blown his whistle, the attendant Ibberson came up, and Dolley was brought *after* me into the bath-room.

The bath ordered before the blow.

Originally, it was asserted that I ordered a shower bath *because* I had been struck. Nothing can be clearer, however, than that the blow was given AFTER I had shown by my expression, "Come this way, Dolley," coupled with the action of proceeding to unlock the door leading towards the bath-room, that I was about to administer a treatment which he had frequently, and only a week before, received. Why did I proceed to open that door, and tell Dolley to come after me, if it were not that I was going with him to the bath? and why did I wish him to accompany me thither if I did not purpose administering it to him? The counsel for the prosecution at the inquiry at Bow-street, at once *abandoned the notion that the intention to give the bath was posterior to the blow,* and accounted for the blow by Dolley's dislike of the bath, and his knowledge that I was about to put him into one.

The attendants having assisted Dolley to undress, he said, "D—— you, let me go to the farm to work." I replied, "Go into the bath quietly;" he then walked into the bath, whereupon the bar was put down, and the door thereby fastened. The other attendants quitted the room, leaving Barnett alone with me. I then said, "Pull the string," meaning the pulley which let down the water. The string having been pulled, and the bath commenced, I made the remark, "I never was struck by a patient before since I have been in the institution;" and then, *after a pause of about a minute,* I said, "Keep him in half-an-hour;" to which Barnett replied, "I have not my watch in my pocket; if you will tell Davies when the time expires I will thank you." I then said to Barnett, "*Look in upon him several times.*" I remained in the bath-room very nearly five minutes, which would be some time after the cistern was emptied to its lowest contents, of one inch and three-quarters in depth, and then left, having directed Barnett to give Dolley "a good dose of the light-coloured mixture," by which expression he would know I meant four table-spoonsful (or two grains of the tartar emetic).

I believe the foregoing to be substantially an accurate description of all that passed between Barnett and myself in directing the treatment to be administered, except only that I am not certain whether the observation as to the blow was made before or after I had ordered the half-hour; certainly, I was most astounded to find how unjustifiably and cruelly my language had been misued against me—at whose suggestion I know not—on the inquiry by the Commissioners of Lunacy.

That treatment not vindictive.

Of course I can give no demonstrative and conclusive *proof* on the subject; but I pledge my word as a Christian and a gentleman, that the remark, "that I never was struck by a patient before," (but which, it turns out, was not an actual fact, though I at the time thought so) was uttered only as an exclamation, implying that the patient must have been most unusually excited to act so insubordinately, inasmuch as the patients, being all paupers, are usually most respectful; and I, therefore, after deliberating, considered it necessary to meet such unusual excitement, in a man whom I knew to be *dangerous when excited,* by stronger treatment than I had previously applied. It is a most unfounded insinuation, and most untrue statement, to say that I in the slightest degree prescribed the treatment ordered even as a punishment, still less that I was influenced by a spirit of retaliation or revenge in so prescribing.

Nor as a punishment.

Solely remedial.

As a remedial treatment—and a remedial treatment alone—I ordered the extension of the bath (which he had had on previous occasions for twenty minutes) to thirty minutes, accompanying this direction with a special injunction to Barnett "to look at him several times," *of course to watch* the effect of the bath, and to guard against any ill results. For what other motive could I have had for giving the injunction thus to look at him?

Evidence as to my freedom from anger.

Every attendant present at any portion of the scene of the 9th of April, who was interrogated on the subject, as well as the attendant Davies, who has not been examined in public, bears the strongest expressible testimony that I showed no anger and betrayed no ill-feeling against Dolley on account of the blow.

Barnett's language on this point at Bow-street was as follows:

"I was asked by the Commissioners, 'Now, *don't you believe* that this bath was administered as a punishment, and not for the purpose of allaying excitement?' To which I replied, *I do not believe it was administered as a punishment.*'

"When Mr. Snape said he had not been struck by a patient before, it was said in a very mild tone, and not with any appearance of anger.

"There was no appearance in Mr. Snape to show that he was in any way acting towards Dolley revengefully."

The

Letter from C. Snape, Esq., to the Committee of Visitors, 31 Oct. 1856.

The attendant, Ibberson, when interrogated by the Commissioners, says, "he thinks the long baths were not administered as punishments;" and, in reply to questions, says, that "I was *not* excited in my manner,"—"that I did *not* appear angry."

The other attendant, Davies, would speak to the like effect.

Is it, therefore, matter of surprise that the grand jury ignored the bill, and wholly acquitted me of the slightest vindictive motive, without which there was no pretence for the prosecution?

To continue the narrative.

Pending the administering of the bath, Barnett *opened the door five times to look at Dolley*, and each time opened it at least eighteen inches wide, being otherwise unable to look round it at the patient, without loosening the string, and thus stopping the bath, on each occasion. *Dolley might, had he chosen, have easily walked out of the bath; but he* never *tried or asked to come out*, but stood upright with his face towards the side of the bath, so as to receive the smallest amount of water, and with his two hands over his head, so as to turn off the greater portion of the stream which even fell upon him. Barnett says distinctly, that "*if he had appeared distressed, he should have let him out of the bath before the thirty minutes had expired*;" and that he understood my directions to him, "to look at him several times," were for that very purpose. At the end of twenty-eight minutes Davies came in, and the door being then open, Dolley was *told* to come out, which he did *unassisted;* the attendants then gave him a towel, and *after he had partially dried himself*, they further wiped and rubbed him, and helped him to dress himself. Barnett, in reply to the Commissioners' inquiry, "Was it your opinion that the duration of the bath was too long?" said,—

Dolley's acts after the bath.

"He did not show any symptoms of distress. I had given him a bath on that day week, and he walked out *just the same* on this occasion as he did on that. I did not see any difference when he walked out, and I rubbed him dry."

And, at Bow-street, the same witness says,—

"I did not observe anything unusual in Dolley when he came out of the bath; he did not shiver more than is usually the case."

Dolley then walked into the adjoining room, to complete his dressing, and warm himself by the fire. He seated himself in a chair near the fire; and the attendant Barnett, when asked whether he shivered very much, replied, "Yes, they all appear to shiver, if it is only for five minutes; *he only appeared as they all usually do.*" Barnett then proceeded to pour out the dose, four tablespoonfuls, in a small tin vessel used for that purpose, and presented it to Dolley to drink. Dolley took it without any hesitation, and, immediately after emptying the tin, spat out the *contents of his mouth* into the fire-place. Barnett says, he spat out a considerable portion of the whole—probably the whole, *for he squirted out the whole contents of his mouth into the fire.* Up to this time Dolley presented the usual appearance, and had *spoken both to the attendant Pinneger, and also to a patient* who offered him a piece of bread to eat, thanking him, but declining it.

He then got up close to the fire, but the attendant removed him further back, and helped him to put his socks on.

His death.

On the attendant Pinneger re-entering the room, which he had left for a minute or so, Barnett having gone to fetch a pair of shoes for Dolley, he saw Dolley drawn up, sitting in the chair, with his head right back, his mouth and eyes open, and his cheeks tight; he was not at all convulsed in his limbs. He and the attendant Ibberson say, it seemed more like a fit than anything else. He was then taken to a bed, and there died before I could arrive.

I mentioned what had occurred to Dr. Diamond shortly after the death, when he replied, "Depend upon it, he died of a diseased heart." The next day, Thursday, the 10th, Dr. Diamond and his son, with myself, had a *post-mortem* examination of the body, the report upon which is in the Case Book. Upon examining the heart, it appeared to me a flabby heart, the general accompaniment of fatty degeneration; and there was a thickening of the valves of the aorta, and of the mitral valve. Being satisfied myself that the heart was diseased, further examination seemed to me needless; and no inspection of the abdomen and lower parts of the body was made by Dr. Diamond or his son. After quitting the dead-house, Dr. Diamond said to me, in reply to my inquiry as to the cause of death, "I should say to the coroner there was a large flabby heart, exhibiting strong evidence of a languid circulation; that the valves were diseased, and that, in fact, the man had just such a heart where you would expect sudden death to arise;" adding, that his opinion was that such death was accelerated by the bath. In reply, I admitted that it might be so, *or it might have been produced by the previous long and extreme cerebral excitement.* I then returned the key of the dead-house to Sandey, who prepared the body for interment, by putting it into a shroud; and on Tuesday, the 15th, it was taken away and buried.

Post-mortem examination.

Had the trial proceeded, I was prepared with medical evidence to show that all these acts of Dolley, during and subsequently to the bath,—his original upright position in the bath with both arms up, and his hands upon his head, *a remarkably trying position*—his quitting the bath without assistance—his using the towel in the first instance alone—his helping to dress himself—his walking into the adjoining room—his speaking to the attendant and to the patient—and his getting up to go closer to the fire,—were conclusive evidences against the notion that the bath produced suffocation or prostration and syncope. Had such been the operation of the bath, decided symptoms would have exhibited themselves in the bath itself, and he could not possibly have performed those acts of vitality and energy which he thus did unaided and unassisted.

His actions during and after the bath inconsistent with its causing death.

The tartar emetic not the cause of death.

High medical evidence also would have been given that the dose of tartar emetic, even had it been all swallowed, assuming it to be two grains of tartar emetic, was not sufficient to explain his death; whereas it is perfectly clear that he certainly did not take all the dose, and that very probably he swallowed none, or, at the most, only a very small portion.

Fatty degeneration of the heart the the cause of death.

The question which presents itself therefore is, what was the cause of his death, if the acts of Dolley after the bath are inconsistent with the assertion that *that* fatally over-powered him, and if the dose of tartar emetic taken was insufficient to cause his death? The answer is, *fatty degeneration of the heart.* Such, at least, was the deliberate opinion of Dr. Quain and Dr. Ormerod, who were prepared to express that opinion at the trial.

Proceedings by Commissioners.

On Friday the 11th, the anonymous letter which, as you are aware, led to the subsequent proceedings against me, was written to the Commissioners; on Saturday the 12th, the inquest was held; and on Monday the 14th, Mr. Forster, the Secretary of the Commissioners, wrote to me for particulars of Dolley's case. Such letter was received by me on the 15th, when I immediately sent a copy of the case as entered in the Case Book.

17th April.

On Thursday the 17th, Dr. Diamond had his interview with Mr. Paget and Mr. Hancock, and afterwards the Commissioners held their inquiry upon the case; and on Saturday the 19th, Mr. Forster forwarded to you minutes of the evidence taken on such inquiry, with the letter of that day's date, to which I need not advert.

Prosecution instituted.

The result of the whole was, that criminal proceedings were instituted against me. I was (I admit, necessarily and properly, under such a state of circumstances) suspended from my office, and thus put upon my defence to meet a prosecution for manslaughter, with my own most slender purse, against the Commissioners of Lunacy and the exhaustless purse of the public.

Dr. Diamond removes the heart without my knowledge.

Early in the proceedings consequent upon the decision of the Commissioners, my solicitors, Messrs. Few & Co., applied to their solicitor, Mr. Law, to consent to an application to the Secretary of State for an authority to exhume the body; in reply to which, Mr. Law forwarded Messrs. Few a copy of a letter the Commissioners had received from Dr. Diamond, which was as follows:

"Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, near Wandsworth,
"Gentlemen, 17 May 1856.

"In compliance with Mr. Law's wish, I beg to inform you that the circumstances connected with the removal of Dolley's heart are as follows:

"On Monday morning the 14th of April, my son, by my direction, brought me the heart, which I was anxious, for my own satisfaction, and with a view to form a correct judgment, to examine with more minuteness than I had previously had an opportunity of doing. I did examine it on that day, and kept it until the Thursday, on which day I met the Reverend J. B. Reade, Vicar of Stone, near Aylesbury, and Chaplain to the Bucks Asylum, in company with Mr. Waterhouse, one of the Visiting Justices of the York Asylum, to whom I communicated what I had done. Mr. Reade advised me to show it to Mr. Paget, which I did: I also showed it to Mr. Hancock.

"In consequence of a suggestion of Mr. Paget, I on the following day submitted portions of it to the microscope, which portions I have retained. The heart itself having become very offensive, I on Saturday evening, the 19th instant, covered it with ashes, and burnt it in my surgery fire.

"It did not at the time occur to me that I was violating any rule, and I regret extremely if I have done so.

"I am, &c.,

(signed) "*Hugh W. Diamond.*"

Comment upon such a proceeding by a member of my own profession, and my fellow-officer in your asylum, is superfluous. Why did not Dr. Diamond mention to me at the time his desire to further examine the heart? Why did he never mention to me or to the Commissioners, on the 17th of April, what he had done, and whom he had consulted—particularly when they asked him, "Have you anything more that you wish to communicate?" His answer to which was, "*No, I am not aware that I have.*"

Dolley's heart, its condition.

Mr. Paget and Mr. Hancock both gave evidence at Bow-street; but on examining the evidence, it will be found, as must of necessity have been the case, that those gentlemen merely expressed an opinion upon the condition of the valves of the heart and the tendinous chords. Indeed, Mr. Paget's suggestion that the residue of the heart should be subjected to examination by the microscope—the only practical mode of determining whether or not fatty degeneration existed—proves that he assumed such *might* have existed, and that without such an examination it was impossible to pronounce whether or not the heart was fatally diseased.

Too decomposed to be examined on

Dr. Diamond says he examined it with a microscope on the following day (the 18th April); and it is admitted by that gentleman, in his evidence at Bow-street, that on the next evening (Saturday the 19th), the heart was in such a putrid state as to be detected by its stench on entering his surgery, and he accordingly then burnt it. Thus, the examination of the heart could only have taken place thirty-six hours before it was perfectly putrid; and both

Dr.

Letter from C. Snape, Esq., to the Committee of Visitors, 31 Oct. 1856.

Dr. Ormerod and Dr. Quain were prepared to state distinctly that an examination of the heart a week after death is "*utterly valueless*;" and instances would have been adduced by those gentlemen establishing the fact that the lapse of sixty hours, and even thirty-six hours after death, has been found too much to determine the state of the heart, as its texture is peculiarly open to change by decomposition. Moreover, it requires a "well-practised" eye to detect the existence of fatty degeneration.

Fatty degeneration not discoverable during life.

Yet, on the other hand, both those last-named physicians state equally distinctly and positively, proving their assertions by cases in the books, that fatty degeneration often exists *without betraying the slightest detectable external symptoms during life, and without in the least diminishing the full powers of action and energy of the patient until the very moment of death.*

From the principles laid down in Mr. Paget's well-known treatise on Nutrition, Hypertrophy and Atrophy, I am perfectly satisfied that he would upon examination have entirely concurred with Dr. Quain and Dr. Ormerod; and probably these three names are the names most intimately associated with the disease of "fatty degeneration of the heart" in modern times.

Dolley's long state of excitement.

It will be remembered that Dolley had been in an increasing state of maniacal excitement for a month previously to the 9th, and that on that morning he had from first getting up at six o'clock till half-past ten been in a *very* and unusally excited state, extending to three distinct acts of violence. Death by "prostration," as it is called, after fits of excitement, is the frequent end of mania. In one of the best modern asylums,—Dr. Bucknill's, of Exminster,—these sudden deaths have been investigated, and I should have proved by Dr. Quain, who inspected and reported upon them, *that in every such case subjected to his investigation fatty degeneration of the heart decidedly existed, and was the primary cause of death*, though the moving and secondary cause was most probably, in the generality of the cases, CEREBRAL EXCITEMENT.

Sudden deaths of lunatics from fatty degeneration of the heart.

"Death by prostration" I regard as a most inaccurate and unscientific phrase, and I doubt not that, on further investigation, death from "fatty degeneration of the heart" will be found and accepted as the only explanation of sudden death of lunatics so frequently occurring in asylums after violent fits of excitement; and Mr. Paget expressly remarks, in his Lectures, that "mania" is primarily and powerfully conducive in bringing on and maturing this disease.

Reference to Dr. Todd and Mr. C. Hawkins by the Commissioners.

After the discovery of this dealing with the heart, or shortly before, the Commissioners referred the whole subject to Dr. Todd and Mr. Cæsar Hawkins to advise them on the case, and on the course they should pursue; whereupon, *both those gentlemen*, after considering the materials placed before them by the Commissioners, made a Report *entirely adverse to all proceedings against me*, and expressed an unhesitating opinion that there was no ground for the threatened prosecution. Such, I am assured, was the tenor of the reference and its result; but the actual Report I have never seen.

Their Report in my favour.

Its repudiation by Commissioners.

Yet, strange as it may appear, the Commissioners of Lunacy wholly ignored this Report of their own selected referees, instead of doing, as I submit they ought to have done—viz., transmit it to you, leaving it to you to carry on, as Visitors, an investigation into the general question of continuous shower-baths, and retire from further adverse proceedings against me, completely acquitted, as they would have been, from all personal responsibility to the public by the joint opinion of such men as Dr. Todd and Mr. C. Hawkins.

Not justifiable.

How can such a proceeding be in accordance with a sense of justice, and what chance could so humble an individual as myself have against such prosecutors—armed, too, with the public purse? Why did they ask the advice of these two highly-gifted gentlemen, if they did not mean to follow it? and how can they justify its disregard and the further proceedings against me?

The sequel is known to all. As there were only seven days between my committal at Bow-street and the July Sessions, it was evidently impossible that either party could prepare for trial in so short a time. It was, therefore, mutually agreed that the trial should be postponed to the August Sessions; but when August arrived, because their leading counsel was absent—not from the absence of an important witness—the Commissioners refused to proceed until his return, and thus subjected me to another month's suspense. When September arrived, the grand jury concluded the legal proceedings by ignoring the bill—an act of simple justice to myself. Yet, though thus acquitted from even a *primâ facie* case, I am left to defray expenses almost ruinous in amount, but which were unavoidably incurred to prove my innocence, and to defend myself against an attack which, from the beginning to the end, has been originated and conducted, so far as the acts of the prosecutors themselves are concerned, with a spirit and in a manner which it is most difficult to reconcile with a mere dry performance of a public but painful act of duty.

Further delays.

Bill thrown out.

Results of foregoing.

I trust it will be acknowledged that, by the foregoing statement, I have established the following positions:

That the evidence adduced justifies as perfectly safe practice continuous shower-baths of fifteen or twenty minutes to lunatic patients, if otherwise of sound health.

That the extension of the duration of the bath—from twenty to thirty minutes—was, under the state of the patient, justified by my previous practice, taking into consideration the facts, that the patient was a dangerous patient, and that the attendant was specially instructed to look in upon him several times during the bath; and, therefore, that the treatment of Dolley in this respect was justifiable in itself.

Letter from C. Snape, Esq., to the Committee of Visitors, 31 Oct. 1856.

That it is clear that the order for the bath was given before I received the blow, and that there is no evidence whatever to infer that the duration of the bath was extended as a punishment, or from vindictive motives.

That, on the contrary, all the evidence presented acquits me of any such unworthy and improper motives, and that my previous career in your asylum is wholly inconsistent with harshness or irritability.

That the acts of the deceased during and subsequent to the bath negative the belief that the bath was the primary cause of his death.

That, so far as the evidence goes, the great probability is that Dolley swallowed only a very small portion, if any, of the dose of tartar emetic administered.

That there is no evidence, or even reason, to believe that such dose was the cause of his death.

That there is every reason to believe that his death arose from fatty degeneration of the heart as the *primary* cause, of the existence of which I could have had no necessary or even attainable knowledge previously to his decease, and from his previous extreme cerebral excitement as the *secondary* cause.

Reliance on the visitors for protection.

To conclude. If I have not wearied you by the various details and remarks I have been compelled to crowd into so short a compass,—though, I fear, in itself too long,—I trust I may be permitted to call for that protection from you as visitors of the asylum, on which alone I must now rest. Though your great duty is to protect the inmates of your asylum from all injury, positive or negative, on the part of the officers of the institution, yet, on the other hand, those officers look to you for protection if they are unfairly and oppressively assailed.

Reasons for so doing.

In this latter caetgory surely I now stand.

Acting upon a successful practice of several years, I proceeded, in a case of extreme excitement, to extend the principle of a practice, the soundness of which principle had been proved by unexceptional success, but at the same time gave special precautions to guard against any evil consequences to arise from such extension. My directions were obeyed; and both to the eye of the experienced attendant, and in the opinion of medical men of high standing, no evil result betrayed itself, or exhibited any symptoms of existence from such extension of an established practice.

Yet, because death ensues in a case subjected to treatment (which has *never* failed before), with only a slight increase, I am summoned to defend myself upon the accusation of an *anonymous* writer, and, instead of the investigation taking place at once—instead of my having an opportunity of saying one word in self-defence or explanation—an order is issued by the Commissioners of Lunacy to prosecute me for manslaughter; and I am obliged either to forego all defence to the charge, and be thus ruined, as a medical man, or to defend myself against the charge with the like certain result that the expenses to be incurred must be to me equally ruinous. Six weary months are dragged on in bringing matters to a conclusion: in the midst I am encouraged by the information that the two referees named by the Commissioners to investigate the transaction have, even upon the case submitted by the Commissioners, exonerated me from the charge brought against me; but my hope that at last I shall receive justice is dissipated by the announcement that the prosecution is, nevertheless, to go forward; and when prepared to bring before the public evidence upon oath in rebuttal of the charges made, in every particular, the grand jury, like the Commissioners' referees, again pronounce my acquittal, and throw out the bill.

Thus I come before you—*twice acquitted*, yet required to prove again—but without the means of enforcing the attendance of witnesses, and of examining them upon oath—that I was wholly free from the serious charges made or employed against me; while the long delay of six months, which has taken place since the inquiry of the Commissioners, and during which I have been forbidden to offer the slightest denial to, or explanation of, the charges made, but compelled, by the expectation of a public trial, to be tongue-tied, has given an opportunity to the fabrication and reiteration throughout the journals of the day—and through society at large—of the gravest perversion of the facts and unmeasured condemnation of the alleged ill-treatment on my part, coupled with the assumption that I was unable to meet the charges, and thus had through the act of the grand jury an unexpected and most unmerited escape.

If on the 8th April I had announced to the public my practice of the previous five years, I should have probably received from my colleagues—not condemnation, but high approval; and "continuous baths" would then have been recognised as one of the "fresh sources" so desired to be possessed by the practitioner for the cure of the disease of the brain; in the same manner as Dr. Elliotson has, during the late summer, advocated doses of antimony for the cure of croup, which previously would have been treated as monstrous and absurd. But because a patient recorded in your books as "a dangerous patient" dies on the 9th of April from fatty degeneration of the heart, brought to a fatal crisis by a month's unusual cerebral excitement, and because I, induced by this extraordinary excitement, had increased his ordinary bath by ten minutes, it is insisted by an anonymous accuser that the treatment alone, and not the previous state of the heart, killed the patient; and the Commissioners

Letter from C. Snape, Esq., to the Committee of Visitors, 31 Oct. 1856.

sioners accordingly adopt that view, notwithstanding the fact, that, upon the *post-mortem* examination, *no direct cause of death could be detected*, unless I am right in asserting that the heart *was* diseased.

With you the verdict rests—and I venture to submit to you that in such an investigation, throwing aside the popular outcry which the one-sided version has not unnaturally raised, if it be only fairly probable that Dolley did die from fatty degeneration of the heart, and the long previous state of cerebral excitement, I am fully entitled to receive at your hands that protection and that acquittal which I ask. But if, on the other hand, the opinions of such men as Dr. Babington, Dr. Quain, and Dr. Ormerod, are to be disregarded, and the death of Dolley is to be, *per force*, attributed to the treatment administered, what medical superintendent possessed of ordinary caution will hereafter attempt to promote the knowledge of remedial treatment of mania, or venture to depart from the beaten track of past experience, knowing that, at all events, such a system has been proved to be safe, though *it may not cure?*

Charles Snape.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since the preparation of the foregoing, my attention has been directed to circumstances which have occurred in the asylum during the residence of Dr. French, who has acted as superintendent of the male department since my suspension in May last, and which corroborate in a remarkable degree the soundness of the principle of treatment I have so long acted upon, and which I have in the foregoing statement attempted to justify and maintain. It appears that Dr. French, when first appointed, alarmed very naturally by my then position before the public, wholly refrained from using the shower-bath from the date of his appointment to the 14th of August last, a period of three months, but used the plunge-bath in its stead. Subsequently to that time he has reverted to the use of continuous shower-baths, for periods ranging from 10 to 21 minutes, in cases of violent excitement; which have been followed by the most marked beneficial results. In proof whereof, it can be shown that while in the three months prior to the 14th August, when the shower-bath was not in use, there were five deaths from cerebral excitement, there has not, during the subsequent three months, in which the shower-bath has been in use, been one death from that cause—a result which Dr. French wholly attributes to the soothing effects of continuous shower-baths.

The following extract from the Case Book, of the treatment of a patient, by Dr. French, further supports the correctness of the opinions entertained, not by myself only, but by Dr. Conolly and Dr. Davey, that the shower-bath, when administered in cases of extreme excitement for ordinary or short periods, positively *increases* the excitement, while the longer bath is *most* beneficial, it having been in that case found that the bath of *eight* minutes greatly increased the excitement, though a subsequent bath of 21 minutes entirely calmed the patient, and was followed by five hours' refreshing sleep, since which he has been perfectly tranquil up to this date.

"J. R.—No. 456 in Case Book.

"Aug. 15, 1856.—Profuse state of excitement; ordered a shower-bath of 14 minutes, well dried, and put to bed; he seemed to bear it very well; pulse 75.

"Oct. 27.—Has again become very violent. Having seen the effects of the former bath, gave him another one for 20 minutes, which did not appear to distress him. Aperient mixture.

"Oct. 29.—Still continues much excited and violent; a shower-bath for eight minutes.

"Nov. 1.—Still continues fearfully excited and violent; gave him a shower-bath for 21 minutes, which did not distress him in the slightest, but produced a most refreshing sleep for the space of five hours. I took a particular interest in this case, and he was constantly visited.

"Nov. 5.—The most beneficial effects have resulted from the last bath up to *the present period.*

C. S.

Nov. 11, 1856.

SELECTION FROM CASES

In which Shower Baths and Tartrate of Antimony have been administered to Patients under Mr. SNAPE'S *Care, and Extracts from Medical Case Books in support of the Treatment and its Effects.*

No.	Age of Patient on Entry.	Length of Bath administered in Minutes.	When followed by Tartrate of Antimony, the Quantity.	Extracts from Case Book of Special Notes in Reference to Treatment.	Result to Patient, 1856.
1	About 60	15 or 20	1½ and 2 grains	29th Sept. 1841.—Admitted - - - 22d Dec. 1854.—Remains unchanged; suffers occasionally from attacks of maniacal excitement, during which he is disposed to be mischievous and violent to others. *Shower-bath and tartar emetic are the remedies which have been employed.*	In Asylum.
2	57	15 or 20	1½ and 2 grains	1st March 1856.—Admitted - - - 14th June 1854.—He is subject to occasional attacks of maniacal excitement, with a disposition to be violent to others. *Shower-baths and tartar emetic mixture have been found beneficial.*	In Asylum.
3	51	20	- - -	16th Dec. 1848.—Re-admitted. 6th June 1853.—Occasional shower-baths have been given with good effect.	
4	61	15 or 20	1½ and 2 grains	17th March 1849.—Admitted. 9th Jan. 1854.—He continues to have paroxysms of maniacal excitement, with a disposition to violence. *An occasional shower-bath and tartar emetic mixture have been prescribed with advantage.* 20th Dec. 1855.—He continues to have periodical attacks of excitement, during which he is disposed to be violent in his conduct. *Shower-baths, with the mix. ant. tart., are sometimes found beneficial.*	
5	40	15 or 20	1½ every 3 hours	4th Dec. 1851.—Admitted. 5th Dec. 1851.—Mix. tar. ant. three tablespoonfuls every three hours. 7th Dec. 1851.—Broke windows; excited; shower-bath; continue ant. potass. tart.	
6	26	20	2 grains	2d Feb. 1852.—Admitted - - - th Feb. 1852.—Conducted himself in a violent and noisy manner; shower-bath and a large dose of tart. emetic; promised better behaviour for the future. 21st Feb. 1852.—Made attacks upon those around him with a knife. A shower-bath and a grain and half of tart. emetic every six hours; gruel diet; to be kept under strict surveillance in No. 3 day-room. 23d Feb. 1855.—Is perfectly rational in his conduct and conversation, and at his urgent request the medicine and shower-bath have been ordered to be discontinued.	Cured.
7	57	15 or 20	2 grains	28th Oct. 1853.—Broke windows - - 3d April 1852.—Admitted. 7th April 1852.—Ant. tart. 9th April 1852.—Shower-bath. 12th April 1852.—To have shower-bath every morning. 9th Jan. 1854.—Re-admitted. 20th Feb. 1854.—Abusive and destructive of his clothing, when an occasional shower-bath is given.	Cured.

No.	Age of Patient on Entry.	Length of Bath administered in Minutes.	When followed by Tartrate of Antimony, the Quantity.	Extracts from Case Book of Special Notes in Reference to Treatment.	Result to Patient, 1856.
8	40	20	2 grains	3d May 1852.—Admitted 5th May 1852.—Shower-bath and tart. emetic. 7th May 1852.—Shower-bath. [*N.B. This patient imputed his recovery to the shower-bath.*]	Cured.
9	58	15	1½ or 2 grains	20th July 1852.—Admitted 15th June 1853.—He continues to labour under periodical attacks of maniacal excitement, at which times he is very noisy, abusive, threatening and violent. *A shower-bath and dose of mixture and tart. have been employed with advantage on two or three occasions.* 19th June 1855.—No alteration; baths occasionally.	In Asylum.
10	28	20	1 grain	30th July 1852.—Admitted 31st July 1852.—Tart. anty. 31st Oct. 1852.—Threw down an attendant; shower-bath twice a day, and seclusion; one grain of anty. three times a day.	Cured.
11	58	Not known	Nil.	27th Nov. 1852.—Admitted 5th April 1853.—*A shower-bath has been given on two or three occasions with apparent benefit.*	Cured.
12	41	20	2 grains	29th Nov. 1852.—Admitted 29th Mar. 1854.—Has been labouring under maniacal excitement, with a disposition to be violent to others, for several weeks past. *The shower-bath, with an occasional dose of mix. tart. ant. together with purgatives, have been employed with the greatest advantage.* 26th Dec. 1854.—Excitement; the same remedies have been employed with marked benefit. Dec. 1855.—He continues to have occasional attacks of periodical excitement, which have been treated as heretofore.	In the Asylum.
13	21	20	2 grains	16th July 1853.—Admitted 29th Nov. 1853.—Bath and emetic. 10th June 1854.—He has had two or three paroxysms of maniacal excitement since last report (22d Dec.), *for which shower-baths and a draught containing two grains of tartar emetic have been administered with most beneficial effect.*	In the Asylum.
14	64	- - -	- - -	6th Aug. 1853.—Admitted 23d Aug. 1853.—Shower-bath every morning.	Cured.
15	26	20	Not stated	7th Feb. 1854.—Admitted. 14th March 1854.—Shower-bath ordered to be given occasionally. 10th June 1854.—Ditto - ditto.	
16	37	20	4 grains	23d Mar. 1854.—Admitted 25th May 1854.—Shower-bath and emetic. 29th June 1854.—Slightly exciting and violent. Shower-bath twice a day, with emetic.	Cured.

No.	Age of Patient on Entry.	Length of Bath administered, in Minutes.	When followed by Tartrate of Antimony, the Quantity.	Extracts from Case Book of Special Notes in Reference to Treatment.	Result to Patient, 1856.
16—*continued*				10th Aug. 1854.—Repeat bath and mixture.	
				14th June 1854.—Excitement. Shower-bath twice a day, and tartar emetic mixture, 2 oz. (2 grains anty.) occasionally.	
				20th June 1854.—Has become quiet and tranquil. *The shower-bath, with the tartar emetic, are remedies which appear most efficacious in subduing cerebral excitement. He is now employed in his trade.*	
				15th July 1855.—Relapse. Shower-bath morning; warm bath night. Tartar emetic mixture (2 grains to a dose,) occasionally.	
				29th July 1855.—Shower-bath, warm bath continued, with morphia.	
				12th Dec. 1855.—Remedies repeated.	
17	34	20	1½ and 2 grains	19th April 1854.—Admitted	Still in Asylum.
				2d Oct. 1854.—Shower-bath every morning; warm bath every night.	
				5th Dec. 1854.—*Shower-bath and warm bath, with tartar emetic, are prescribed with advantage.*	
				25th Jan. 1855.—Occasionally labours under great maniacal excitement. Shower-bath; occasionally blistering liquid to the back of neck.	
				5th Jan. 1855.—Highly excited. Tartar emetic 2 oz. occasionally, and shower-bath.	
				10th July 1855.—He continues to labour under a good deal of cerebral excitement, *which appears to be much subdued by a good* STRONG *shower-bath* and warm bath, and morphia at bedtime. Castor-oil occasionally.	
				1st Aug. 1855.—Much more tranquil and composed.	
				25th Sept. 1855.—Excited and violent; shower-bath and tart. ant.	
				10th Oct. 1855.—Remedies continued.	
18	41	2	2 grains	16th Jan. 1855.—Admitted	In the Asylum.
				29th Mar. 1855.—Shower-bath and tart. ant. occasionally.	
				29th May 1855.—Shower-bath every morning, and tart. ant. mix. 2 oz. (2 grs. a dose) occasionally; warm bath at night.	
				21st June 1855.—Repeat.	
				16th June 1855.—Repeat shower-bath and tart. emetic.	
				25th June 1855.—Continue.	
19	19	15	Nil.	23d Jan. 1854.—Admitted	Cured.
				24th Jan. 1854.—Shower-bath occasionally.	
				26th Jan. 1854.—Warm bath every night in addition.	
20	45	20	2 grains	10th Feb. 1855.—Admitted	In the Asylum.
				4th Oct. 1855.—Excited; shower-bath and tart. emetic (2 grs.)	
				2d Feb. 1856.—Bath and mixture continued.	

No.	Age of Patient on Entry.	Length of Bath administered, in Minutes.	When followed by Tartrate of Antimony, the Quantity.	Extracts from Case Book of Special Notes in Reference to Treatment.	Result to Patient, 1856.
21	46	20	1½ grains	31st July 1852.—Admitted 31st July 1852.—1 gr. tart. ant. powder 2d Aug. 1852.—Repeat powder and shower-bath. 5th Oct. 1852.—Castor-oil and bath.	Cured.
22	About 28	20	2 grains	27th Jan. 1849.—Admitted. 15th Sept. 1850.—Is excited. Struck the attendant this afternoon. Shower-bath every morning. Mix ant. 2 oz. (2 gr. dose). June 1851.—Occasionally violent. Sometimes has a shower-bath. 14th June 1855.—Occasionally excited and violent. *Shower-baths, with the tartar emetic mixture, are the remedies employed.*	
23	19	15 or 20	- - -	7th July 1855.—Admitted 31st July 1855.—Shower-bath every morning.	Cured.
24	37	15 or 20	- Not stated -	30th July 1855.—Admitted 1st Aug. 1855.—Excited, and violent to others; shower-bath and morphia. 8th Aug. 1855.—Repeat bath; emetic occasionally.	Dead.
25	33	20	- ditto - -	24th Aug. 1855.—Admitted 8th Sept. 1855.—Tart. ant. 22d Sept. 1855.—Shower-bath every morning, and morphia every night. 8th Oct. 1855.—Shower-bath, tart. emetic, and blister. [N.B.—*This patient imputed his recovery to the shower-bath.*]	Cured.
26	58	20	2 grains	29th Aug. 1855.—Admitted. 12th Sept. 1855.—Shower-bath. 20th Sept. 1855.—Shower-bath, mix. tart. antimony occasionally, and blister. 3d Nov. 1855.—Repeat shower-bath, and hot bath at night.	
27	39	20	2 grains	27th Oct. 1855.—Admitted 4th Nov. 1855.—He continues very excited, and is disposed to be very violent to others. Shower-bath, liquid blister, and tart. emetic mixt. 12th Nov. 1855.—Shower-bath, with four t. s. of mixture occasionally. 15th Nov. 1855.—Continue the shower-bath, with the mixture. 29th Nov. 1855—Shower-bath and ant. tart. 20th Dec. 1855.—Ditto, with morphia and ant. tart.	In house.
28	44	11	2 grains, and a 2d dose.	30th Nov. 1855.—Admitted 30th Dec. 1855.—Made savage attacks upon his attendants. *A shower-bath and a draught, containing two grains of tartar emetic, were ordered, when he became perfectly calm and tranquil.*	Cured.
29	25	20	- Nil. - -	5th Dec. 1855.—Admitted 12th Dec. 1855.—Very violent. Shower-bath. 22d Dec. 1855.—Shower-bath occasionally.	Cured.

(*continued*)

No.	Age of Patient on Entry.	Length of Bath administered, in Minutes.	When followed by Tartrate of Antimony, the Quantity.	Extracts from Case Book of Special Notes in Reference to Treatment.	Result to Patient, 1856.
30	39	20	2 grains	21st Jan. 1856.—Admitted 22d Jan. 1856.—Very excited. Shower-bath and acetate of morphia. *Improved from this day*; was discharged cured on 1st March 1856. [N.B.—*This patient imputed his recovery to the shower-bath.*]	Cured.
31		15 or 20	Nil.	16th April 1852.—Admitted 6th Oct. 1852.—Struck the medical officer a few weeks ago for keeping him in confinement; he is sometimes abusive and excited, thereby causing a great deal of discomfort in the place. Shower-bath.	In Asylum.
32	About 40	20	2 grains	3d Sept. 1852.—Admitted. 2d Oct. 1852.—Shower-bath. 10th Mar. 1853.—Is in a state of lively mania, being much excited, with a disposition to mischief and violence. Shower-bath. 19th Mar. 1853—Continues much excited; shower-bath. Mix. ant. 2 oz. (2 gr. dose).	

N.B.—The ages given, it will be observed, were those upon the Patients *entering* the Asylum. In many instances, therefore, an addition of several years must be made in order to show the age at date of treatment.

Letter from H. Waddington, Esq., to the Commissioners in Lunacy, 16 Feb. 1857.

6 February 1857.

My Lord and Gentlemen, Whitehall, 16 February 1857.

I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acquaint you, that the statement which you submitted to him on the 13th December last, in reference to the conduct of Mr. Snape, one of the resident medical superintendents of the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, has been communicated to the Committee of Visitors of that institution, and has elicited from them the observations of which a copy is enclosed. Sir George Grey trusts that the attention which has been called to this case, and the opinion which has been conveyed by the Committee of Visitors to the medical officers of the asylum, will prevent any similar occurrence in future; and he sees no advantage likely to arise from further correspondence with regard to it.

I have, &c.

The Commissioners in Lunacy, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *H. Waddington.*

Letter from John Forster, Esq., to H. Waddington, Esq., 18 Feb. 1857.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,

Sir, 19, Whitehall Place, 18 February 1857.

The Commissioners in Lunacy direct me to acknowledge the receipt of the reply of the Committee of Visitors of the Surrey Asylum to their statement of the 13th December, communicated to Secretary Sir George Grey, and transmitted with your letter of the 16th instant.*

The Commissioners find in this reply only one statement which calls for further remark or comment from them.

The Committee thus refer to the anonymous letter mentioned in the Commissioners' statement to Sir George Grey as having led to their suspicion that the coroner's inquest had been inefficiently conducted, and to their own subsequent examination of certain witnesses named:

"The Committee consider it somewhat singular that, whilst the Commissioners "have forwarded to the Secretary of State so many documents, they should "have omitted to send a copy of this anonymous letter. The Committee have "reason to believe that it does not contain the names of these several witnesses, "which, if such be the case, must have been furnished by some other person or "persons over whom the Commissioners throw the veil of secrecy."

The

* Mr. Snape's letter, which the Committee of Visitors appear to have appended to their reply, was not forwarded to the Commissioners in the Secretary of State's communication.

Letter from John Forster, Esq., to H. Waddington, Esq., 18 Feb. 1857.

The Commissioners desire that you will acquaint Sir George Grey that they received no information as to any part of these proceedings from any person over whom they have thrown a veil of secrecy. They derived the names of the attendants examined as witnesses from the depositions forwarded by the coroner; and though it is quite true that they omitted to send a copy of the anonymous letter to the Secretary of State, not regarding it as of any importance to the inquiry, they did *not* omit to send the letter itself to Mr. Snape's legal advisers, on being informed that Mr. Snape was anxious to discover, by personal examination, any possible traces of the writer.

I am to add, that this letter, of which I herewith transmit a copy, was also entrusted for examination to Dr. French, whom the Committee of Visitors appointed as Mr. Snape's successor pending the proceedings instituted against him, and that it remained in his possession in the asylum for some time.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Forster*,
Secretary.

H. Waddington, Esq.,
Home Office.

Letter from the Attendants of the Surrey County Asylum, 11 April 1856.

Gentlemen, Surrey Lunatic Asylum, 11 April 1856.

We wish to call your attention to a very dreadful case that took place here on Wednesday, the 9th instant. A patient named Dolley was in an excited state, and Mr. Snape was in No. 3 ward, and this unfortunate creature struck Mr. Snape, but did not hurt him; but Mr. Snape ordered Oliver Barnett to give the said patient a shower-bath, which he did for 23 minutes: three cisterns of water; each cistern contains one ton weight. And after the said patient came out of the bath, a large dose of tartar emetic (poison) was forced down his throat; but judge of the effects: the said patient was a corpse in ten minutes after taking the poison; and all this took place without the presence of Mr. Snape and by his orders, his horse and chaise waiting at the time to take him to the Crystal Palace. This poison being used at this place requires the immediate attention of yourselves.

We are, &c.
The Attendants of the Surrey County Asylum.

P.S.—An inquest to be held on the body to-morrow, April 12th instant.

Letter from Mr. S. Bridgland to the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., 2 Mar. 1856.

Surrey County Lunatic Asylum,
Sir, Wandsworth, 2 March 1857.

I am directed by the Committee of Visitors of this institution to transmit to you the enclosed copy of the notes of the evidence of six medical gentlemen given before the Committee of Visitors on the 22d of November 1856, respecting the treatment of a patient named Daniel Dolley. This document will complete the papers in the case of Mr. Charles Snape, the medical superintendent of the male division of this asylum.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stephen Bridgland*,
Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.

The Right Hon.
Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

Notes of the Evidence of Six Medical Gentlemen given before the Committee of Visitors of the Surrey Lunatic Asylum, on the 22d day of November 1856, respecting the Treatment of a Patient named *Daniel Dolley*.

Evidence given before the Committee of Visitors, 22 November 1856.

Dr. *Babington* states: I have read the whole of the evidence and Mr. Snape's statement. I consider Mr. Snape quite justified in what he has done; he had a right to suppose no injury would arise; he had tried long baths on the same man before with good effect, and as he was at this time more excited, a longer bath was reasonable, and a good effect might have been expected to result from it. The patient came out of the bath showing no ill effect; the cause of his death must be a matter of conjecture; he may have died from a fit; persons may die under chloroform even when administered for taking out a tooth, yet chloroform

Evidence given before the Committee of Visitors, 22 November 1856.

chloroform is used without objection. Shipwrecked sailors have often the cold sea dashing over them for hours, which yet does not injure them. In the case of this patient there was only an extension of that treatment which, on former occasions, had been beneficial, and, under such circumstances, I should not have hesitated to have acted in the same manner as Mr. Snape.

Taking it for granted that a bath of 20 minutes' duration is unobjectionable, though it would have been better, judging from the result, if Mr. Snape had personally attended the administration of a bath extended to 30 minutes for the first time; yet I do not attach much importance to his not having done so.

In public establishments the attendants, employed in such cases to give baths, become as experienced in their effects as medical men; but it would have been better if Mr. Snape had attended, as he was responsible.

There was, however, nothing to show that the proceeding was likely to be injurious. When I prescribe baths and medicine I do not attend personally to the administration of them. I do not consider the administration of tartar emetic objectionable; I take it the patient in this case was not prostrated by the bath more than on former occasions. It would have been satisfactory if the patient's pulse had been felt from time to time; but such a course is unusual, and might not have led to any good result if it had been done by Mr. Snape in this case. With such a heart as the patient is represented to have had, such a bath may have been injurious. The stethescope might not have indicated the disease of the patient's heart, and no disease of the heart had ever been observed in him before.

Mr. *Bowman* states: I have read the whole of the evidence and Mr. Snape's statement. I consider Mr. Snape perfectly justified in his treatment of this patient, so far as I can judge, without personal experience of the management of lunatics or of the effect of shower-baths of long duration. Seeing that Mr. Snape had found decided benefit from the use of baths of 20 minutes' duration in many similar cases, as well as in this patient himself on former occasions, I think the extension to 30 minutes in this instance was reasonable, having regard to the fact that the attendant was directed to look at the man from time to time.

I think the tartar emetic administered could have had no influence in causing death, as this occurrence took place too soon after swallowing the partial dose to allow of its having been absorbed in any large measure from the stomach into the blood vessels, so as to have depressed the heart's action.

When I order baths, it is as a tonic or a stimulant, and not as a sedative; they are therefore much shorter; I always leave the patient to determine their duration.

In employing very long baths, I think it would be expedient and advisable (I do not say necessary) that the medical man should personally attend to their administration; but when a medical man has acquired much knowledge of their effects by long experience, he may reasonably confide their exhibition to the ordinary bath attendants, supposing these to be discreet and careful. I never used so long a bath. I cannot say that the tartar emetic would or would not have been given if Mr. Snape had seen the patient on emerging from the bath; much would probably have depended on the state of the pulse at the moment.

The patient is stated to have walked out of the bath with the usual appearance of strength.

The tartar emetic could hardly have had time to get in any quantity into the blood.

Up to the moment when the fatal symptoms suddenly occurred, I see nothing to show that a medical man would have countermanded the tartar emetic had he been there. Medical men do not usually attend personally to the administration of the medicine they order. If a medical man adopted a novel experimental treatment of possibly dangerous effect, he would attend personally to watch it. If the treatment were a further extension of a treatment already known, he would watch it, or not, according as there might be reasonable grounds for supposing the extension likely to be dangerous. If it were a small extension of a former ascertained treatment, I do not think the attendance of a medical man necessary. *Seeing the result,* attendance in this case would have been desirable; but there was no ground for anticipating death. Prostration will occur in some cases earlier than in others. The tolerance of the nervous system for such a sedative cannot always be exactly estimated beforehand; an impaired state of the muscular substance of the heart may exist without being discoverable, either by pulse or otherwise, during life. From the state of the patient's heart, as it is described to have been, no symptom of disease would necessarily have been manifest.

Dr. *Todd* states: I have read the whole of the evidence and Mr. Snape's statement. I think a man who had used long shower baths with effect, as Mr. Snape states he has done, would be quite justified in the treatment he has pursued in this case.

I never used so long a bath. I would not use so long a bath without gradual experience. I cannot say the shower bath killed the patient; he may have had some other disease not discovered, that occasioned his death. When a bath of twenty minutes' duration was known to be good, an extension to thirty minutes was a very natural course of practice, and might be

Evidence given before the Committee of Visitors, 22 November 1856.

be thought a prudent and beneficial proceeding. When the duration of a shower bath is extended from twenty to thirty minutes the first time, it would be advisable that the medical officer should attend the administration of it personally.

It would have been safer if he had attended; I do not say necessary. If he had attended, I do not think the result would have been different. I have never ordered a bath to produce depression. I cannot say that the tartar emetic had anything to do with the death of the patient; he did not take it all. Tartar emetic would affect different constitutions differently. Seeing the patient walked from the bath, it must be considered that he was not in such a state of depression as absolutely to prohibit the administration of the tartar emetic. Medical men prescribe, but they do not attend personally to the administration of all they prescribe.

Dr. *Quain*, in answer to questions put to him: says, I have read the whole of the evidence taken before the Commissioners in Lunacy, and before the magistrate at Bow-street; also Mr. Snape's statement. I am not immediately conversant with the treatment of lunatics, but judging by Mr. Snape's statement of his proceedings, and of his experience, which I take to be accurate, I do not consider that his treatment in this case was injudicious. The tartar emetic, in my opinion, had nothing to do with the death of the patient, which occurred within two minutes after the dose had been administered. I cannot take upon me to say that Mr. Snape was wrong in ordering the tartar emetic. I have had no experience of such a bath; but being assured that baths of twenty minutes' duration had been frequently found to be beneficial in persons of all ages, an extension of the bath to a duration of thirty minutes was not unreasonable. Bearing in mind, however, that the extension from twenty to thirty minutes was now made for the first time, it would have been prudent in the medical man to have remained in attendance during the administration of the bath; still if he had had experience in long baths, and had reason to place full confidence in the man who did attend its administration; his not attending in person is not culpable.

Dr. *Addison* states: I have read the whole of the evidence and Mr. Snape's statement. Had I been asked my opinion respecting the treatment of the patient in question before I had read these papers, I should have had doubt; but having ascertained the effect of long baths as reported by Mr. Snape, I consider he was justified in using the bath as he did, as a sedative—generally we use the bath as a stimulant. From the evidence, these long baths appear to have been very beneficial. From the evidence, the effect of the tartar emetic would not be very considerable; the absorption of it must have been very defective. Under the circumstances, and the precaution of directing the attendant to watch the case, the extension of the bath from twenty to thirty minutes was not unreasonable. The placing the patient close to the fire after coming out of such a bath was very wrong; it might produce syncope; it had very considerable effect in bringing on syncope in my opinion. I do not state this as a charge against Mr. Snape. I state this as a warning applicable to all cases when under depression: his having disease of the heart does not alter the case. Admitting a bath of twenty minutes' duration to be beneficial, I, as a nervous man, on extending the duration of such a bath to thirty minutes for the first time, would have attended more personally than Mr. Snape did; but he gave directions for the patient to be watched. I never thought of ordering a bath for even five minutes; if I did, I would watch the case personally; but if I had extended baths to five minutes, and from five to ten minutes, and from ten to fifteen minutes, and from fifteen to twenty minutes, with good effect, I would not have thought it necessary to attend in person if I ordered an extension of the bath to thirty minutes. From the evidence respecting the state of the heart, its diseased condition might not have been observable, and diseases of the heart may exist without being observable during life.

Dr. *Sutherland* states: I have read the whole of the evidence and Mr. Snape's statement. I consider Mr. Snape's treatment in this case was judicious, because from his experience he could not have expected any injurious effect. I have said, in the report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, June 1854 that the abuse of shower baths might be dangerous; but this had no reference to this use of the bath, which is a new practice. The duration of my bath at the hospital (St. Luke's) is one minute. In private practice I order it for only half a minute. I referred to the bath at Vienna,* continuing from ten to fifteen minutes, the water of which falls from the roof about 70 feet.

I consider Mr. Snape's treatment cautious; he proceeded from short baths to long ones gradually. The use of morphia has increased in the same gradual manner. I have seen the bath at the Surrey Asylum; the fall of the water to the floor of the bath is 8½ feet. Such an extension in the duration of a bath, in the case of a medical man who had gradually proceeded to a duration of twenty minutes, might be made without objection. I cannot say that the order for the administration of the tartar emetic was right or wrong; he spat it out. It is common to give tartar emetic. The dose I am in the habit of ordering is gr. ¼, *i. e.* a nauseating, not an emetic dose. The patient walked out of the bath. Placing him before the fire might make him faint. Admitting that, according to Mr. Snape's practice, the duration of a shower bath for twenty minutes to be beneficial, it would have been better if he had attended personally to the administration of the bath when he ordered it to be extended

* Also to Idiler's treatment at Berlin by the douche.

Evidence given before the Committee of Visitors, 22 November 1856.

extended to thirty minutes. I myself do not stay when I order a bath, but I have never ordered a long bath. I do consider that the increase from one minute, the common duration of the bath, to thirty minutes, the duration of the one under consideration, was bold practice.

(Additional notes appended by Dr. Sutherland when the evidence was sent to him for examination as to its accuracy).

P.S.—I do not know whether I may be allowed to explain why I said that it would have been better had Mr. Snape been present when he ordered the thirty minutes' bath for the first time. I meant to say that when a medical man orders a remedy of this description for the first time, it is better to be present to watch the effects; and although I do not stay to observe the effects of a shower bath when I order it, because, according to the manner in which I prescribe it, it is not a new method of treatment, yet when I first introduced the inhalation of chloroform to check the paroxysms of mania, I always stopped to watch the effects upon the patient. As I said before the magistrates, the great problem to be solved is the best mode of treating the paroxysm; and a man is not to be condemned for a failure in one case, if he has conscientiously adopted a plan of treatment which has proved beneficial in fifty others, however much such treatment may differ from that of other medical men.

Letter from John Forster, Esq., to H. Waddington, Esq., 9 Mar. 1857.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall-place, 9 March 1857.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioners in Lunacy to acknowledge the receipt of the copy of the notes of the evidence of six medical gentlemen given before the Committee of Visitors of the Surrey Lunatic Asylum, respecting the treatment of Daniel Dolley, which you have transmitted from the Secretary of State in your letter of the 6th instant.

The Commissioners, referring to your statement that a copy of these notes has been added to the papers laid before Parliament, desire me to acquaint you, for the information of Secretary Sir George Grey, that no communication of the evidence said to be comprised in such notes had previously been made in any form to this Board.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Forster*,
Secretary.

H. Waddington, Esq.,
Home Office.

SURREY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

COPIES of Communications between the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Commissioners in Lunacy, and the Committee of Visitors of the Surrey Lunatic Asylum, respecting the Case of Mr. *Charles Snape*, Medical Superintendent of the said Asylum.

(*Mr. Otway.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *March* 1857.

[*Price* 9*d.*]

77.

Under 12 *oz.*

MEDICAL MUSEUMS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 17 July 1856;—*for*,

"RETURNS from the COLLEGES of PHYSICIANS of *London*, *Edinburgh*, and *Ireland*, the COLLEGES of SURGEONS of *England*, *Edinburgh*, and *Ireland*, the FACULTY of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of *Glasgow*, the SOCIETIES of APOTHECARIES of *London* and *Dublin*, and the UNIVERSITIES in *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, stating, whether any MUSEUM for MEDICAL PURPOSES is maintained out of the Funds of the Institution; under what Conditions such Museum, if any, is open to Students or Members of the Medical Profession; the Annual Cost of such Museum in each of the last Ten Years, distinguishing the Expenditure for Building, for Salaries and Wages, for Catalogues, and for Preserving and Increasing the Collection; the Total Number of the Catalogued Specimens in each of the last Ten Years; what Lectureships for Medical Purposes are maintained by the Funds of the Institution, and at what Annual Cost; under what Conditions have the Lectures, if any, been Open to the Public, or to Students, or Members of the Medical Profession; whether any Expenses have been incurred for Medical Libraries, Botanic Gardens, or other Objects of Medical Science, and, if so, at what average Annual Cost for the last Ten Years, and under what Conditions available to the Public or to Students or Members of the Medical Profession."

(*Mr. Cowper.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
23 *February* 1857.

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RETURNS RELATING TO MEDICAL MUSEUMS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ENGLAND.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON.

Royal College of Physicians, London.

Medical Museums.

1. "WHETHER any museum for medical purposes is maintained out of the funds of the institution?"

A museum of pathological specimens is maintained in the College. The basis of this museum was presented to the college by the late Dr. Matthew Baillie: his celebrated work on morbid anatomy was illustrated by drawings from these preparations. It was the first systematic series of pathological specimens collected in this country.

The museum also contains the unique Harveian preparations, by which the great Harvey, whilst Lumleian lecturer, demonstrated his discovery when he made known to the College the circulation of the blood. The preparations were presented to the College by the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham.

It also contains a curious and valuable collection of materia medica, the principal portion of which was bequeathed by Dr. Burgess to Mr. E. A. Brande, and by him presented to the College in 1809. This has been completed by the purchase of Dr. Coombe's valuable museum, and by the presentation of an unique collection of Cinchona barks by Mr. Howard, of Stratford (56 specimens).

2. "Under what conditions, if any, such museum is open to students or members of the medical profession?"

The museum is open to the fellows of the College, and also to the licentiates, and to visitors under certain regulations.

3. "The annual cost of such museum in each of the last ten years, distinguishing the expenditure for building, for salaries and wages, for catalogues, and for preserving and increasing the Collection?"

The museum is maintained partly from funds provided by Dr. Baillie, and partly from the funds of the College.

For preserving and increasing the collection, the cost was in the year ending July

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1848	38	4	–
1851	33	10	–
1852	91	–	–
1854	12	19	–
1855	27	16	6

A manuscript catalogue (1852), 6 *l.* 6 *s.*

Annual expenditure for preserving the collection in each of the last ten years, 20 *l.* 18 *s.*

The museum is preserved in the College, and there is no separate edifice for the purpose.

The curators of the museum are honorary; they are annually appointed.

Curators—The president, the censors, and four fellows, viz., Dr. J. A. Wilson, Dr. J. Alderson, Dr. R. Nairne, and Dr. W. Wegg.

The servants are paid from the general fund of the College.

 4. "The

Royal College of Physicians, London.

4. "The total number of catalogued specimens in each of the last 10 years?"

The number of specimens added each year cannot be easily ascertained: 126 catalogued specimens have been added since Dr. Baillie's museum was presented to the College.

5. "What lectureships for medical purposes are maintained by the funds of the institution, and at what annual cost; under what conditions, if any, have the lectures been open to the public, or to students, or to members of the medical profession?"

There are four* medical lectureships in the College.

1st. The Lumleian lectureship, instituted in the year 1581, by the joint liberality of Lord Lumley and Dr. Caldwell. Lecturer, Dr. Robert Lee, F.R.S. Honorarium, 32*l.*

2d. The Gulstonian lectureship, instituted in the year 1632, by Dr. Gulston, to be held by one of the four junior fellows. Lecturer, Dr. Garrod. Honorarium, 10*l.*

3d. Harveian orator, instituted by Dr. William Harvey, in the year 1656. Orator, Dr. Copland, F.R.S. Honorarium, 10*l.*

4th. The Croonian lectureship, instituted in the year 1706, by Lady Sadlier, widow of Dr. Croone. Lecturer, Dr. Owen Rees, F.R.S. Honorarium, 10*l.*

These lecturers are annually appointed.

The lectures are entirely open to the medical public.

Annual payment to lecturers, including the materia medica lectures, 82 *l.*

6. "Whether any expenses have been incurred for medical libraries, botanic gardens, or other objects of medical science; and if so, at what average cost for the last 10 years, and under what conditions available for the public, or to students, or members of the medical profession?"

Library.

The original library of the Royal College of Physicians having been destroyed in the great fire of London, the Marquis of Dorchester gave to the College, of which he was a fellow, the whole of his very valuable and extensive library, to which important additions were subsequently made by Dr. Hale, Dr. Crowe, and other fellows; and more recently by the bequest from Dr. Matthew Baillie of the whole of his medical books. It is continually augmenting by donations from the fellows, licentiates, and others, and also by purchase.

The library contains at present about 13,000 volumes, and, in addition to the best works on medicine and the collateral sciences, comprises a considerable number of works in general literature; an extensive collection of canon and civil law, and on general and patristic theology, and a very complete and valuable selection of the classics, among which are several of the earliest, rarest, and best editions.

The library is at the present time undergoing revision by one of the fellows, Dr. Munk, and a new catalogue is in preparation.

The library is open to the fellows, and, under certain restrictions, to the licentiates of the College. Librarian, Francis Hawkins, M.D.

The annual expenditure upon the library, on an average of 10 years, is upwards of 150 *l.*, exclusive of rates, taxes, servants' wages, insurance of building, coals, &c.

Annual

* A fifth lectureship, for which funds are not provided, was last year ordered by the college to be discontinued for the present. Honorarium, 20 *l.*

Royal College of Physicians, London.

Annual cost of library, specifying each year:—

	£.	s.	d.
In purchase of books, binding, &c., 1847 - -	453	4	–
„ „ 1848 - -	51	19	5
„ „ 1849 - -	39	14	1
„ „ 1850 - -	42	6	7
„ „ 1851 - -	34	2	6
„ „ 1852 - -	37	15	11
„ „ 1853 - -	37	13	7
„ „ 1854 - -	27	10	4
„ „ 1855 - -	50	19	–
„ „ 1856 - -	38	10	4

	£.	s.	d.
Average amount expended in purchase of books - -	127	6	–
Salary of librarian - - - - - -	20	–	–
Annual insurance of books - - - - - -	9	–	–
£.	156	6	–

In the year 1854 the College, by two of its fellows, Dr. Baly and Dr. Gull, published a comprehensive Report on Epidemic Cholera, at an expense of nearly 500 *l.* Copies of this work were gratuitously distributed to all the fellows of the College, and to the learned societies.

Publishing Report on Epidemic Cholera (less copies sold), £.462. 5*s.* 6*d.*

Thos. Mayo, President.
James Alderson, Treasurer.
21 January 1856. *Francis Hawkins*, Harveian Librarian.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

Royal College of Surgeons of England.

1. The museum of the late John Hunter, purchased by Government for 15,000 *l.*, was confided to the care of this College in 1799, and which, together with the very great additions thereto, have been maintained entirely out of the funds of this College.

The museum of the late John Hunter comprised 10,563 specimens.

The museum of this College, including such 10,563 specimens, comprises the following collection, viz.:

12,609 specimens of Physiology,
5,759 - ditto - Pathology,
1,970 - ditto - Natural History,
4,681 - ditto - Paleontology, and
14,500 microscopical specimens,

making a total of 39,519 specimens.

2. The following are the conditions under which the museum is open to the profession and the public, viz.:—

The museum is open to the members of the College, to the trustees of the Hunterian collection, and to visitors introduced by them personally, or by written orders (which orders are not transferable), on the public days, which are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday in each week, from twelve to four o'clock, except during the month of September, when the museum is closed.

The museum is also open as above to all fellows and licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians in London; to Peers and Members of Parliament, to the great officers of State, and of the Royal household and their immediate deputies; to the dignitaries of the church and law; to all general and flag officers; to the members of all the learned and scientific bodies in the United Kingdom; to the members of all the Government boards, and to persons introduced by them respectively; to all learned and scientific foreigners; and to the articled students of the College.

Royal College of Surgeons of England.

The secretary and conservator will exercise their discretion in the case of applications for admission from other persons.

Any one desirous of devoting especial study to particular departments of the museum, may have access for that purpose on Fridays, from twelve to four o'clock in winter, and from twelve to five in summer, on making a written application to the president.

Persons desirous of comparing specimens with those in the museum, or of having specimens examined, or of gaining other information, are requested to present themselves on Saturdays, between the hours of ten and one o'clock.

Visitors are required to insert their names and residences in the book provided for that purpose.

3. The following has been the annual cost of the museum in each of the last ten years, viz.:—

	Building and Repairs.	Salaries and Wages.	Catalogues.	Preserving and Increasing the Collection.	Total Annual Expenditure.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
In the year from Midsummer-day 1846 to Midsummer-day 1847 -	35 1 6	1,679 13 2	111 16 6	809 4 2	2,635 15 4
Ditto - - ditto - - - 1848 -	*16,398 14 3	1,775 17 –	274 7 –	715 4 9	19,164 3 –
Ditto - - ditto - - - 1849 -	33 12 1	1,704 12 –	410 16 11	507 – 6	2,656 1 6
Ditto - - ditto - - - 1850 -	66 2 9	1,390 8 –	285 1 10	477 2 4	2,218 14 11
Ditto - - ditto - - - 1851 -	11 4 2	1,371 16 –	178 2 9	825 7 2	2,386 10 1
Ditto - - ditto - - - 1852 -	2,171 16 3	1,488 11 2	127 17 8	714 14 5	4,502 19 6
Ditto - - ditto - - - 1853 -	11,899 12 5	1,378 5 –	349 19 9	530 9 4	14,158 6 6
Ditto - - ditto - - - 1854 -	8,118 – 7	1,412 3 6	108 8 –	744 7 6	10,382 19 7
Ditto - - ditto - - - 1855 -	1,052 11 3	1,409 19 2	327 16 9	669 – 10	3,459 8 –
Ditto - - ditto - - - 1856 -	2,326 12 6	1,420 5 1	503 9 4	742 5 11	4,992 12 10
TOTAL - - £.	42,113 7 9	15,031 10 1	2,677 16 6	6,734 16 11	66,557 11 3

*This sum of 16,398 *l.* 14 *s.* 3 *d.* includes 16,000 *l.*, the purchase of the premises of Alderman Copeland, in Portugal-street and Lincoln's Inn Fields, on which the late addition to the Museum has been erected.

N.B.—Parliament in 1852 granted the sum of 15,000 *l.* towards the erection of the Museum now occupying the site of the premises purchased of Alderman Copeland, and which has cost upwards of 42,000 *l.*

4. Three lectureships for medical purposes are maintained by this College, viz.:

A professorship of human anatomy and surgery.
A professorship of comparative anatomy and physiology.
A professorship of histology, or microscopical anatomy.

5. The average annual cost of the lectures, during the last 10 years, has been 98 *l.*—N.B. The annual sum of 19 *l.* 6 *s.* 4 *d.* is received by this College in endowment by Messrs. Arris and Gale of the lectures on human anatomy and surgery.

6. Cards of invitation to the lectures on human and comparative anatomy are transmitted to the trustees of the Hunterian collection; the physicians and surgeons to the several hospitals in London recognized as schools of surgery; the heads of the medical departments of the army, navy, and East India Company; the presidents of the several scientific institutions in London.

And cards of admission are issued upon application, either personal or written, to the members of this College; the fellows and licentiates of the College of Physicians; the members of the Colleges of Surgeons of Edinburgh and Ireland; students of the London medical schools sufficiently advanced to benefit by the lectures; all scientific persons, whether foreigners or not; and, with scarcely any exception, to all persons applying for them.

Admission to the lectures on histology has hitherto been necessarily very much restricted to members of the college.

N.B.—An oration expressive of the merits in comparative anatomy, physiology, and surgery of the late John Hunter, and of such other persons as are, from time to time, deceased, has been annually delivered by a member of the council of the College; the expense of which oration has much exceeded the endowment thereof in 1813 by the executors of Mr. Hunter.

7. Upwards

7. Upwards of 25,000*l.* has been expended by this College in the formation and maintenance of a library, comprising between 40,000 and 50,000 volumes, restricted to medicine and its collateral sciences. Royal College of Surgeons of England.

8. The following is a statement of the annual expenditure by this College in the purchase and binding of books, catalogues, and salaries during the last ten years, viz.:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
From Midsummer Day 1846 to Midsummer Day 1847 - -	406	–	3
Ditto - - 1847 - ditto - 1848 - -	426	8	7
Ditto - - 1848 - ditto - 1849 - -	422	13	4
Ditto - - 1849 - ditto - 1850 - -	407	3	4
Ditto - - 1850 - ditto - 1851 - -	459	19	1
Ditto - - 1851 - ditto - 1852 - -	317	9	5
Ditto - - 1852 - ditto - 1853 - -	409	–	–
Ditto - - 1853 - ditto - 1854 - -	603	17	2
Ditto - - 1854 - ditto - 1855 - -	467	9	7
Ditto - - 1855 - ditto - 1856 - -	527	15	–
TOTAL expenditure in ten years - - - (10)	4,447	15	9
Average - -	444	15	4

9. The following are the conditions under which persons are admitted to the library of this College, viz.:

The library is open daily (Sundays excepted) to members and articled students of the College, from ten until four o'clock during the winter months, and from ten until five o'clock during the summer months.

Members have the privilege of personally introducing a visitor.

Persons, not members, desirous of admission, must make application, in writing, to the president or library committee, specifying their christian and surnames, rank or profession, and residence.

Tickets of admission, which are not transferable, are granted for six months, at the expiration of which time application must be made for their renewal.

Readers wishing to refer to any book are requested to furnish the librarian with the title or number thereof written on a slip of paper, and to return such book to the librarian before quitting the library.

Readers taking extracts from any book may not lay the paper on which they write on any part of such book; nor may any tracings be taken from any plate without the permission of the committee.

Books belonging to the College are not to be written upon; and any one observing a defect in a book is requested to report the same to the librarian.

Readers desirous of consulting works not in the library are requested to communicate their wishes in writing to the librarian, in order that the same may be reported to the Committee.

Every person upon admission to the library is required to insert his name and residence in a book provided for that purpose.

Benj. Travers, President.

17 November 1856.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Society of Apothecaries, City of London.

1. "WHETHER any museum for medical purposes is maintained out of the funds of the institution. Under what conditions such museum, if any, is open to students or members of the medical profession. The annual cost of such museum in each of the last ten years, distinguishing the expenditure for building, for salaries and wages, for catalogues and for preserving and increasing the collection. The total number of the catalogued specimens in each of the last ten years."

The Society are not in possession of any museum for medical purposes.

Society of Apothecaries, City of London.

2. "What lectureships for medical purposes are maintained by the funds of the Institution, and at what annual cost. Under what conditions have the lectures, if any, been open to the public, or to students, or members of the medical profession."

For very many years previously to the year 1854 a course of lectures on botany were annually delivered by the Society's professor of botany at the Society's botanic garden at Chelsea, to which all the medical students of the metropolis were admissible, upon presenting their tickets of admission, to the lectures of one or other of the medical schools. Since the year 1853 these lectures have been discontinued.

Previously to the year 1852 a course of lectures on chemistry were annually delivered at the Society's hall by their professor of chemistry and materia medica, to which all the members of the Society and their pupils were admissible. Since the year 1852 these lectures on chemistry have been discontinued.

For many years previously to the year 1854 the Society offered annually three prizes in botany, consisting of a gold medal, a silver medal, and books. The Society also offered annually two prizes in materia medica, consisting of a gold medal and a silver medal.

Since the year 1853 the Society have offered only one prize in botany, consisting of a gold medal, and have temporarily suspended the prizes in materia medica.

3. "Whether any expenses have been incurred for medical libraries, botanic gardens, or other objects of medical science."

Expenses have been incurred by the Society in connexion with the delivery of the lectures above mentioned.

The Society have also incurred considerable expenses in connexion with their botanic garden at Chelsea.

4. "And, if so, at what average annual cost for the last ten years, and under what conditions available to the public, or to students or members of the medical profession."

	£	s.	d.
Annual average cost of lectures on botany and chemistry for the ten years preceding 1854	105	4	–
Ditto of examinations and prizes in materia medica for the same period	21	8	8
Ditto of examination and prizes in botany for the last ten years	31	5	–
Ditto of the society's botanic garden at Chelsea for the last ten years	750	12	4

Rob. B. Upton,
Apothecaries Hall, 19 February 1857. Clerk to the Society.

University of Cambridge.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

I.—*Museums for Medical Purposes.*

The University of Cambridge has an anatomical museum, consisting of two parts,—viz. a pathological collection, and a collection of human and comparative anatomy. The building was erected in the year 1834, on ground formerly occupied as a botanic garden, at the expense of the University, and is kept in repair by the University.

The museum is open at all times to the regius professor of physic; to the other professors of medicine or natural science, to doctors and bachelors of physic, and to all students attending the lectures of the Regius Professor of Physic and of the Professor of Anatomy, or of any of the above-described professors, from eleven to twelve o'clock every day, with the exception of Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday. It is also open to all graduates and to visitors introduced by any member of the Senate of the University from two o'clock till three on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The

The sum of 54*l.* 12*s.* has been paid in each of the last 10 years for the salary of an attendant. The following charges have also been incurred : University of Cambridge.

	Repairs and Insurance.			Coals, Brushes, Cloths, Chandlery, &c.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1855 - - - -	22	9	–	33	10	2
1854 - - - -	11	8	9	32	14	8
1853 - - - -	64	15	2	30	6	6
1852 - - - -	14	16	5	25	18	3
1850 - - - -	8	12	6	25	19	6
1851 - - - -	16	13	2	26	5	7
1849 - - - -	16	13	11	33	5	7
1848 - - - -	52	1	5	30	8	3
1847 - - - -	9	13	–	32	13	10
1846 - - - -	8	16	–	35	2	10

The catalogues are in manuscript. The University allows 30*l.* per annum for spirit of wine. This sum more than covers the expense of spirit under improved methods of securing the jars. The surplus goes towards the purchase of jars.

No application has been made to the Senate of the University for a grant of money for increasing the collection during the last ten years, but in the year 1846 100*l.* was paid as the last of ten equal instalments for the purchase of the museum and anatomical preparations of the late Dr. Macartney, Professor of Anatomy in Trinity College, Dublin.

The number of catalogued specimens in each of the last 10 years is as follows :

1846–47.—24 injected preparations of the intestines, lungs, skin, and kidney in mammalia, birds, and batrachia, added to the collection of comparative anatomy; 42 preparations added to the pathological collection.

1848.—50 specimens to the comparative anatomy collection.

1849.—61 specimens to the comparative anatomy collection ; 20 to the pathological collection.

1850.—10 injected specimens of certain of the mollusca to the comparative anatomy collection; 25 specimens to the pathological collection.

1851.—38 specimens to the comparative anatomy collection, generally injected viscera of fish and mollusca ; 24 specimens to the pathological collection. Also a young balæna rostrata was in this year bought by subscription of members of the University, and presented to the museum, of which the bones and several injected specimens of the viscera are in the museum.

1852.—20 injected specimens of portions of the viscera in different orders to the collection of comparative anatomy ; 36 specimens to the pathological collection.

1853.—Head of capra siraitica and antlers of cervus aries from the East Indies ; 39 specimens of heads collected by the French circumnavigators in the *Astrolabe* and *Zelée*, in the Southern Pacific and Antarctic Seas, including 6 heads of different species of phoca and otavia, 3 of dugony and 2 of llama, &c. ; a wax model of the muscles and blood-vessels of the arm. The above to the collection of comparative anatomy.

Seventeen specimens to the pathological collection.

1854.—To the collection of comparative anatomy 8 specimens of heads and horns from India ; head of cod fish, articulated as four cranial vertebræ, according to Owen ; head of turtle, ditto, ditto ; 11 skeletons and heads. To the pathological collection 22 specimens.

1855.—To the comparative anatomy collection, head of crocodile, of sheep, of ostrich, articulated according to Owen ; 18 injected preparations of various parts of viscera. To the pathological collection, 18 specimens.

1856.—To the comparative anatomy collection, 3 skeletons, including Cape anteater, 3 heads. The ostrological museum of Thomas Bell, F.R.S., President of the Linnæan Society, including 35 skeletons, and upwards of 60 heads; in all upwards of 100 specimens. To the pathological collection, 7 specimens.

University of Cambridge.

II.—*Medical Lectures.*

The lectureships for medical purposes are not maintained by payments from the corporate funds of the University, but from other sources, as subjoined:

1. Lectures by the Regius Professor of Physic, who receives 34 *l.* from the Treasury; 130 *l.* the rent of a house with which the professorship is endowed; and fees from the students.
2. Lectures by the Professor of Anatomy, who receives a Parliamentary stipend of 100 *l.*, and fees from the students.
3. Lectures by the Downing Professor of Medicine, who has a stipend of 200 *l.* from Downing College, and fees from the students.
4. Lectures by the Linacre Lecturer of St. John's College, who is paid 12 *l.* by the college.
5. Clinical lectures at Addenbrooke's Hospital, attendance on which is gratuitous, by the medical students of the University, who are also pupils of the hospital.
6. Lectures (not confined to medical students) by the Professor of Chemistry, who has a Parliamentary grant of 100 *l.*, besides fees from students.
7. Lectures (not confined to medical students) by the Professor of Botany, who has from Parliament an annual grant of about 177 *l.*, and fees from students.

The above lectures are attended by the medical students of the University, on the payment, as already stated, of fees; but several of them, as those marked 1, 2, 4, 5, are likewise frequently attended by students not of the University, and sometimes by members of the medical profession, and for the most part gratuitously.

III.—*Medical Libraries.*

The public library of the University contains all English works, and the most valuable of foreign works, that are published on all subjects connected with the study and practice of medicine.

A copy of every English work is claimed from the publisher by the University, under the provisions of the Copyright Act; but the cost of purchasing foreign books, of maintaining the building and furniture of the library, of the salaries of the librarian and the library assistants, and of binding, is defrayed by the contributions of members of the University, by the corporate funds of the University, and by the produce of endowments devoted to the purpose.

It is not possible to estimate the cost, thus defrayed by the University, of maintaining the library of medical books, separate from the cost of maintaining the whole library.

The medical books, in common with all other books in the University library, are practically, on the responsibility of graduates of the University, accessible to, and at the service of the public, and to students and members of the medical profession. The syndics appointed for the management of the library are accustomed also to give tickets of admission to it, for the purpose of study and research, to persons living in the town; and members of the medical profession, who are not members of the University, avail themselves largely of this permission.

IV.—*Botanic Gardens.*

The University has for many years maintained a botanic garden, partly by payments out of its corporate funds, and partly by the produce of endowments devoted to the purpose.

The average annual cost of the garden for the last ten years has been 692 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* The sum of 3,206 *l.* 15 *s.* 10 *d.* was expended also in the years 1854, 1855, for building and hothouses.

The garden is open, during a great part of every day, to all graduates of the University; to all undergraduates giving their names and colleges, if required; and to all respectably dressed strangers, on condition of giving their name and address, if required. The hothouses may be visited from one to four every day by persons accompanied by the curator.

V.—*Botanic Museum.*

There is no museum of botany for medical students exclusively. The museum which the Professor of Botany has formed contains a mass of valuable material, dried

dried plants, and other specimens; but being in his own private room, and there being no attendant employed there, it is not generally open to students. University of Cambridge.

The University allows 30 *l.* annually towards the general purposes of this museum.

H. Philpott, Vice-Chancellor.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY.

Durham University.

In the University of Durham there is a museum for objects of natural history open to the public, under the direction of a board of curators.

A small anatomical museum belonging to the University has been deposited with the Medical School at Newcastle in connexion with the University.

Temple Chevallier,
Registrar of the University.

University of Durham,
28 October 1856.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Museums for medical purposes were formed in the year 1851, by "The Newcastle-upon-Tyne College of Medicine in connexion with the University of Durham," and are maintained out of its funds.

The museums are open at all times to the students of the College and to members of the medical profession.

The annual cost of the museums for the last five years only can be given, the College of Medicine having only been in existence in connexion with the University of Durham for five years.

The following statement shows the cost of the museums for each of those years:

In the year 1851, the lecturers in the College laid out 5,985 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.* in the purchase of an eligible site, and in the erection thereon of a building suitable for all the purposes of medical education. This building contains 14 rooms, and includes an anatomico-pathological museum, 33 feet by 21 feet, and 18 feet high, with a pitched roof of 8 feet additional height. This room is provided with a gallery all round, and is lighted from the top. Two smaller rooms are appropriated to the preparation and arrangement of specimens. In another room the museum of materia medica, and in the laboratories the tests and apparatus for chemical analysis and research, are arranged and kept.

The demonstrator of anatomy and medical tutor is curator of the museums, and has under him, as servant, the janitor of the College.

A salary has been paid to the former officer for the last three years: for the first year and a half at the rate of 100 *l.* per annum, and for the last year and a half at the rate of 150 *l.* per annum.

The janitor's wages are at the rate of 52 *l.* per annum.

The cost of the catalogues is almost altogether included in the salaries of the curator and of the janitor.

The yearly cost in each of the last five years for preserving and increasing the museums has been as under:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
First year - - - - - -	167	8	6
Second year - - - - -	17	–	4
Third year - - - - -	10	4	9
Fourth year - - - - -	28	18	6
Fifth year - - - - -	45	1	4

The museums were already, in 1851, of sufficient extent and importance to insure the recognition of the College by the Royal College of Surgeons of

College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

England, one of whose officers personally inspected them. Their cost at that time is of course not included in the above return.

The total number of catalogued specimens in the anatomico-pathological museum is 2,547, of which 645 are pathological and 1,902 are anatomico-physiological.

The following numbers of specimens have been added in each of the last five ars :

Specimens at commencement - - -	1,736
First year - - - - - - -	295
Second year - - - - - -	73
Third year - - - - - - -	103
Fourth year - - - - - -	97
Fifth year - - - - - - -	243 *

Microscopes and Microscopic Preparations.

The College possesses one of Powell and Lealand's working microscopes. Several of the lecturers have first-rate microscopes, and the Newcastle Infirmary is also provided with one ; all are used for the purposes of the College.

The infirmary has a collection of microscopic preparations in anatomy, physiology, and pathology amounting to - - - - - - - - -	1,072	Specimens.
The lecturers in anatomy and physiology have collections of microscopic specimens amounting to -	537	
Total specimens available for teaching anatomy, physiology, and pathology - - - - -	1,609	

The lecturers in botany have also a small collection of microscopic specimens.

Plates, Diagrams, Drawings, &c.

The College possesses the anatomical plates of Albinus, elegantly mounted, presented by the warden and senate of the University of Durham, those of Quain, &c., and a collection of anatomical and pathological drawings, together with Carswell's and Cruveilhier's pathological works, the plates being mounted on cardboard.

Anatomical and pathological drawings - - - -	54
Drawings and diagrams of lecturers on anatomy - -	280
Ditto - - lecturer on surgery - -	77
Ditto - - lecturers on botany - -	256
Ditto - - lecturer on chemistry - -	153
Total drawings, diagrams, &c. - -	820

The museum of materia medica contains 400 specimens.

The lecturers on botany possess collections—

Of dried medical plants - - - -	127
Ditto other plants, more than - -	1,000

The chemical department of the College comprises two laboratories, having ten counters, fitted up with complete sets of test bottles and apparatus, three furnaces, with sandbaths, assay furnaces, and muffle ; a weighing room, with four fine balances, &c., &c. ; a fourth room, with apparatus for testing the purity and illuminating power of gases ; a fifth room fitted up as a small laboratory for performing the more delicate operations in chemistry.

Three storerooms, well stocked with chemicals and apparatus. (The apparatus and stock the property of the lecturer in chemistry.)

Lectureships and Lectures, &c.

Two lecturers are paid by the University of Durham, namely, the reader in medicine, stipend 50*l.* per annum; and the lecturer in chemistry, stipend 50*l.* per annum. The lectures are open to the public.

The

* Including specimens presented by the University of Durham.

College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The lectures delivered in Newcastle, according to the accompanying prospectus, are open to students on payment of the stated fees, and to members of the medical profession gratuitously. With the exception of those on chemistry and botany, they are delivered gratuitously.

The lecturers in chemistry and in botany have been paid, out of the funds of the College, the subjoined sums in each of the last five years:

Chemistry.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
First year	23	2	–
Second year	21	–	–
Third year	52	10	–
Fourth year	59	17	–
Fifth year	74	11	–

Botany.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
First year	12	12	–
Second year	12	12	–
Third year	25	4	–
Fourth year	18	18	–
Fifth year	23	2	–

Scholarships, Exhibitions, &c.

The University of Durham has established four scholarships of 25*l.* a year each, tenable for four years, by medical students at Durham and at Newcastle, under regulations made by the warden and senate.

Two exhibitions of 15*l.* each, tenable for two years, have been given yearly to students out of the funds of the College of Medicine, after examination, during each of the last four years.

Prizes of books have been given annually by the lecturer in chemistry.

Library.

The expenses connected with the library of the College, which contains near 900 volumes, have been trifling, since all the lecturers and students have free access to the valuable library of the Newcastle Infirmary. This library is supported by students' fees, payable to the medical officers of the Infirmary, but foregone by them for the benefit of the library. It contains about 4,500 volumes. (Of the eight ordinary medical officers of the Infirmary, five are lecturers in this College.)

Botanic Garden.

None exists either at Durham or Newcastle.

Note.—The returns of expenses, &c., are made up to the last audit of the College accounts, June 2, 1856.

Dennis Embleton, M.D.,

Reader in Medicine, University of Durham;
Registrar, College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
24 September 1856.

College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, IN CONNEXION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

This College is also in connexion with the University of London, and is fully recognised by the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and by the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London.

Council: T. E. Headlam, M.D., President; Rev. C. T. Whitley, M.A.; D. Embleton, M.D., Registrar; E. Charlton, M.D.; T. M. Greenhow, M.D.; C. Gibson, M.D.; W. Robinson, M.R.C.S.; T. Humble, M.D., Treasurer; J. S. Pearse, M.D., Secretary.

Session, 1856–57.

The courses of lectures delivered in this College are open to all students, whether they intend to matriculate at the University of Durham, or the University of London, or pass the examinations of the Royal College of Surgeons, or the Society of Apothecaries.*

Students of this College who matriculate at the University of Durham are enabled to proceed in the first place to a license in medicine, and then to the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine in that University.

The course required from them is as follows:—They must reside for one academical year in the University of Durham, attend lectures similar to those given to students in arts in their first year, and at the end of the year pass an examination in the rudiments of religion, literature, and science.

Students in medicine, who have thus passed their first examination at Durham, must pursue their studies for three years in the College of Medicine at Newcastle, and then, preparatory to obtaining a license in medicine, pass at Durham and at Newcastle the final examination, which will be directed to the medical sciences.

Licentiates in medicine may proceed to the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine, by performing such exercises as the warden and senate of the University of Durham shall appoint. Such licentiates being of the standing of 21 terms from the date of matriculation for the degree of Bachelor, and of 33 terms for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

The winter session will commence on Wednesday, 1 October 1856, at two o'clock, when the Venerable Charles Thorp, D.D., F.R.S., Warden of the University, will preside, and confer the Exhibition and University scholarships.

An introductory address will be delivered by Dr. Pearse.

Winter Session.

Anatomy and Physiology.—D. Embleton, M.D., Reader in Medicine in the University of Durham, Physician to the Newcastle Infirmary, &c.; C. J. Gibb, M.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Newcastle Infirmary; and R. H. Wilson, M.R.C.S. Daily, at 8 o'clock, a.m.—Fee, Four guineas.

Anatomical Demonstrations.—J. C. Penny, M.D., M.R.C.S. On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 4 o'clock, p.m.—Fee, Three guineas.

Principles and Practice of Physic.—Edward Charlton, M.D., and D. Embleton, M.D., Physicians to the Newcastle Infirmary, &c. On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 5 o'clock, p.m.—Fee, Three guineas.

Mental Diseases.—Donald Mackintosh, M.D., Dinsdale Park Lunatic Asylum.

Principles and Practice of Surgery.—G. Y. Heath, M.B., M.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Newcastle Infirmary, and Eye Infirmary. On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock, p.m. Fee, Three guineas.

Principles of Chemistry.—T. Richardson, M.A., PH. D., Lecturer in Chemistry in the University of Durham, and E. J. J. Browell. On Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 9 o'clock, a.m.—Fee, Four guineas.

Dietetics.—T. Humble, M.D., Physician to the Newcastle Infirmary, &c.

Summer Session.

Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children.—S. M. Frost, M.R.C.S., Senior Accoucheur to the Lying-in Hospital, and C. Gibson, M.D., Physician to the Newcastle Dispensary. Daily, at 8 o'clock, a.m.—Fee, Three guineas.

Botany and Vegetable Physiology.—J. Thornhill, and D. Oliver, jun., F.L.S. On Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 9 o'clock, a.m.—Fee, Three guineas.

Medical

* The council beg to direct particular attention to this announcement, with the view of preventing any misconception regarding it.

College of Medicine, Newcastle upon-Tyne.

Medical Jurisprudence.—J. S. Pearse, M.D.; W. Robinson, M.R.C.S.; and W. Chater, Solicitor. On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 4 o'clock, p.m.—Fee, three guineas.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics.—Thomas Humble, M.D., Physician to the Newcastle Infirmary, &c. Daily, at 6 o'clock, p.m.—Fee, three guineas.

Practical Chemistry.—T. Richardson, M.A., PH.D., Lecturer in Chemistry in the University of Durham, and E. J. J. Browell.

Operative Surgery.—G. Y. Heath, M.B., M.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Newcastle Infirmary, and Eye Infirmary.

Pathological Anatomy.—S. Fenwick, M.D., and C. J. Gibb, M.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Newcastle Infirmary. Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, p.m.

Medical Ethics.—T. M. Greenhow, M.D., F.R.C.S., Consulting Surgeon to the Infirmary and Eye Infirmary.

Hospital Practice.

The required hospital practice can be attended at the Newcastle Infirmary, which is duly recognised, and in which clinical lectures are regularly delivered. The infirmary contains 230 beds. According to the last annual report, the number of in-patients was 1,916, of out-patients 2,664, and of casual patients 4,676. Fees for medical and surgical practice—Twelve months, seven guineas; six months, five guineas; three months, four guineas; perpetual ticket, seventeen guineas, or, if paid by instalments, first year, seven guineas; second year, six guineas; third year, five guineas.

The following Table shows the course of study required by the regulations of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London:

First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.
Winter Session.	*Winter Session.*	*Winter Session.*
Anatomy and Physiology.	Anatomy and Physiology.	Anatomy and Physiology.
Anatomical Demonstrations.	Anatomical Demonstrations.	Anatomical Demonstrations.
Chemistry.	Medicine.	Medicine.
Dissections.	Surgery.	Surgery.
Hospital Practice.	Dissections.	Morbid Anatomy.
Summer Session.	Hospital Practice.	Dissections.
Midwifery, &c.	*Summer Session.*	Hospital Practice and Clinical Lectures.
Botany.	Midwifery, &c.	*Summer Session.*
Materia Medica.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Hospital Practice.
Hospital Practice.	Morbid Anatomy.	
	Practical Chemistry.	
	Hospital Practice and Clinical Lectures.	

Perpetual ticket to all the lectures, qualifying for the diploma of the College of Surgeons, the license of the Apothecaries' Society, and the license in medicine in the University of Durham (exclusive of practical chemistry)—Forty guineas.

The Laboratories are open daily from 10 a.m., to 5 p.m. The students have every facility for the preparation of all important compounds in inorganic and organic chemistry, and for prosecuting qualitative and quantitative analyses; while those students who have more leisure are also instructed in the methods and nature of chemical research. Those who attend the laboratories have an opportunity of gaining a knowledge of the assaying of ores, and the methods of valuing commercial products.

Extensive libraries in the College and Infirmary are open to all the students.

The museums of anatomy, pathology, and materia medica, are also open daily.—J. C. Penny, M.D., M.R.C.S., curator of the museums.

An exhibition, value 15 *l.* per annum, tenable for two years, and open to all the students of the College, will be awarded after an examination at the end of the summer session, 1857.

Medical scholarships in the University of Durham. The following grace was passed in convocation of the university, June 17th, 1856:—"Four scholarships, of 25 *l.* a year each, shall be founded, tenable each for four years, by students pursuing their medical studies in the University, or at Newcastle, and not of sufficient standing to proceed to a license in medicine."

"Two of these scholarships shall be given to matriculated students of the University of Durham, now pursuing their studies at Newcastle; one shall be given to the best candidate for admission in October next, and the fourth to the best candidate for admission in October, 1857."

"The warden and senate shall carry these propositions into effect, and shall regulate all other matters relating to these scholarships."

The book of registration will be closed on the 21st of October, and the 14th of May.

Further particulars may be learned from any of the lecturers, and tickets obtained from the registrar, 39, Northumberland-street.

College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, and Certificates of Merit.

University Scholarship:
1853—Thomas Thompson Pyle.

Exhibitions:
1852—George Stewardson Brady.
1853—George Lowrey.
1854—Jeffery Allen Marston.
1855—James Richard Lownds.
1856—William Thomas Carr.

Prizes.

General:
1854—James Richard Lownds.
1854—John Brown Donaldson.

Chemistry:
1853—Henry George Brady.
1854—John Brown Donaldson.
1854—John Dickinson.
1855—William Christopher Arnison.
1855—James Lesslie Newbigin.

Descriptive Anatomy:
1854—John Brown Donaldson.

Certificates of Merit.

General:
1852—George Lowrey.
1852—William Green.
1852—Charles Charlton Dixon.
1853—John Storey.
1854—Jonathan Dickinson.
1854—James Lambert Rea.
1855—John Storey.
1855—William Thomas Carr.
1856—Robert Septimus Peart.

Descriptive Anatomy:
1854—Thomas Thompson Pyle.
1854—John Dickinson.
1854—George Frederick H. La Fargue.

Chemistry:
1854—William Thomas Carr.
1855—Robert Septimus Peart.

Examinations for the Exhibition.

First Part, July 25th, 1856.—*Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery.*

1.—Give the anatomy and uses of the kidney.

2.—Describe varicose aneurism, and say in what respects it differs from aneurismal varix.—Give also the symptoms and treatment of both diseases.

3.—State what you understand by glaucoma: describe the symptoms and progress of the disease, and give the differential diagnosis between it and cataract. State in particular what you consider to be the seat of opacity in glaucoma.

Second Part, July 25th, 1856—*Principles and Practice of Medicine.*

1.—Describe the symptoms of acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever). Enumerate its complications and sequelæ. Sketch the treatment.

2.—Give the *earliest* symptoms of phthisis pulmonalis, both general and physicial. Sketch the ordinary course of the disease.

Third Part, July 26th, 1856.—*Midwifery, Materia Medica, and Chemistry.*

1.—In what cases is the induction of premature labour required? When should the operation be performed? and by what means?

2.—Describe the mode of preparing the tincture of the sesquichloride of iron, and the chemical changes which take place during the process. State also its medicinal properties and doses, together with its general and special applications to the treatment of disease.

3.—To what class of bodies do albumen and fibrin belong? and in what respect do they differ from gelatin?

4.—What is cellulose?

Expenses at Durham.

Entrance Expenses.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Admission fee to University - - - - - - - -	2	–	–
*Caution money, at University College 20*l.*, at Bishop Hatfield and Bishop Cosin's Halls - - - - - - - -	15	–	–

Terminal

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* This is absolutely returned to a student on leaving the University, and is a guarantee fund against loss by terminal defalcation.

Terminal Expenses at University College.

	£.	s.	d.
Room rent - - - - - - - - from 3 *l.* to	5	5	–
College servants - - - - - - - - - -	1	10	–
Detriments and gas light - - - - - - - -	1	15	–
Coals - - - - - - - - - - - -	1	1	–
College commons, comprising dinner, and meat luncheon, *per week*	–	14	–

Terminal Expenses at Bishop Hatfield and Bishop Cosin's Halls.

Three Terms in the Year.

	£.	s.	d.
A set of rooms furnished (with the exception of linen) - -	5	5	–
Commons or board, including servants and all domestic charges (except washing) for 8½ weeks, at 18 *s.* - - - -	7	13	–
Tuition fees, library, &c. - - - - - - - -	6	–	–
	£. 18	18	–

	£.	s.	d.
Examination fee at end of first year - - - - -	–	10	–
Do. - for a license in medicine - - - - -	2	–	–
Fee for a license in medicine - - - - - - -	3	–	–
Do. - Bachelor of Medicine - - - - - -	6	–	–
Do. - Doctor of Medicine - - - - - - -	6	–	–

D. Embleton, M.D., Registrar.
J. S. Pearse, M.D., Secretary.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1 August 1856.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

The University of London possesses no museum for medical purposes, and has incurred no expenses for medical libraries, botanic gardens, or other objects of medical science, except a small sum for drugs and chemicals for use at the examinations for medical degrees.

John George Shaw Lefevre,
Vice-Chancellor.

University of London, Burlington House,
6 November 1856.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

New College, 24 November 1856.

There is not at present any medical museum maintained out of the funds of the University. But a museum is now in the course of erection, which will comprehend an anatomical and pathological department.

There is also an anatomical museum in Christ Church, with respect to which the dean and chapter of Christ Church have been requested to furnish a report, and such report is sent herewith.

In answer to the inquiry concerning lectureships for medical purposes, the Regius Professor of Medicine, who is also Tomlin's Prælector of Anatomy, as well as Clinical Professor, and Aldrichian Professor of Anatomy and Practice of Medicine, has furnished a report, which accompanies this letter.

There is a botanic garden belonging to the University, an account of which is given in a report furnished by Dr. Daubeny, Professor of Botany.

The Radcliffe Library within the University, but not under its authority, nor supported by its funds, contains a collection of medical books.

David Williams,
Vice-Chancellor.

Oxford University.

Christ Church,
Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Oxford, 22 November 1856.

Referring to a copy of a Resolution of the House of Commons, bearing date 12th July 1856, which you forwarded to me, I beg to send you the following replies with regard to the museum at Christ Church:

1. By the will of Dr. Matthew Lee, student of Christ Church, bearing date 27th August 1755, an anatomical museum was directed to be established in his own college, subject to the government of the dean and chapter of Christ Church, as trustees of the devised property, a reader in anatomy was to be chosen, who was to teach "nothing but anatomy, physick, and botany," and was to demonstrate the uses of the several parts of the human body in two regular and complete courses every year. The lectures were intended, primarily, for Christ Church men; but the terms of the bequest show that Dr. Lee contemplated their being attended by any persons whatever who might profit by them.

In effect, therefore, the museum serves the purposes of a University museum. The lectures are actually attended by any persons who apply to the lecturer. An assistant teacher has been paid a salary by the trustees, to retain his services in giving private instruction to all who need it. Pupils are admitted to study in the museum during all hours of the day, on payment of a small fee terminally to the porter. Under an opinion given by the present Attorney-general in interpretation of the Oxford University Reform Act, the Lee's Reader of Anatomy has been recognised by the University as holding the status of a University professor.

I repeat, therefore, that, though the University has no control over the museum, it is practically an academical institution.

2. The annual cost of the museum for each of the last ten years has been—

	£.	s.	d.
For alterations and repairs (on the average)	61	–	–
For salaries and wages for each of the last three years	340	–	–
N.B.—For the preceding seven years the trustees paid in salaries and wages about 270 *l.* a year.			
For printing and binding a synopsis of the museum	43	14	–
For animals and other objects purchased (on the average)	33	–	–
For instruments, spirit glass, and chemicals „ „	61	–	–
For books and drawings „ „	29	–	–
For coals „ „	14	–	–
Sundries „ „	9	–	–
Average expenditure per annum at present £.	590	14	–
Or nearly £.	600	–	–

I subjoin a more detailed account, made out by Dr. Acland, the Lee's Reader in Anatomy:

	£.	s.	d.
3. The number of illustrative preparations catalogued in each of the last ten years has been on the average	226	–	–
4. Salary of the Lee's Reader, paid on condition of his delivering two courses of lectures	200	–	–
Salary of the assistant teacher	100	–	–
Wages of porter	40	–	–

5. It should be added, that Dr. Acland, the present Lee's Reader, has, by his own exertions, and in great measure at his own expense, made additions to the collection much larger than is indicated by the small sum allowed for purchases in answer No. 2. He has also maintained a servant, who has, under his instructions, attained great skill in making physiological and anatomical preparations, and in putting skeletons into a proper condition for teaching pupils.

Henry G. Liddell,
Dean of Christ Church, Oxford.

ANNUAL COST of the CHRIST CHURCH MUSEUM for each of the last Ten Years.

	1847	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Repairs and Fittings	73 2 9	35 10 9	39 10 4	32 18 6	147 6 5	34 6 7	81 10 –	108 13 1	38 2 –	25 11 –	616 11 5
Animals and Purchases	22 18 –	138 2 –	49 7 –	5 – –	4 13 –	- -	23 – –	- -	69 3 –	17 10 –	329 13 –
Instruments, Spirit Glass, Chemicals	83 18 11	36 7 1	72 8 10	65 8 11	74 9 4	51 1 6	117 4 –	30 1 9	44 8 –	35 8 6	610 16 10
Books and Drawings	40 6 11	30 6 8	58 1 10	24 19 10	57 9 5	20 13 6	15 16 8	12 15 –	13 13 –	14 9 7	288 12 5
Coals	10 11 10	14 16 8	16 9 4	16 14 6	17 16 –	9 13 4	16 9 5	13 – –	16 17 4	16 3 7	148 12 –
Sundries	7 18 –	6 2 –	9 – –	5 15 2	8 12 7	5 12 10	12 16 10	4 5 11	18 6 6	10 1 10	88 11 8
TOTAL £.	238 16 5	261 5 2	244 17 4	150 16 11	310 6 9	121 7 9	266 16 11	168 15 9	200 9 10	119 4 5	2,082 17 3

23 November 1856. *J. G. N. Acland.*

STATEMENT of Lectureships, Endowment, and Cost of Lectureships, for Medical Purposes, maintained by the Funds of the University of *Oxford*; and Conditions under which such Lectures have been open to the Public, or to Students, or Members of the Medical Profession.

1.—*Regius Professorship of Medicine.*

Endowment of ditto:

1. Thirty-six pounds per annum, from the Exchequer, by K. Henry VIII.
2. Mastership of Ewelme Hospital, the affairs of which have long been under investigation by the Court of Chancery, and yet await a decree of that court. The present professor, appointed in 1851, has hitherto received nothing.
3. An increment by Dr. Aldrich; value, 128 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum.
4. Ditto - by Mr. Tomlins; value variable, from 30 *l.* to 65 *l.* per annum, the present professor having hitherto received the lesser sum.

   N.B.—Nos. 3 and 4 are, by will of the founders, permanently attached to the Regius professorship.
5. A compensation, value 15 *l.* per annum, paid from the University chest to the Regius Professor, in lieu of fees formerly paid to him as presentation fees by candidates for the M.B. degrees, by agreement with the University, who now receive those fees.

Appointment—By letters patent from the Crown.

2.—*Aldrichian Professorship of Medicine.*

Endowment—A second bequest by Dr. Aldrich; value 120 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum, which, by will of the founder, may be held permissively by the Regius Professor of Medicine, and is so holden at present.

Appointment—Is by members of the Academic Convocation.

3.—*Clinical Professorship of Medicine.*

Endowment—Founded by the Earl of Litchfield, President of the County Hospital, for one of the physicians of the said hospital; value, 217 *l.* 4 *s.* per annum, received through the trustees under Lord Litchfield's will.

Appointment—Is by members of the Academic Convocation, and held at present by the Regius Professor of Medicine, senior physician to the hospital.

Oxford University.

Conditions of the above.

Lectures on anatomy, physiology, the theory and practice of medicine, and clinical instruction. These are duly delivered, and admission thereto at present is entirely gratuitous.

4.—*Lee's Readership in Anatomy*

Is the other institution for medical purposes in the University.

Appointment—Is by the Dean of Christ Church; held at present by Dr. Acland.

N.B.—With respect to the funds and duties attached to this office, the Regius Professor is not competent to give any information.

The Regius Professor, in making the above statement, has assumed that the Secretary of State, when he speaks of the funds of the University, means foundations, such as he has enumerated; but inasmuch as they are all of special and private institution, it may be said that there are none from the funds of the University, strictly speaking, excepting only, if they may be so deemed, the emoluments conceded by the royal bounty of K. Henry VIII. and K. James I.

James Adey Ogle,
Med. Prof. Reg.

St. Giles',
18 October 1856.

Reply to Questions relating to the Botanic Garden.

There is in Oxford a public botanic garden, kept up for the use of medical and other students, having attached to it conservatories for exotic plants, and a building appropriated to a botanical museum, and to an extensive hortus siccus.

The average sum expended in maintaining this establishment during the last 10 years, exclusive of the professor's salary, has been about 733 *l.*, besides a considerable sum contributed from the University funds within the same period, for the erection of new buildings.

The garden itself, and the collections of all kinds, are open every day at suitable hours to members of the University, as well as to persons introduced by these, or known to the curators of the garden.

Charles Daubeny,
Professor of Botany, Oxford.

17 October 1856.

SCOTLAND.

University of Edinburgh.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

I.—*Anatomical Museum.*

1. There is in the University of Edinburgh a general anatomical museum for the purposes of the medical faculty and of the medical school of the University. The nucleus of this museum was originally collected by Dr. Monro, Secundus, Professor of Anatomy in the University, and it consisted principally of preparations of human anatomy, along with a small number of specimens of comparative anatomy, and a considerable collection of pathological preparations. This museum was conveyed by him, under certain conditions, to the University. It was largely increased during the incumbency of Dr. Monro, Tertius, chiefly in its pathological department, and during the last 15 years great additions have been made by Professor Goodsir in the department of comparative anatomy.

2. A catalogue

2. A catalogue of the museum was printed and published in Edinburgh in 1831. The additions to the museum since that period have been recorded in the manuscript catalogue. University of Edinburgh.

3. The museum is maintained by—

1°. Funds supplied by the patrons of the University (the Town Council of Edinburgh).

2°. By the fee of 1 *l.* 1 *s.* paid by each medical graduate, either at his graduation or previously to it.

3°. Of late years by a grant by the Senatus out of the fund left by General Reid.

N.B.—The museum has now been deprived of the last source of income owing to the application of the funds to the chair of music, by a decree of the Court of Session.

4. The following are the regulations in regard to admission to the museum:

Each candidate for graduation, by paying 1 *l.* 1 *s.* at his first matriculation, or at any time during his studies, may procure a ticket which entitles him to admission to the museum. Students attending the class of anatomy are admitted by showing their class tickets. Other students are admitted by season tickets, price 7*s.* The museum is open at all times to members of the medical profession.

5. The following is a statement of the expenditure:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1846:						
Salary of Conservator	60	–	–			
Museum Assistant	41	–	–			
Museum Outlay	164	–	–			
				265	–	–
1847:						
Salary of Conservator	60	–	–			
Museum Assistant	27	6	–			
Museum Servant	9	2	–			
Museum Outlay	275	–	–			
				371	8	–
1848:						
Salary of Conservator	60	–	–			
Museum Assistant	27	6	–			
Museum Servant	9	2	–			
Museum Outlay	234	15	4½			
				331	3	4½
1849:						
Salary of Conservator	60	–	–			
Museum Assistant	27	6	–			
Museum Servant	9	2	–			
Museum Outlay	129	10	11			
				225	18	11
1850:						
Salary of Conservator	60	–	–			
Museum Assistant	27	6	–			
Museum Servant	9	2	–			
Museum Outlay	116	1	3			
				212	9	3
1851:						
Salary of Conservator	60	–	–			
Museum Assistant	27	6	–			
Museum Servant	9	2	–			
Museum Outlay	131	3	2			
				227	11	2
1852:						
Salary of Conservator	60	–	–			
Assistant Curator	75	–	–			
Museum Servant	9	2	–			
Museum Outlay	186	10	6			
				330	12	6
1853:						
Salary of Conservator	60	–	–			
Assistant Curator	100	–	–			
Museum Servant	9	2	–			
Museum Outlay	113	11	5			
				282	13	5
1854:						
Salary of Conservator	60	–	–			
Assistant Curator	100	–	–			
Museum Servant	9	2	–			
Museum Outlay	100	–	–			
				269	2	–
1855:						
Salary of Conservator	60	–	–			
Assistant Curator	100	–	–			
Museum Servant	9	2	–			
Museum Outlay	100	–	–			
				269	2	–
Total Expenditure for ten years			£.	2,785	–	7½

6. The museum rooms and fittings are part of the University buildings, which are kept up by the patrons.

7. The present Professor of Anatomy was employed for two years previous to his appointment to the chair in 1846, under the direction of the medical faculty, in the dissection and preparation of a series of specimens illustrative of comparative anatomy. This new collection, though not yet large, is very complete in all departments, and contains many rare and valuable preparations, most of them minutely

University of Edinburgh.

minutely injected. These preparations are catalogued and put upon the shelves in physiological series, and the following is a list of the groups of animals, &c., the structure of which is illustrated in the series:

Sponges	14
Acalephes	7
Polypes	65
Eclimoderms	74
Annelids	80
Crustacea	12
Arachnidans	9
Insecta	72
Entozoa	40
Cirripeds	18
Molluscs	257
Fishes	218
Reptiles	157
Birds	122
Mammals	392
Monstrosities	137
Skeletons	452
National Crania, and casts of ditto	116
	2,242 Specimens.

Additions to a moderate amount have also been made annually to the collection of morbid anatomy.

The work in the museum for some years past has consisted principally in putting the old general collection in a corresponding condition to the new series, and in the completion of the manuscript catalogue.

II.—*Materia Medica Museum.*

The Materia Medica Museum is the property of the University. It consists of a collection made by my predecessor, Dr. Duncan, and of another since made by myself. Both were purchased by the University. The Senate of the University, about 10 years ago, granted an annual sum of 20 *l.* for the maintenance and extension of the conjunct collection; but I have only twice drawn the grant.

The museum consists partly of apparatus for experiments to illustrate the lectures on materia medica, as well as for original researches, and partly of specimens of the articles of the materia medica, and of natural history for illustrating their sources. Dr. Duncan's collection consists of 600 specimens arranged and catalogued, but the catalogue is only in manuscript. The collection made by myself consists of 1,330 specimens arranged and catalogued,—the catalogue of 1,220 of them having also been printed; about 50 more remain to be arranged.

The Materia Medica Museum is constantly made use of in the University course of lectures. Students who wish to inspect it are also admitted to do so on special application; but the space of the museum apartment is far too small to allow of the students being admitted at all times, and in all numbers. Indeed, the specimens are so crowded, that they cannot be examined without being removed from the shelves.

The collection is one of great value. Except that of the Pharmaceutical Society in London, there is none in this country superior, or even equal to it.

The cost of maintaining and extending it during the last 10 years has been inconsiderable. The printing of the catalogue cost 28 *l.* The expenses for service, heating, &c., I cannot tell, because these are included in a general sum for the whole charges of the apartments in the University appropriated to the Professor of Materia Medica. The average outlay for the museum, excluding these charges, and the cost of the catalogue, has not exceeded 11 *l.* annually during the last ten years. This is principally required for glass jars, tin boxes, and other means of preserving the articles; because a University professor has it in his power to obtain most of his specimens by donation.

R. Christison.

University of Edinburgh.

III.—*Midwifery Museum.*

The museum of midwifery, purchased for the sum of 250 *l.* from the trustees of the late Dr. Hamilton, contains, besides instruments, about 300 preparations. Some of these preparations are of great rarity and value; for instance, the museum contains seven very deformed pelves taken from patients who had died after the performance of the Cæsarean section. The wet preparations are all in a state of perfect preservation, the present Professor of Midwifery having hitherto kept them so at his own expense, and without as yet asking any funds for the purpose from the purse of the University. Professor Simpson uses the University museum in illustrating his lectures. He has also an obstetric museum which is his own property, and that he uses for the same purpose, having brought it into the University with him when elected as professor, and having since added much to its extent and value. Professor Simpson's museum contains a collection—

1. Of wet preparations, partly in jars and partly in glasses.

2. Of dried bone preparations, a large assortment, illustrative of the pelvis, and its deformities.

3. A large assortment of casts in papier maché, wax, clay, &c.

4. A numerous collection of drawings and tables illustrative of obstetric subjects.

5. A variety of obstetric machines and instruments.

Students are admitted on application.

IV.—*Botanic Garden.*

1. The Royal Botanic Garden of Edinburgh is under the direction of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Works.

2. The Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh has been always appointed by the Crown regius keeper of the garden.

3. The professor delivers his lectures in the class room at the garden.

4. The annual sum allowed by Parliament for the maintenance of the garden and the salary of the superintendent is 1,000 *l.*, and the Town Council of Edinburgh give 25 *l.* annually to the garden.

5. The garden is open to the public every day, from 6 A. M. till 6 P. M. in summer, and from daylight till dusk in winter.

6. There is a collection of medicinal plants in the garden, arranged according to the system of De Candolle, a catalogue of which is appended. The medicinal plants of warm climates are cultivated in the hothouses, and are accessible to the students.

7. There is also an extensive botanical museum, which is open to all. A catalogue of the museum is in the course of preparation. The museum contains many medicinal vegetable products.

8. The University herbarium, by an arrangement with the Commissioners of Works, is kept in cases at the garden, and can be consulted by all who are interested in the study of botany. It contains a good collection of medicinal plants.

9. The medical profession and the students of medicine have every facility granted to them for studying plants and their products in the garden and museum.

J. H. Balfour, M. D.,
Professor of Medicine and Botany, and
Regius Keeper of the Garden.

University of Edinburgh.

LIST of Medicinal Plants cultivated in the open air in the Royal Botanic Garden of Edinburgh, May 1846.*

Synonymes are put in Italics.

The letter B. indicates that the species is a native of the British Isles.

Class I.—DICOTYLEDONES or EXOGENÆ.

Subclass I.—DICHLAMYDEÆ THALAMIFLORÆ.

Order 1.—Ranunculaceæ. Crowfoots.

Clematis erecta, All. (*C. recta*, L.) South of Europe. Leaves acrid?
—— Flammula, L. South of Europe, North of Africa. Leaves acrid.
Anemone Pulsatilla, L. Pasque-flower. Europe, Siberia, B. Whole plant acrid, emetic.
—— hortensis, L. South of Europe. Whole plant acrid.
Ranunculus acris, L. Buttercup. Europe, B. Whole plant acrid.
—— Flammula, L. Spearwort. Europe, Asia, North America, B. Whole plant acrid, emetic.
Helleborus niger, L. Christmas-rose. Europe. Whole plant narcotico-acrid; rhizome hydragogue.
—— fœtidus, L. Fetid Hellebore. Europe, B. Whole plant acrid, cathartic, anthelmintic.
Delphinium Staphisagria, L. Stavesacre. Europe, Levant, Canaries. Seeds narcotic, acrid, emetic.
Aconitum Anthora, L. Europe, Siberia. Root acrid?
—— Lycoctonum, L. Europe. Root acrid?
—— paniculatum, Lam. Europe. Leaves and root bitterish.
—— Napellus, L. (*A. vulgare*, DC.) Monkshood. Europe, B. Leaves and root narcotico-acrid.
—— neomontanum, Willd. Europe. Leaves and roots narcotic, acrid.
Actæa spicata, L. Baneberry. Europe. Caucasus, Siberia, B. Fruit narcotic?

Order 2.—Berberidaceæ. Barberries.

Berberis vulgaris, L. Barberry. Europe, Asia, B. Fruit acid, refrigerant; bark tonic, astringent.

Order 3.—Podophyllaceæ. May Apples.

Podophyllum peltatum, L. May-Apple. United States. Leaves narcotico-acrid; root cathartic.

Order 4.—Papaveraceæ. Poppy-worts.

Papaver Rhœas, L. Corn Poppy. Europe, B. Capsules slightly narcotic; petals yield colouring matter.
—— somniferum, L. (*P. officinale*, N. and E.) Opium Poppy. Europe, Levant, B. Capsule narcotic, concrete juice, opium.
—— bracteatum, Lindl. Russia. Capsule narcotic.
Argemone Mexicana, Tourn. Mexico, N. America, East and West Indies, Cape of Good Hope. Seeds narcotic, purgative.
Sanguinaria canadensis, L. Puccoon, Blood-root. United States, Canada. Leaves narcotic, acrid; rhizome emetic, acrid.
Chelidonium majus, L. Celandine. Europe, B. Juice acrid.

Order 5.—Cruciferæ or Brassicaceæ. Cruciferous plants.

Cochlearia officinalis, L. Scurvygrass. Europe, B. Whole plant antiscorbutic.
—— Armoracia, L. (*Armoracia rusticana*, Fl. Wett.) Horse-radish. Europe, B. Root stimulant, irritant.
Cardamine pratensis, L. Bitter-cress. Europe, Asia, Africa, B. Herb and petals bitter tonic.

Sinapis

* The other medicinal plants are cultivated in the conservatories, and are accessible to students.

University of Edinburgh.

Sinapis arvensis, L. Charlock. Europe, B. Seeds irritant.
—— nigra, L. (*Brassica nigra*, Koch.) Common Mustard. Europe, B. Seeds acrid, irritant, emetic.
—— alba, L. White Mustard. Europe, B. Seeds acrid, stomachic.
Brassica Rapa, L. Turnip. Europe, B. Root nutritive, emollient.
—— Napus, L. Rape or Coleseed. Europe, B. Seeds laxative.

Order 6.—Violaceæ. Violet-worts.

Viola odorata, L. March Violet. Europe, Asia, B. Roots emetic; flowers fragrant, yield colouring matter.

Order 7.—Caryophyllaceæ. Clove-worts.

Dianthus Caryophyllus, L. Clove-Pink. Europe, B. Flowers aromatic, yield colouring matter.

Order 8.—Malvaceæ. Mallow-worts.

Malva sylvestris, L. Common Mallow. Europe, B. Whole plant mucilaginous, emollient.
Althæa officinalis, L. Marsh Mallow. Europe, B. Whole plant mucilaginous, emollient.

Order 9.—Vitaceæ. Vine-worts.

Vitis vinifera, L. Common Grape-vine. Europe, Asia. Fruit refrigerant, laxative.

Order 10.—Linaceæ. Flax-worts.

Linum usitatissimum, L. Common Flax. Europe, Asia, B. Seeds demulcent, emollient.
Linum catharticum, L. Purging Flax. Europe, B. Whole plant bitter, cathartic.

Order 11.—Oxalidaceæ. Oxalids.

Oxalis Acetosella, L. Wood-sorrel. Europe, Asia, America, B. Leaves refrigerant, acid.

Order 12.—Rutaceæ. Rue-worts.

Ruta graveolens, L. Common Rue. Europe. Whole plant antispasmodic, anthelmintic.

Order.—13.—Coriariaceæ. Coriariads.

Coriaria myrtifolia, L. Basin of Mediterranean. Leaves narcotic, adulteration of Alexandrian senna.

Subclass II.—DICHLAMYDEÆ CALYCIFLORÆ.

Order 14.—Rhamnaceæ. Buckthorns.

Rhamnus catharticus, L. Buckthorn. Europe, B. Fruit cathartic.
—— Frangula, L. Black Alder. Europe, Siberia, B. Fruit emetic, cathartic.
—— infectorius, L. French Berries. South of Europe. Fruit purgative, dyestuff.

Order 15.—Anacardiaceæ or Terebinthaceæ. Anacards or Terebinths.

Rhus Toxicodendron, L. (*R. radicans*, L.) Poison Ivy. United States. Juice narcotic, nervo-stimulant.
Pistacia Terebinthus, L. Chian Turpentine. Syria, Greece. Yields a turpentine, stimulant, masticatory.

Order 16.—Leguminosæ or Fabaceæ. Leguminous Plants.

Cytisus Laburnum, L. Common Laburnum. Switzerland, Savoy. Seeds narcotico-acrid.
Sarothamnus Scoparius, Wimm. (*Spartium Scoparium*, L.; *Cytisus scoparius*, Link.; *Genista scoparia*, Lam.) Common Broom. Europe, B. Shoots diuretic, cathartic.
Glycyrrhiza glabra, L. (*Liquiritia officinalis*, Moench.) Liquorice. South of Europe. Root emollient, expectorant.
Colutea arborescens, L. Bladder Senna. Europe. Leaves purgative, adulteration of senna.
Coronilla Emerus, L. Scorpion Senna. South of Europe. Leaves cathartic, adulteration of senna.
—— varia, L. South of Europe, Crimea. Leaves cathartic, narcotic, adulteration of senna.

Order 17.—Rosaceæ. Rose-worts.

Potentilla Tormentilla, Sibth.) (*Tormentilla officinalis*, L.) Tormentil. Europe, Asia, B. Root astringent.

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Geum urbanum, L. Avens, Herb Bennet. Europe, B. Root astringent.
Rosa canina, L. Dog Rose. Europe, Asia, B. Fruit laxative, used for conserves.
—— centifolia, L. (*R. provincialis*, Mill.) Damask Rose. Caucasus. Petals laxative, fragrant, yield attar of roses.
—— gallica, L. Provins Rose. Austria, Crimea. Petals astringent.
—— Damascena, L. Var. of Damask Rose. Syria. Petals fragrant, yield attar.
—— moschata, Ait. Musk Rose. Barbary. Petals fragrant, yield attar.
Amygdalus communis, L. Almond tree. Barbary, Syria, Sicily.
var. dulcis. Seeds demulcent.
var. amara. Seeds aromatic, bitter, yield hydrocyanated oil.
—— Persica, L. (*Persica vulgaris*, Mill.) Peach. Persia. Flowers and seeds sedative, hydrocyanated.
Cerasus Laurocerasus, Lois. (*Prunus Laurocerasus*, L.) Cherry Laurel, Common Bay or Laurel. Trebizond. Leaves, bark, and seeds sedative, yield hydrocyanated oil.
Prunus domestica, L. Plum. Europe, B. Fruit laxative.
Cydonia vulgaris, Pers. (*Pyrus Cydonia*, L.) Quince. South of Europe. Seeds demulcent.

Order 18.—Lythraceæ. Loosestrifes.

Lythrum Salicaria, L. Loosestrife. Europe, Asia, N. America, Australia, B. Whole plant astringent.

Order 19.—Myrtaceæ. Myrtle-blooms.

Punica Granatum, L. Pomegranate. Bengal, Persia, China, Barbary. Fruit refrigerant; flowers and rind of fruit astringent; root-bark anthelmintic.

Order 20.—Cucurbitaceæ. Cucumbers.

Cucumis Colocynthis, L. Coloquintida or Bitter Apple. Coromandel, Northern Africa, Palestine, Turkey, Greece. Pulp of fruit acrid, cathartic.
Bryonia dioica, L. Bryony, Wild Vine. Europe, B. Root acrid, purgative.
Momordica Elaterium, L. Wild or Squirting Cucumber. South of Europe. Feculence of juice of fruit hydragogue-cathartic.

Order 21.—Umbelliferæ or Apiaceæ. Umbelliferous Plants.

a. *Narcotic Species.*

Conium maculatum, L. Hemlock. Europe, Asia, B. Whole plant narcotic.
Cicuta virosa, L. Cowbane. Europe, Siberia, B. Roots narcotic.
Œnanthe crocata, L. Dead-tongue, Hemlock-dropwort. Europe, B. Roots narcotic.
—— Phellandrium, Spr. (*Phellandrium aquaticum*, L.) Water Dropwort. Europe, Crimea, Siberia, B. Whole plant narcotic.
Æthusa Cynapium, L. Fool's Parsley. Europe, B. Leaves narcotic?

b. *Aromatic Species. Vittæ of Fruit containing Volatile Oil.*

Carum Carui, L. Caraway. Europe, B. Fruit stimulant, aromatic.
Pimpinella Anisum, L. (*Anisum officinale*, Mœnch. *Sison Anisum*, Spr.) Anise. Siberia, Egypt, Scio, Levant. Fruit carminative.
Fœniculum vulgare, All. (*Meum Fœniculum*, Spr. *Anethum Fœniculum*, L.) Common Fennel. Europe, B. Fruit carminative.
var. dulce. Sweet Fennel. Fruit carminative.
Archangelica officinalis, Hoffm. (*Angelica Archangelica*, L.) Angelica. Europe, B. Whole plant aromatic, tonic.
Anethum graveolens, L. Dill. South of Europe, Levant, Egypt, Cape of Good Hope. Fruit carminative, stimulant.
Cuminum Cyminum, L. Cumin. Upper Egypt, Ethiopia. Fruit Carminative.
Daucus Carota, L. Carrot. Europe, Crimea, Caucasus, China, America, B. Seeds carminative; root emollient, esculent.
Coriandrum sativum, L. Coriander. Tartary, Levant, South of Europe, B. Fruit carminative.

c. *Fœtid Antispasmodic Species. Exude Gum-resin with Volatile Oil.*

Opoponax Chironum, Koch. (*Pastinaca Opoponax*, L. *Ferula Opoponax*, R. and S.) Opoponax. Europe, Asia Minor. Plant yields antispasmodic gum-resin.
Narthex Assafœtida, Falconer. Assafœtida. Persia. Root yields antispasmodic gum-resin.
Febula Persica, Willd. Assafœtida. Persia. Root yields antispasmodic gum-resin.

Subclass III.—DICHLAMYDEÆ COROLLIFLORÆ.

Order 22.—Caprifoliaceæ. Honeysuckles.

Sambucus nigra, L. Common Elder. Europe, Caucasus, Siberia, Japan, B. Fruit cooling, diuretic; inner bark purgative.

Order 23.—Galiaceæ or Stellateæ. Madder-worts.

Rubia tinctorum, L. Madder. Levant, South of Europe. Root tonic, emmenagogue, used for dyeing.

Order 24.—Valerianaceæ. Valerian-worts.

Valeriana officinalis, L. Common Valerian. Europe B. Root fœtid, antispasmodic.

Order 25.—Compositeæ or Asteraceæ. Composite plants.

Eupatorium perfoliatum, L. (*E. connatum*, Mich.) Thorough-wort, Cross-wort. North America. Leaves bitter, tonic.
Tussilago Farfara, L. Coltsfoot. Europe, Persia, Siberia, East Indies, B. Whole plant bitter, demulcent, expectorant.
Inula Helenium, L. Elecampane. Europe, B. Whole plant tonic, diaphoretic; root amylaceous.
Anthemis nobilis, L. Chamomile. Europe, B. Heads of flowers bitter, tonic, emetic.
Anacyclus Pyrethrum, DC. (*Anthemis Pyrethrum*, L.) Pellitory of Spain. Barbary, Arabia, Syria, and Crete. Root acrid, sialagogue.
Pyrethrum Parthenium, Sm. (*Matricaria Parthenium.*, L.) Feverfew. Europe, B. Whole plant bitter, tonic.
Artemisia Abrotanum, L. Southernwood. South of Europe. Whole plant aromatic, anthelmintic.
—— Absinthium, L. (*Absinthium vulgare*, Lam.) Wormwood. Europe, Siberia, Barbary, Newfoundland, B. Whole plant bitter, tonic, anthelmintic.
—— santonica, L. A kind of Wormwood. Siberia. Unexpanded flowers anthelmintic.
—— maritima, L. Sea Wormwood. Europe, Siberia, B. Whole plant bitter, anthelmintic.
Tanacetum vulgare, L. Tansy. Europe, Crimea, B. Whole plant, bitter, tonic, anthelmintic.
Arnica montana, L. (*Doronicum montanum*, Lam.) Mountain Tobacco. Europe. Whole plant narcotic?
Arctium Lappa, L. Burdock. Europe, West of Asia, B. Root diuretic, tonic.
Cnicus benedictus, Gært. (*Carduus benedictus*, Auct. *Centaurea benedicta*, L.) Blessed Thistle. South of Europe, Levant, Persia. Whole plant tonic, bitter.
Lactuca virosa, L. Wild Lettuce. Europe, B. Juice narcotic.
—— sativa, L. Common Lettuce. Europe. Juice narcotic.
Taraxacum officinale, Wigg. (*Leontodon Taraxacum*, L. *Taraxacum Dens-leonis*, Hall.) Europe, Asia, Africa, B. Dandelion. Herb and root diuretic, tonic.
Cichorium Intybus, L. Wild Succory. Europe, B. Root tonic, substitute for coffee.

Order 26.—Lobeliaceæ. Lobeliads.

Lobelia syphilitica, L. United States. Root acrid, emetic.
—— inflata, L. Indian Tobacco. United States. Whole plant acrid, narcotic, antispasmodic.

Order 27.—Ericaceæ. Heath-worts.

Azalea pontica, L. Caucasus, Georgia, Asia Minor. Whole plant narcotic.
Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi, Spr. (*Arbutus Uva-ursi*, L.) Bearberry. Europe, America, B. Leaves astringent, bitter, diuretic?

Order 28.—Vacciniaceæ. Cranberries.

Vaccinium Vitis-idæa, L. Red Whortle-berry. Europe, North America, B. Fruit acid; leaves adulteration of uva-ursi.

Order 29.—Oleaceæ. Olive-worts.

Ornus europæa, Pers. (*Fraxinus Ornus*, L.) Flowering Ash. South of Europe. Branches yield manna, laxative.
—— rotundifolia, Link. (*Fraxinus rotundifolia*, L.) Calabria and Levant. Branches yield manna, laxative.

Order 30.—Asclepiadaceæ. Asclepiads.

Asclepias tuberosa, L. Butterfly Weed, Pleurisy Root. United States. Root expectorant, diaphoretic.

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Order 31.—Apocynaceæ. Dogbanes.

Apocynum androsæmifolium. Dogbane. United States. Root bitter, tonic, emetic.

Order 32.—Spigeliaceæ. Spigeliads.

Spigelia marilandica, L. Carolina Pink-root. Southern States of North America. Root and leaves anthelmintic.

Order 33.—Gentianaceæ. Gentian-worts.

Gentiana lutea, L. Common Gentian. Europe. Root bitter, tonic.
Erythræa Centaurium, Pers. Common Centaury. Europe, B. Whole plant bitter, tonic.
Menyanthes trifoliata, L. Buckbean. Europe, North America, B. Whole plant bitter, tonic.

Order 34.—Convolvulaceæ. Bindweeds.

Exogonium Purga, Choisy. (*I. Jalapa*, Nutt.) Jalap. Mexican Andes. Root purgative.
Convolvulus Scammonia, L. Scammony. Greece, Levant. Root purgative.
—— arvensis, L. Small Bind-weed. Europe, Asia, B. Root purgative.
—— Sepium, L. (*Calystegia Sepium*, R. Br.) Great Bind-weed. Europe, Caucasus, North America, B. Root purgative.
—— Soldanella, L. (*Calystegia Soldanella*, R. and S.) Sea-side bind-weed. Europe, B. Root purgative.

Order 35.—Boraginaceæ. Borage-worts.

Borago officinalis, L. Borage. Europe, B. Whole plant emollient, mucilaginous.
Symphytum officinale, L. Comfrey. Europe, B. Whole plant vulnerary, esculent.
Anchusa tinctoria, L. Alkanet. Europe. Root used for dyeing.

Order 36.—Solanaceæ. Nightshades.

Hyoscyamus niger, L. Henbane. Europe, B. Whole plant narcotic.
Atropa Belladonna, L. Deadly Nightshade. Europe, B. Whole plant narcotic.
Datura Tatula, L. Portugal, South of France, North America. Whole plant narcotic.
—— Stramonium, L. Thorn Apple. Europe, B. Whole plant narcotic.
Physalis Alkekengi, L. Winter-Cherry. Europe, Japan. Whole plant diuretic.
Solanum nigrum, L. Black Nightshade. Generally over the world, B. Whole plant narcotic.
—— Dulcamara, L. Bittersweet. Europe, Asia, America, B. Whole plant narcotic, diaphoretic.
Nicotiana Tabacum, L. Common Tobacco. America. Whole plant narcotic, antispasmodic.
—— rustica, L. Syrian Tobacco. South of Europe, Levant, Africa, America. Whole plant narcotic.
Lycopersicum esculentum, Mill. (*Solanum Lycopersicum*, L.) Love-apple. South America. Fruit acid.
Mandragora officinalis, Mill. (*Atropa Mandragora*, L.) Mandrake. Levant, Root narcotic?

Order 37.—Scrophulariaceæ. Figworts.

Digitalis purpurea, L. Foxglove. Europe, B. Leaves sedative, diuretic.
—— lutea, L. Europe, Siberia. Leaves sedative.
Scrophularia nodosa, L. Figwort. Europe, B. Leaves and roots purgative, emetic.
Gratiola officinalis, L. Hedge-hyssop. Europe. Whole plant bitter, purgative, emetic.
Verbascum Thapsus, L. Great Mullein. Europe, B. Leaves emollient, slightly narcotic.

Order 38.—Labiatæ or Lamiaceæ. Labiate or Lippen Plants.

Lavandula vera, DC. (*L. angustifolia*, Mœnch. *L. officinalis*, Vill.) Common Lavender. Europe, shores of Mediterranean. Flowers fragrant, carminative; plant yields oil of Lavender.
—— Spica, DC. (*L. latifolia*, Vill.) French Lavender. South of Europe, and African side of Mediterranean. Whole plant yields spike oil.
Mentha viridis, L. Spear-mint. Europe, Canaries, Cape of Good Hope, North and South America, B. Whole plant aromatic, carminative.
—— Piperita, L. Pepper-mint. Europe, Egypt, Asia, India, North and South America, B. Whole plant aromatic, carminative.
—— Pulegium, L. Penny-royal. Europe, Caucasus, Chili, Teneriffe, B. Whole plant aromatic, carminative.
Salvia officinalis, L. Garden Sage. South of Europe. Leaves aromatic, stomachic.
rinus officinalis, L. Rosemary. Europe, basin of Mediterranean, Asia Minor. Flowering tops aromatic, stomachic.

Origanum vulgare, L. Wild Marjoram. Europe, Mediterranean, Central Asia, B. Whole plant fragrant, stimulant.
—— Majorana, L. (*Majorana hortensis*, Mœnch.) Marjoram. Europe, South Africa. Whole plant fragrant.
Hyssopus officinalis, L. Hyssop. South of Europe, centre of Asia. Whole plant stimulating, stomachic.
Melissa officinalis, L. Common Balm. Europe, Asia, Caucasus, B.? Whole plant aromatic.
Marrubium vulgare, L. Horehound. Europe, middle of Asia, N. and S. America, B. Whole plant bitter, expectorant.
Teucrium Chamædrys, L. Europe, Asia, B. Whole plant aromatic.

Subclass IV.—A. MONOCHLAMYDEÆ, ANGIOSPERMÆ.

Order 39.—Polygonaceæ. Buckwheats.

Rheum Emodi, Wall. (*R. Australe*, Don.) Himalayan Rhubarb. Kamaon, Gossain, Than. Roots purgative, tonic, astringent.
—— rhaponticum, L. French Rhubarb. Borders of Black Sea, north of Caspian, Siberia. Roots astringent, purgative.
—— undulatum, L. French and English Rhubarb. China, Siberia. Roots astringent, purgative.
—— compactum, L. French Rhubarb. Tartary, China. Roots astringent, purgative.
—— palmatum, L. English and Russian? Rhubarb. China, Chinese Tartary, Thibet. Roots purgative, astringent.
Rumex alpinus, L. Monk's rhubarb. Europe, Crimea, Caucasus, B. Root purgative.
—— Acetosa, L. Common Sorrel. Europe, Siberia, B. Leaves acid, refrigerant.
—— aquaticus, L. Water Dock. Europe, B. Root tonic.
Polygonum Bistorta, L. Bistort. Europe, Siberia, North America, B. Root astringent.
—— Fagopyrum, Sm. (*Fagopyrum esculentum*, Mœnch.) Buckwheat. Europe, Asia, B. Seeds nutritive.

Order 40.—Lauraceæ. Laurels.

Laurus nobilis, L. Sweet Bay. Asia Minor, Basin of Mediterranean, South of Europe. Leaves and fruit aromatic.

Order 41.—Thymelaceæ. Daphnads.

Daphne Mezereum, L. Mezereon. Europe, B. Whole plant acrid, irritant.
—— Laureola, L. Spurge-Laurel. Europe, B. Whole plant acrid, irritant.
—— Gnidium, L. South of Europe. Root-bark acrid, vesicant.

Order 42.—Aristolochiaceæ. Birth-worts.

Asarum Europæum, L. Asarabacca. Europe, B. Roots purgative, emetic; leaves errhine.

Order 43.—Euphorbiaceæ. Spurge-worts.

Buxus sempervirens. L. Box. Europe, Asia, B. Leaves and wood bitter, purgative.
Ricinus communis, L. Castor-oil plant. India. Seeds purgative.
Euphorbia Esula, L. Europe, B. Whole plant acrid, cathartic.
—— Cyparissias, L. Europe, B. Whole plant acrid, cathartic.
—— Lathyris, L. Caper Spurge. Middle and South of Europe, B. Seeds purgative.

Order 44.—Urticaceæ.—Nettle-worts.

Humulus Lupulus, L. Hops. Europe, America, B. Catkins or strobili narcotic.
Ficus Carica, L. Common Fig. Persia, Asia Minor. Fruit nutritive, laxative.
Cannabis sativa, L. Hemp. Persia, north of India. Whole plant narcotic, stimulant.
Morus nigra, L. Mulberry. Persia. Fruit cooling, laxative; bark cathartic, anthelmintic.

Order 45.—Ulmaceæ. Elm-worts.

Ulmus campestris, L. Small-leaved Elm. Europe, B. Bark demulcent, astringent, tonic.

Order 46.—Salicaceæ. Willow-worts.

Salix alba, L. White Willow. Europe, B. Bark bitter, tonic.
—— Russelliana, Sm. Bedford Willow. Europe, B. Bark bitter, tonic.
—— fragilis, L. Crack Willow. Europe, B. Bark bitter, tonic.
—— pentandra, L. Bay-leaved or Sweet Willow. Europe, B. Bark bitter, tonic; leaves aromatic.
—— Caprea, L. Great Sallow. Europe, B. Bark bitter, tonic.
—— purpurea, L. Europe, B. Bark bitter, tonic.

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Populus balsamifera, L. Tacamahac Poplar. North America, Siberia. Buds resinous, diuretic, and balsamic.

Order 47.—Myricaceæ. Gale-worts.

Myrica cerifera, L. Wax Myrtle, or Bayberry. United States. Bark acrid, astringent; fruit yields wax.

Order 48.—Corylaceæ. Mast-worts.

Quercus pedunculata, Willd. (*Q. Robur*, L.) Common Oak. Asia Minor, B. Bark astringent.
—— infectoria, Oliv. Gall Oak. Asia Minor. Bark astringent, yields galls of commerce.

Subclass IV.—B. MONOCHLAMYDEÆ, GYMNOSPERMÆ, or GYMNOGENÆ.

Order 49.—Coniferæ or Pinaceæ. Coniferous or Conebearing Plants.

Pinus sylvestris, L. Scotch Fir, Red Deal. Europe, B. Yields turpentine, diuretic, laxative.
—— Pinaster, Ait. Cluster Pine. Southern parts of Europe. Yields Bourdeaux turpentine.
Abies Picea, Lindl. (*Pinus Picea*, L.; *A. pectinata*, DC.; *Picea pectinata*, Loud.) Silver Fir. Siberia, Germany, Switzerland. Yields Strasburg Turpentine.
—— balsamea, Marsh. (*A. balsamifera*, Mich.; *Pinus balsamea*, L.; *Picea balsamea*, Loud.) Balm of Gilead Fir. Northern part of North America. Yields Canada Balsam.
Juniperus communis, L. Juniper. Europe, North of Asia, North of America, B. Fruit diuretic.
—— Virginiana, L. Red Cedar. United States. Leaves acrid, stimulant, emmenagogue.
—— Sabina, L. Savin. Europe, Russia in Asia. Leaves acrid, irritant, emmenagogue.

Order 50.—Taxaceæ. Taxads.

Taxus baccata, L. Yew. Europe, Asia, B. Leaves and seeds narcotico-acrid.

Class II.—MONOCOTYLEDONES or ENDOGENÆ.

Subclass I.—PETALOIDEÆ or FLORIDÆ.

Order 51.—Iridaceæ. Irids.

Iris florentina, L. Orris root. South of Europe, Mediterranean Islands. Rhizome aromatic, bitter.
Crocus sativus, L. Saffron Crocus. East of Europe, B. Stigmata stimulant, antispasmodic, emmenagogue? yield colouring matter.

Order 52.—Amaryllidaceæ. Amaryllids.

Narcissus poeticus, L. Europe, B. Bulbs emetic.

Order 53.—Dioscoreaceæ. Yams.

Tamus communis, L. Black Bryony. Europe, Asia, B. Root acrid.

Order 54.—Smilaceæ. Sarsaparillas.

Smilax aspera, L. South of Europe, Barbary. Rhizome demulcent.

Order 55.—Liliaceæ. Lily-worts.

Allium sativum, L. Garlic. South of Europe, Egypt. Bulbs irritant, diuretic, antiemetic.
—— Cepa, L. Onion. Egypt. Bulbs stimulant, diuretic.
—— Porrum, L. Leek. South of Europe. Bulbs stimulant, diuretic.

Order 56.—Melanthaceæ. Melanths.

Veratrum album, L. White Hellebore. South of Europe. Rhizome narcotico-irritant, emetic, purgative.

Trillium erectum, L. (*T. rhomboideum*, Mich.; *T. atropurpureum*, Bot. Mag.) United States. Rhizome emetic.

Colchicum autumnale, L. Meadow Saffron. Europe, B. Corms and seeds emetic, purgative, diuretic, sedative.

Order 57.—Araceæ. Arads.

Arum maculatum, L. Wake-Robin. Europe, Barbary, Madeira, B. Whole plant acrid; tubers yield starch.

Order 58.—Acoraceæ. Sweet Flags.

Acorus Calamus, L. Sweet Flag. Europe, B. Rhizome aromatic, bitter.

Subclass II.—GLUMACEÆ.

Order 59.—Cyperaceæ. Sedges.

Carex arenaria, L. Europe, B. Rhizome demulcent, German Sarsaparilla.

Order 60.—Gramineæ or Graminaceæ. Grasses.

Lolium temulentum, L. Darnel. Europe, Japan, New Holland, Chili, Monte Video, B. Grains narcotico-acrid.

Triticum vulgare, Vill. (*T. hybernum* and *æstivum*, L.) Wheat. Country of the Baschkirs? Grains amylaceous.

Hordeum vulgare, L. Barley. Mesopotamia? Grains demulcent, amylaceous.

Secale cereale, L. Rye. Caucasico-Caspian Desert, Crimea, and Banks of Volga? Grains amylaceous, sometimes altered by the attack of a fungus, and yield Ergot.

vena sativa, L. Oat. Europe. Grains amylaceous, demulcent.

Zea Mais, L. Indian Corn. America? Grains nutritive, demulcent.

Glyceria fluitans, R. Br. Europe, Asia, America, New Holland, B. Herbage sweet, yields manna-croup.

Class III.—ACOTYLEDONES or ACROGENÆ.

Order 61.—Filices. Ferns.

Lastræa Felix-mas, Presl. (*Aspidium Felix-mas*, Sw.; *Nephrodium Felix-mas*, Rich.) Male Fern. North of Europe, B. Rhizome anthelmintic.

V.—*Museum of Military Surgery.*

The Museum of Military Surgery was formed partly by the late Sir George Ballingall, Professor of Military Surgery in the University, and partly by the purchase of a series of preparations from Mr. Alcock, in 1843, at the cost of 150 *l.*, by the Senatus Academicus.

The catalogue of the museum, as it is at present, is appended.

CATALOGUE of the Museum attached to the Class of Military Surgery in the University of *Edinburgh*.

The preparation of a catalogue of the articles in the museum, was proposed as a prize essay to the students of the class of military surgery during the Session 1843–44. Three gentlemen, Messrs. Murray, Cahill, and Pelan, entered upon the competition, but the latter was, from the state of his health, unfortunately compelled to relinquish the task. This catalogue is therefore chiefly to be considered as the joint production of Mr. John Ivor Murray, and Mr. Alexander Peile Cahill, to both of whom prizes were assigned.

The collection consists of two parts. First, The preparations made by Mr. Rutherford Alcock, during the service of the "British Legion of Spain," and of which very full descriptions, with valuable details of the cases, are contained in the manuscript catalogue and Appendix referred to.

These preparations are destined, by the terms upon which they were made over to the University, to be kept up as a separate collection, and they will be at once recognised by the letter A, attached to each of them. The numbers, however, will not be found to run

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in a regular series, some deviation having been made from the arrangement in Mr. Alcock's "Catalogue Raisonnée," and the whole of the preparations classed simply as illustrative of injuries of the head, trunk, and extremities—this classification being, upon the whole, best suited to the order of the lectures.

The second part consists of preparations, models, casts, plans, drawings, and weapons, of war, used by the several nations with which our troops have in recent times been engaged, collected by the present professor, marked by the letter B, and for many of which it will be seen that he is indebted to his friends in the public service.

In printing this catalogue, two principal objects have been held in view—to extend the utility of the collection to the students—and to point out to the old pupils of the class, or to others who may be kind enough to make contributions, the departments in which the collection is still deficient. The principal desiderata are pathological specimens, illustrative of the diseases of tropical climates; preparations illustrating the injuries of blood-vessels, nerves, and vital organs; plans of military and naval hospitals, whether remarkable for their advantages or defects; plans of barracks, transports, and hospital ships; models of all kinds of contrivances for the comfort and conveyance of sick and wounded soldiers; specimens of missiles and warlike weapons employed by foreign nations.

(signed) *Geo. Ballingall.*

Edinburgh College, 24 July 1855.

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CATALOGUE, &c.

B. 1. An articulated skeleton on a stand, used for occasional reference in the class-room.

B. 2. Skeleton of a man, HOWISON, who was hanged for murdering a woman at Cramond; remarkable as being the skeleton of the last body given to the surgeons for dissection under the old law.

Injuries of the Head and Face.

A. 1. Part of the parietal bone and dura mater of a patient who died forty-six days after being struck on the head by a musket ball. Slight fracture and projection inwards of the inner table, with separation of the dura mater, and deposition in the centre. Beyond this a still larger circle of diseased structure of dura mater, may be traced, of a dark velvety and mottled appearance. The diaphanous state of the bone around the seat of injury gives evidence of the action of the absorbents.—FLYNN, æt. 45. *Manuscript Catalogue, page* 2. *Appendix, page* 2.

A. 2. Part of the parietal bone, dura mater, and brain of a patient who was struck by a musket ball, underwent the operation of trephining, and died on the thirteenth day. The ball, A. No. 119, was found firmly dovetailed in the bone, partially split, and jagged. Several depressed portions of bone were taken away; the dura mater seemed uninjured. The preparation shows a fungus cerebri, ulceration of the substance of the brain, a diseased state of the pericranium, and disease of the bone.—WISE, æt. 32. *MS. Catalogue, page* 4. *Appendix, page* 4.

A. 3. Portions of dura mater from the same patient, showing ulceration over the longitudinal sinus.

A. 4. Portion of the dura mater. The pericranium was separated about an inch round the perforation formed by a ball, and a fungoid diseased growth of the dura mater had become adherent to the fractured and trephined edges of the bone. Died twenty-third day.—CLEARY, æt. 20. *MS. Catalogue, page* 4. *Appendix, page* 18.

A. 5. Fungoid growth of the dura mater supervening on gunshot injury. Died twenty-third day.—WALMSLEY, æt. 47. *MS. Catalogue, page* 4. *Appendix, page* 14.

A. 6. Gunshot fracture of the frontal bone, marked by an irregular foramen.—O'HARA. *MS. Catalogue, page* 11.

A. 7. Portion

A. 7. Portion of the skull, showing the passage of a ball through the parietal bone, fissuring it. Died third day.—CANTWELL. *MS. Catalogue, page* 11. *Appendix, page* 22. University of Edinburgh.

A. 8. Part of the skull from the patient who furnished preparation No. 4. The ball struck the left parietal bone, causing a compound fracture with depression. The trephine was applied on the seventh day, and the depressed portions removed; but the patient died tetanic on the twenty-third day after receipt of the injury.—CLEARY, æt. 20. *MS. Catalogue, page* 11. *Appendix, page* 18.

A. 9. Part of the left parietal bone from the patient who furnished No. 5. The ball caused a compound fracture across one of the branches of the middle meningeal artery, and the trephine was applied on the second day. The absorbent action on the bone is marked by an irregular circle extending across the coronal suture. Died on the twenty-third day.—WALMSLEY, æt. 47. *MS. Catalogue, page* 9. *Appendix, page* 14.

A. 10. Portion of the skull of the patient who furnished preparation No. 108, showing the absorbent action around the wound. Although the ball passed directly through that portion of the bone along which the meningeal artery runs, there was no extravasation of blood. Died twenty-seventh day.—COLE, æt. 30. *MS. Catalogue, page* 8. *Appendix, page* 12.

A. 11. Skull of a Chapelchurri picked up in the trenches at the foot of the Orcamendi hill. The ball entered through the parietal bone close to the coronal suture, and passing obliquely down, traversed the whole substance of the brain, emerging from the skull at the foramen lacerum medium, carrying away the extremity of the petrous portion of the temporal, and a portion of the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone. The former is likewise splintered perpendicularly through it squamous portion. Immediate death.—*MS. Catalogue, page* 13.

A. 12. The anterior portion of a skull, showing the course of a large fragment of a shell, A. No. 109, through the bones of the face, in its way obliquely downwards from the orbit to the opposite side of the neck. Died fourth day.—*MS. Catalogue, page* 14.

A. 13. Gunshot comminuted fracture by a ball which entered over the left eye-brow, where portions of the bone are to a certain extent carried inwards, and on a lower level than the surrounding parts; passing transversely across the forehead, it emerged over the centre of the right eye-brow. Died fifth day.—APJOHN. *MS. Catalogue, page* 15. *Appendix, page* 24.

B. 3. This skull presents a large aperture on the right side of the occipital bone, immediately behind the foramen magnum; the wound is nearly circular, and at a hasty glance might be supposed the result of a musket ball; but on the external and right side of this wound may be distinguished a portion of the surface evidently cut with a sharp sabre.

B. 4. This skull presents three sabre wounds on the back part of the head. The most severe of these is at the junction of the sagittal and lambdoidal sutures, about three inches in extent; it penetrates through both tables of the skull, fissuring the inner. The second wound in point of size extends across the lambdoidal suture near the junction of this with the squamous; the outer table of the skull is here removed to the extent of about one inch and a half, by three quarters of an inch, the sabre not penetrating through the inner table. The third wound consists of a slight superficial cut on the parietal bone.

B. 5. This preparation presents five sabre cuts on the back of the head; two of these are very severe. The first is about two and a half inches in extent, penetrating through both tables of the skull, the inner of which is much splintered. This wound is on the left parietal bone, and from its anterior extremity a fissure extends to the frontal suture. The second cut is situated in the right parietal bone, and is about two inches in length; it extends through the outer table of the scull into the diploe, and has removed a large portion of the former. The three other wounds are comparatively trivial.

These three preparations, B. 3, 4, 5, are the skulls of patriot Greeks, who fell in the actions between the Turkish and Greek forces, under General Church, in 1827. They were brought from the plain between the Piræus and city of Athens, and *presented by Dr. M'William, of the Royal Navy, author of the Medical History of the Niger Expedition.*

B. 6. Skull showing extensive ulceration of the frontal bone, from a gunshot wound received at Waterloo, which the patient survived for many years. Some parts both of the frontal and the parietal bones are thickened to more than half an inch. Both tables of the skull had been involved in the ulcerative process, and an irregular opening is left of nearly six inches in circumference, the margins of which have been rounded off. The nasal portions of the frontal bone, as well as the nasal bones, and nasal processes of the superior maxillary bones, present a carious appearance. The ethmoid, lacrymal, and other small bones, are quite destroyed. As most of the teeth of the upper, and the whole of those of the lower jaw, are wanting, and the alveolar processes absorbed, it is seen that the subject of this extensive injury, a field officer in the army, must have lived to an advanced age.

B. 7. A skull presenting an extensive comminuted fracture of the frontal and upper part of the right parietal bones, with some of the fragments removed by operation. The breach is partly filled up by bony substance, and the edges rounded off. Part of the fractured parietal bone, and a triangular portion of the frontal bone, which seems to have been

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partially detached and depressed below the level of the surrounding parts, are firmly re-united. The patient, a workman in Portsmouth dockyard, had evidently survived the injury for a length of time, but the circumstances of his death are not known.—GROVE. *Presented by J. Burns, Esq., Surgeon, Royal Navy.*

B. 7.* Skull found on the field of Kilsyth, blackened by lying in a moss, and showing several extensive wounds. Supposed to be the head of a Covenanter. *Presented by Mr. Fairbairn, a pupil of the class.*

B. 8. Skull of a well-known character, chief of a considerable tribe to the northward of Sydney; in which the whole upper part of the skull, more particularly the frontal and parietal bones, are disfigured by deep and extensive exfoliations, the result of blows received from the *waddies*, or heavy bludgeons, with which the natives of that country fight.—See "Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, vol. lvii. page 120."—"Ballingall's Outlines of Military Surgery, page 302." Fifth Edition.—*From the collection of the late Dr. W. Campbell, Royal Navy, presented by his son.*

B. 9. Extensive fracture of the base of the skull, occurring in a soldier of the Royal Artillery, treated in Edinburgh Castle. *Presented by Dr. Pearson, Surgeon of the Royal Irish Fusiliers.*

B. 10. Part of the frontal bone, showing hypertrophy and exfoliation, the result of mercurio-syphilis. *Presented by Dr. James A. Sidey, Edinburgh.*

B. 11. Pieces of bone removed from the skull by operation. *History unknown.*

B. 12. Portion of a skull with a circular aperture, produced by a stone or other missile, without wound of the scalp. *Presented by Dr. Keillor, Edinburgh.*

B. 13. Portion of the lower jaw of a stag, in which a small shot was lodged near the last molar tooth, showing the formation of new bone partly covering the shot. *Presented by Dr. J. A. Sidey, Edinburgh.*

Injuries of the Spine, Ribs, and Pelvis.

A. 14. Second and third cervical vertebræ of a man who received a musket-shot in the mouth, returned to his regiment, and did duty from the 15th to the 38th day after he was wounded. Difficulty of swallowing, pain and stiffness of neck, slight obstruction to the respiration, and inability to protrude the tongue, then obliged him to return to hospital, where he died twenty-five days thereafter. The preparation shows that a portion of the bony canal in the dentata is destroyed; the body of the third vertebra is broken away and absorbed, a leaf-work of callus being thrown out; further deposition of callus may be traced over the whole of the anterior surface of the bodies, and the transverse processes of the two vertebræ.—BARROWCLIFFE. *Manuscript Catalogue, page* 26. *Appendix, page* 28.

A. 15. Last dorsal vertebra of a man in whom a musket-ball entered about three inches to the side of the spinous processes, entering the chest at the angle of the eleventh rib, fracturing it between its neck and angle, and lodged in the vertebra. The inner plate of the body of the bone was found to have been irregularly forced inwards by the ball. The preparation shows that the inner surface of the body of the bone is in a state of caries, and the ball, with part of the man's dress, is firmly impacted, projecting a little into the spinal canal. Died tenth day.—CUSACK, æt. 36. *MS. Catalogue, page* 30. *Appendix, page* 30.

A. 16. Three vertebræ. A musket-ball entered the angle of the eleventh rib, and was cut out over the curvature of the ninth. It passed through the root of the spinous process of the last dorsal vertebra, driving a portion inwards, and carrying away the transverse and a portion of the inferior oblique process. Died sixth day.—GOT. *MS. Catalogue, page* 37. *Appendix, page* 34.

A. 17. Three vertebræ, showing the diseased actions which supervene occasionally in the osseous structures of the vertebræ, when a gunshot injury has been sustained in any part of the canal. No history.—*MS. Catalogue, page* 25.

A. 18. Portion of a vertebra, showing how the processes and other portions are occasionally struck from the bodies of the vertebræ, by musket-shot, and the carious action that follows. No history.—*MS. Catalogue, page* 26.

A. 19. Os innominatum and upper part of the femur, 72 days after the reception of a gun-shot injury. The ball would seem to have struck the dorsum ilii, coursed between its plates, passing obliquely out near the sacro-ischiatic notch, injuring the superior portion of the acetabulum. The dorsum and venter ilii, the whole of the acetabulum, along with the head of the femur, present marked appearances of absorption. Died seventy-second day.—QUIN. *MS. Catalogue, page* 44. *Appendix, page* 37.

A. 20. Os innominatum and lateral half of the sacrum. The injury to the bone seems to be confined to an irregular circular space of about two inches immediately below and adjoining the junction of the sacrum with the ilium. A large sequestrum, with the ball at one end, is encased between the plates of the ilium, parts of which are lying dead on the

the surface. Callus has been thrown out round the edges of the wound. Died 151st day. DOYLE, æt. 42.—*MS. Catalogue, page* 44. *Appendix, page* 38. University of Edinburgh.

A. 21. Lateral half of the sacrum and os innominatum of a soldier who died of tetanus. The ball has struck with great force, breaking across the posterior plate of the sacrum, and has been arrested in its course inwards by the denser structure behind.—WATSON. *MS. Catalogue, page* 43.

A. 58. Three examples of the manner in which the ribs are sometimes snapped directly across when struck by a ball.—*MS. Catalogue, page* 98.

B. 14. Fracture of the fifth rib near its middle, and also of the inferior margin of the scapula, by a musket-ball which entered the thorax between the cartilages of the sixth and seventh ribs on the right side, made a breach in the diaphragm, and lacerated the subjacent portion of the liver; it then passed upwards, wounding slightly the three lobes of the lung on that side, particularly the middle one, fractured the fifth rib, and made its way outwards through the left scapula. The patient, a soldier who committed suicide by pointing his musket to his breast, and pulling the trigger with his toe, survived the injury about twenty-four hours. *Presented by Dr. Handyside.*

B. 15. First cervical vertebra of a stag, through which a small shot has passed, showing in both laminæ the small opening caused by the entrance of the shot, and the larger one by its exit. *Presented by Dr. J. A. Sidey, Edinburgh.*

Injuries of the Superior Extremity.

A. 34. Elbow-joint of a man, in which the ball passed obliquely through the external condyle, not perceptibly fissuring the bone, but leading to extensive caries and a complete bony anchylosis. Callus has been abundantly thrown out, and absorption has been active at the same time. The epiphyses of the humerus have been evidently detaching, and a thin external plate of the bone, up to the point of amputation, has in places scaled off. The limb was amputated on the 136th day.—WILLIAMS, æt. 23. *Manuscript Catalogue, page* 78. *Appendix, page* 64.

A. 42. Injury of the shoulder-joint. Head of the humerus completely split by a musket ball in two directions, one transversely, nearly parallel to the junction of the epiphysis, and the other perpendicularly upwards through the articulating surface. Part of the coat is seen carried in with the ball which is lodged. Died eleventh day.—COLLINS, æt. 18. *MS. Catalogue, page* 86.

A. 43. Fracture into the elbow joint. A musket-ball entered from behind over the internal condyle, which is detached and splintered into several small pieces. The ball is seen impacted with part of the coat sleeve adhering. Amputation was performed a few hours after reception of the injury. Died twenty days after.—MAHONEY, æt. 25, *MS. Catalogue, page* 87. *Appendix, page* 81.

A. 53. Portion of the humerus much fractured, showing how the shaft of a bone may be splintered through three parts of the circumference without being completely separated at that point.—CAREY, æt. 26. *MS. Catalogue, page* 95.

A. 54. Lower third of the humerus, showing a beautiful specimen of splintering in the long bones from gunshot.—CAREY, æt. 26. *MS. Catalogue, page* 95.

A. 55. Head and neck of the humerus, which was separated from the shaft of the bone by a ball entering at the bicipital groove. A narrow-tongued-shaped splinter of about two inches and a half long remains in connexion with the head of the bone.—DUMBLE, æt. 35. *MS. Catalogue, page* 95.

A. 56. Another preparation of gunshot comminuted fracture of the humerus, in which the articular surface, entering into the formation of the joint, is retained in connexion with the shaft by a part of the bone not more than a third of its normal thickness.—BUZZARD, æt. 20. *MS. Catalogue, pages* 95 and 97.

A. 57. Comminuted fracture of the right clavicle. Several fragments wanting. A fissure will be seen at the sternal extremity, but no callus effused. No history.—MURPHY. *MS. Catalogue, page* 95.

A. 73. Humerus fractured and fissured by a ball which entered on the outer side of the right arm. The preparation presents a thin deposit behind the edges of circumvallation, which the absorbents have distinctly marked. The callus is unnatural in its appearance, being composed of a smooth layer of pure phosphates. The limb was amputated on the fourteenth day on account of hemorrhage.—KINNAIRD, æt. 18. *MS. Catalogue, page* 132. *Appendix, page* 111.

A. 75. Upper part of the humerus fractured just below its neck, with two fragments of considerable size. Little callus has been thrown out, and little absorption has taken place. Died on the thirty-fifth day. FOUNTAIN, æt. 30. *MS. Catalogue, page* 132. *Appendix, page* 113.

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A. 80. Bones of the hand and fore-arm, amputated 223 days after receiving a gunshot comminuted fracture of the radius. The ball is seen imbedded, but loose, in a case of callus between the radius and ulna.—Brown, æt. 45. *MS. Catalogue, page* 138. *Appendix, page* 121.

B. 16. Bones of the elbow-joint of a seaman of H.M.S. "Mutine," who had his hand and elbow joint severely injured by the explosion of a carronade (thirty-two) while saluting the Portuguese flag at Mozambique. Amputation was performed above the elbow. *Presented by H. T. S. Beveridge, M.D., Surgeon R. N.*

Injuries of the Inferior Extremity.

A. 22. Bones entering into the formation of the knee-joint. A musket ball entered on the outside, about an inch be low the knee; coursed upwards and inwards, grating the head of the tibia at the posterior surface, and emerged opposite the inner condyle of the femur. The whole of the articulating surfaces of the bones forming this preparation are in a state of caries. Died forty-eighth day. Dwyer, æt. 22. *Manuscript Catalogue, page* 56. *Appendix, page* 42.

A. 23. Bones forming the knee-joint, showing the worst consequences of penetrating wounds into joints with abrasion or contusion of the articulating surfaces. The bones at their articulation are very much absorbed. Died twenty-ninth day.—Daly. *MS. Catalogue, page* 56.

A. 24. Presents a fractured patella. A musket-ball struck its external edge; the wound was immediately followed by much pain and swelling of the joint. The man walked a mile after receiving the injury; he was otherwise severely injured on the chest and neck. The cartilaginous covering of the bones was ulcerated and absorbed.—Murphy. *MS. Catalogue, page* 58. *Appendix, page* 46.

A. 25. Knee-joint of a man who received a wound from a musket-ball, entering at the outer edge of the patella, penetrating the capsular ligament, and lodging in the head of the tibia. Amputation was performed on the eighth day. The joint, it will be seen, had not suffered materially; a small point only is observable on each articular surface, where the cartilage has been absorbed. A probe is passed in the track of the wound.—Alison, *MS. Catalogue, page* 59. *Appendix, page* 49.

A. 26. Knee-joint, showing the unfavourable course of a joint directly injured, with complication of fracture and fissures through the articulating surfaces, in a debilitated constitution. A musket-ball entered the upper part of the calf of the leg, half an inch from the border of the popliteal space, and coursed outwards and upwards, lodging under the integuments over the head of the tibia, whence it was extracted. The head of that bone is seen fissured, and the cartilages absorbed and gangrened. Died twenty-seventh day.—Waite. *MS. Catalogue, page* 62. *Appendix, page* 53.

A. 27. A case somewhat similar to the last. The ball was found to have entered near to the head of the fibula, which it had shattered, and penetrating the capsule of the joint, injured the inner side of the head of the tibia; coursing round the internal edge of the bone, it again shattered the posterior edge of its articulating surface, portions of which were found separated. Died tenth day.—Carey, æt. 40. *MS. Catalogue, page* 63. *Appendix, page* 51.

A. 28. Lower third of the femur, illustrating the close fissure which frequently results from a gunshot fracture. In this case it extends into the knee-joint. The ball had entered at the posterior aspect, immediately above the external condyle, which was much comminuted. Primary amputation was resorted to.—Black, æt. 24. *MS. Catalogue, page* 66.

A. 29. This preparation shows a fracture of the tibia and fibula, about three inches above their articulation with the tarsus. The fibula is simply fractured across, and has been slightly united in its overlapped position; from it there seem to have been no exfoliations. The whole of the bone preserved shows marks of partial absorption, with but little deposition of callus. The tibia presents great loss of substance, forming a large cavity about three inches in length, and extending across the whole breadth of the bone, leaving it a shell of two unequal sides. Marks of active absorption are seen within. One fissure at the lower extremity extends through, and obliquely across, the articulating surface of the tibia, but no marks of absorption are seen at this point. Died ninety-ninth day.—Curry, æt. 40. *MS. Catalogue, page* 70. *Appendix, page* 54.

A. 30. A musket-ball passed, as the preparation shows, directly through the head of the tibia, from behind forwards, carrying in with it a portion of the outer table of the bone. An irregular fissure is seen extending across the whole of one of the articulating surfaces, and another extending from the shot-hole for about two inches; callus has been deposited scantily along its edges. A large portion of carious cancellated tissue is seen in the track of the ball, as if separating, at the time of death, from the more healthy structure. Died forty-eighth day.—West, æt. 37. *MS. Catalogue, page* 73. *Appendix, page* 58.

A. 31. Bones

A. 31. Bones entering into the formation of the knee-joint, and part of the fibula. A musket-ball entered at the front of the tibia, on its inner aspect, and came out through the head of the fibula. The former is fractured in several directions down the shaft and upwards through the articulating surface, which is greatly absorbed, with little mark of deposition of callus. All the articulating surfaces present at various points marks of active absorption. The fibula is unaltered, except at its head, where evident marks of the absorbent action remain in the form of a thin shell of bone. Amputated twenty-seventh day.—Casey. *MS. Catalogue, page* 74. *Appendix, page* 62. University of Edinburgh.

A. 32. Upper part of the tibia, presenting appearances very similar to those of the last. The bullet penetrated the capsule of the knee-joint, a little above the tuberosity of the tibia, and at the side of the ligamentum patellæ, entering the head of the bone close to its articulating surface, and passing obliquely backwards and downwards, it emerged at a lower level than where it entered. The bone is fissured through the whole breadth of the articulating surface, which is in a carious condition. Died thirty-fourth day.—M'Coy, æt. 41. *MS. Catalogue, page* 77. *Appendix, page* 63.

A. 33. Upper third of the tibia, presenting a case almost identical with the preceding. Fissures are seen on both aspects of the shaft. Primary amputation was performed.—Dent, æt. 23. *MS. Catalogue, page* 78.

A. 35. Lower third of the femur, exhibiting the passage of a ball through the inner condyle, in a line with its longest axis. The bone at this point is much crumbled, and presents several detached fragments. Amputated on the twenty-fifth day.—Hagland, æt. 45. *MS. Catalogue, page* 81. *Appendix, page* 70.

A. 36. Knee-joint, illustrating the results of a rough and foreign body projecting between the articulating surfaces of a large joint. At the inner side, about the centre, and an eighth of an inch to the side of the patella, is an elliptical opening, showing the entrance of the ball through the ligamentous structure. This opening is traversed obliquely by a ligamentous fibre, which accounts for no opening in the joint having been detected during treatment. The ball is seen partially buried in the substance of the bone, immediately above the articulating surface of the internal condyle. Great part of the articulating surfaces of the bones are carious and absorbed. Died twenty-seventh day.—Mackenzie, æt. 18. *MS. Catalogue, page* 82. *Appendix, page* 72.

A. 37. Comminuted fracture of the internal condyle of the femur, implicating the articulating surface. The ball is seen lodged in the cancellated texture of the condyle. Primary amputation.—Holding, æt. 18. *MS. Catalogue, page* 85. *Appendix, page* 76.

A. 38. Lower third of the femur, showing a musket-ball lodged a little above the external condyle, just at the junction of the epiphysis with the shaft of the bone. The fracture extends to the edge of the articulating surface. Primary amputation.—A Spaniard. *MS. Catalogue, page* 85.

A. 39. Upper portion of the tibia of a patient, showing a musket-ball lodged in the head of the bone in front of the spine. There seems to have been no great fracture, but several slight fissures extend into the articulating surface of the bone. Amputation was performed eighteen hours after receipt of the injury. M'Cormack, æt. 24. *MS. Catalogue, page* 85. *Appendix, page* 77.

A. 40. Gunshot comminuted fracture of the inner condyle of the femur, in which the ball is buried. The articulating surface is fissured across to its centre; and the whole of the condyle is in a state of caries. Amputated on the twenty-first day.—Holls, æt. 24. *MS. Catalogue, page* 86. *Appendix, page* 79.

A. 41. Fracture of the upper portion of the patella, by a ball which lodged in the external condyle of the femur, where it is seen in the preparation. Died eighth day.—Jackson, æt. 23 *MS. Catalogue, page* 86.

A. 44. Comminuted fracture at the lower third of the right femur, exhibiting in a very beautiful manner the long splitting and splintering of bones from gunshot wounds. A large splinter of the bone is driven into the medullary canal. Primary amputation was had recourse to.—M'Cormick. *MS. Catalogue, page* 94.

A. 45. A specimen in every way analogous to the preceding, but remarkable, as showing that a fragment, which had apparently been completely detached, had lost all vitality, although amputation was performed within five hours of the receipt of the wound.—Capt. ——. *MS. Catalogue, page* 96.

A. 46. Gunshot comminuted fracture of the lower end of the femur, occasioned by a ball which entered on the inner aspect. One fragment is nearly seven inches in length.—Breard, æt. 30. *MS. Catalogue, page* 96.

A. 47. Lower half of a femur, remarkable both for the great space over which the fracture extends, and the numerous pieces into which it has been broken.—Crawther, æt. 23. *MS. Catalogue, page* 96.

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A. 48. Fracture of the tibia a little below the head of the bone. Several fragments project, and fissures are seen extending along the shaft. Amputated nine hours after receiving the injury.—MURRAY, æt. 32. *MS. Catalogue, page* 95.

A. 49. Gunshot comminuted fracture of the tibia about its middle, with numerous fragments. SULLIVAN, æt. 23. *MS. Catalogue, page* 95.

A. 50. Upper and middle part of the tibia, very much shattered at its upper third by a ball passing through it from behind; in this case the fibula was fractured transversely at the lower third.—ALMY, æt. 37. *MS. Catalogue, page* 97.

A. 51. Lower half of the tibia, very much splintered above the malleolus from a gunshot wound.—FLEMING, æt. 28. *MS. Catalogue, page* 95.

A. 52. Portions of the tibia and fibula much shattered from a gunshot wound. Many of the fragments are wanting.—HUSS. *MS. Catalogue, page* 97.

A. 59. Two lower thirds of the femur of a man who died thirty-five days after receiving the injury. The ball struck obliquely at the side of the bone, fissuring it for several inches, and detaching several fragments. The line of circumvallation around the edges is very imperfect, and little callus has been thrown out. At the lower part of the bone there is a distinct line of separation.—SMITH. *MS. Catalogue, page* 122.

A. 60. Remarkable specimen, in which the femur is fractured, but not at the point struck by the ball. The bone broke abruptly across, with scarcely any comminution, some distance below the wound in the thigh, where the ball was found in contact. The shaft of the bone presents a fissure extending for more than six inches. The whole bone exhibits marks of active absorption, and at three points alone, close to the seat of fracture, is there any appearance of callus. Died twenty-ninth day.—HASSON, æt. 22. *MS. Catalogue, pages* 114 *and* 122.

A. 61. Fracture of the femur at the union of the middle with the upper third of the bone. The preparation shows that callus is already abundantly thrown out, uniting at one point two fragments to the shaft. The unattached points of these fragments, and a long tongue-like process from the shaft, are marked all round by a distinct line of separation; they are, however, still perfectly firm. The lower shaft or portion of the femur is wanting. The man died on the forty-first day, amputation having been performed eleven days previously.—CALLAGHAN, æt. 26. *MS. Catalogue, page* 123. *Appendix, page* 89.

A. 62. Acetabulum and upper third of the femur of a man in whom a ball had passed rough the bone at the junction of the neck with the shaft, opening the capsular ligament. In the preparation, the absorbent process is seen to have been the most active, little callus being thrown out. Some may, however, be traced within the insertion of the capsular ligament. Died on the forty-seventh day.—EVANS, æt. 23. *MS. Catalogue, page* 123. *Appendix, page* 91.

A. 63. Oblique and fissured fracture of the femur. Marks of a feeble attempt at detaching the ends and edges of the fractured bone may be seen. Scarcely any effort at deposition of callus has been made, the ulcerative and absorbent actions greatly predominating. Amputated on the fiftieth day.—OWEN, æt. 25. *MS. Catalogue, page* 125. *Appendix, page* 93.

A. 64. This is a beautiful specimen of a complicated fracture of the femur, in which the reproductive process has been very elaborate. The two portions of the shaft touch but at a single point, and in both the contact is with dead bone. Three large, long, and irregularly shaped fragments, are all curiously wrought together, and to each shaft. Everywhere, from shafts and fragments, sharp ends and edges are separating, and absorption marks the line of separation. The formation of callus may next be observed, which seems to have gone hand in hand with the absorbent process, and with equal activity. Thus the shafts are united at points where they do not touch, connected by the fragments forming a bridge, firmly bound by callus to each shaft. This bridge is formed by three irregular pieces of from four to six inches in length; two of the longest flung boldly across from shaft to shaft; the third, and smaller fragment, seems to have fallen in, and so, at its upper extremity, lies under the upper shaft and the arch of the rude bridge. Amputation was performed on the fifty-third day, and the man recovered.—HOFFMAN, æt. 27. *MS. Catalogue, page* 102. *Appendix, page* 97.

A. 65. A case equally beautiful and almost identical with the preceding. A piece of the ball flattened lies in the wound. Amputation was successfully performed on the 136th day.—PURCELL, aged 23. *MS. Catalogue, page* 102. *Appendix, page* 99.

A. 66. Another case of fracture of the femur at its upper third. The preparation shows that absorption has been active, and that all the old and dead bone has been removed, with a slight exception. Callus has ben thrown out everywhere around the edges of the bone, and has united slightly a very complicated fracture; consisting of three fragments and two shafts. The union is by no means firm, but all the different parts of the fracture are put together in a direct line and in a desirable position. Amputation was performed on the seventy-sixth day—STEPHENS, æt. 19. *MS. Catalogue, pages* 116, 126. *Appendix, page* 101.

A. 67. An

A. 67. An oblique gunshot fracture of the upper third of the femur, around which callus has been irregularly effused. The commencement of the line of circumvallation is seen on both sides of the linea aspera. Amputated on the seventy-seventh day. Ford, æt. 21. *MS. Catalogue, page* 129. *Appendix, page* 103.

A. 68. Another oblique fracture of the femur, with a triangular sequestrum nearly detached. Callus is effused principally above the sequestrum. Died forty-fourth day.—Parker, æt. 23. *MS. Catalogue, page* 129.

A. 69. A portion of the femur, showing an oblique fracture with an exfoliation, nearly detached, on the inner side. Callus has been but sparingly effused round the fractured edges. Name unknown. *MS. Catalogue, page* 99.

A. 70. Oblique fracture of the femur at the junction of its upper and middle thirds; although at some points a large excess of callus is observed, still, around the greater part, barely enough to connect the edges of the fractured bone has been deposited. Died on the eighty-fourth day. Folly, æt. 21. *MS. Catalogue, page* 99. *Appendix, page* 105.

A. 71. An oblique fracture at the middle of the shaft of the femur, presenting marks of external disease. The absorbent process has been very active here, and little callus has been thrown out, except at one point on the inner side of the bone.—A Carlist prisoner. *MS. Catalogue, page* 113.

A. 72. Lower third of the femur, where a musket-ball struck and was flattened by the force of the blow. The external wound healed, but the patient sunk on the 181st day under an irritative fever. The ball was found to have grazed the femur at its lower third, having passed obliquely through the rectus muscle, and lodged between the bone and vastus externus muscle. A tubercle of exostosis is seen where the ball struck, and a large portion of the lower surface of the femur was extensively diseased. The periosteum was entirely gone, and the ball had formed a cavity which contained about half-an-ounce of black fœtid matter, in the midst of which it was found.—Miller, æt. 46. *MS. Catalogue, page* 130. *Appendix, page* 109.

A. 76. A round shot struck the right leg about six inches above the external malleolus over the outer edge of the tibia. The bone presents a very complicated fracture in its outline, although it only consists of two shafts and two perfectly detached fragments. There is a slight deposition of callus around the fracture in both shafts, and the bone is more or less roughened down to the ankle-joint and as high as it was amputated, close below the knee. Various lines of demarcation may be traced. Little displacement occurred during the treatment, which may be accounted for by the remarkable manner in which the fragments are dovetailed. Amputation was performed on the 19th day.—Atkins, æt. 42. *MS. Catalogue, page* 134. *Appendix, page* 115.

A. 77. Portion of the tibia of a man who received a ball into the substance of the bone without fracture. Callus has been principally effused on the posterior aspect. The appearances presented by this preparation correspond remarkably with the following.—Gibson. *MS. Catalogue, page* 135.

A. 78. Portion of a tibia. The ball buried itself deeply in the substance of the bone, to its inner aspect, without fracturing it across, or even deeply fissuring it. Much callus has been thrown out, and a portion of dead bone is seen lying in the cavity. Died thirty-fifth day.—Williams, æt. 23. *MS. Catalogue, page* 136. *Appendix, page* 117.

A. 79. Tibia and fibula, amputated on the thirty-fifth day after receipt of a gunshot wound. The tibia presents a very comminuted and complicated fracture, and throughout its extent is deeply worm-eaten and furrowed by the absorbents, only here and there varied by some feeble and abortive efforts at the deposition of callus. Some attempt has been made to mark a line of separation, and to throw off the sharp ends of the fractured bone. The whole of the fibula is slightly eroded and roughened.—Mathieson, æt. 29. *MS. Catalogue, page* 136. *Appendix, page* 119.

B. 17. Portion of the tibia, fractured by a musket-ball at the battle of Waterloo. Some traces of the lead are to be seen incorporated with the bony matter. These are much more conspicuous in the other segment of this preparation, which is in Dr. Duncan's possession.—*Presented by Dr. Duncan, Edinburgh.*

B. 18. Necrosis of the tibia, with a large sequestrum, limb amputated successfully above the knee.—*Presented by Dr. Hodges, formerly Surgeon of the "Asia" E. Indiaman.*

Effects of Amputation on the Bones Sawn Across.

A. 74. Preparation showing disease of an amputated humerus. The bone, which was found to be denuded of periosteum for two inches above the point of amputation, presents a distinct line of separation with exfoliation. On the external aspect the bone is carious; on the internal unhealthy-looking callus has been effused. Died twenty-first day.—Deval, æt. 48. *Manuscript Catalogue, page* 143. *Appendix, page* 123.

A. 81. This is a portion of the femur, removed on the fifteenth day after primary amputation of the thigh from an unfavourable case. A fungoid tumour is seen projecting from the medullary canal of the sawn end of the bone. The periosteum was found separated in an

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an irregular and narrow circle from the extreme edge of the bone; immediately above, thickened and cartilaginous, in which ossific matter had been rapidly depositing. Died on the eighteenth day.—Rooke, æt. 26. *MS. Catalogue, page* 146. *Appendix, page* 127.

A. 82. Portion of the extremity of the femur of a man, which was amputated for a severe comminuted fracture a little below the knee-joint. The preparation shows the marks of extensive absorption, but little deposition of callus. The bone was found denuded of periosteum for two inches above the sawn extremity. Died twenty-first day.—Fleming, æt. 28. *MS. Catalogue, page* 144. *Appendix, page* 126.

A. 83. A case somewhat similar. The bone is denuded of periosteum for a short distance from the sawn end. Died twenty-first day.—Lope, æt. 18. *MS. Catalogue, page* 141. *Appendix, page* 136.

A. 84. Portions of the radius and ulna of a man who underwent primary amputation below the elbow. The end of the radius is diseased; the ulna is sound. Died twenty-third day.—Palmer, æt. 25. *MS. Catalogue, page* 141. *Appendix, page* 138.

A. 85. Portion of the sawn end of the femur which was amputated for compound fracture of the tibia and fibula. The stump was soundly healed, and the bone, which was rounded by callus, showed a faint line of separation. Died twenty-third day.—Almy, æt. 37. *MS. Catalogue, page* 141. *Appendix, page* 140.

A. 86. Portion of the humerus, which was amputated primarily for comminuted fracture. The stump presents a line of separation, with slight effusion of callus. Some exfoliation is also seen at the sawn end of the bone. Died twenty-fourth day.—Crenay. *MS. Catalogue, page* 141. *Appendix, page* 142.

A. 87. Portion of the sawn end of the femur of a man who underwent primary amputation, and died on the thirty-second day from irritative fever and phlebitis. The stump had adhered in the line of incision with the exception of two fistulous openings, communicating with the bone, which was denuded of periosteum at its extremity, and in patches to the extent of from four to five inches.—Simpkin, æt. 35. *MS. Catalogue, page* 141. *Appendix, page* 144.

A. 88. A case somewhat similar. The bone protruded more than an inch from the stump. One-third of this was completely uncovered; immediately above which a thickish ring of callus had formed, and extended about an inch upwards. Almost the whole thickness of the bone appears to be detaching as a sequestrum. Died thirtieth day.—Visando, æt. 18. *MS. Catalogue, page* 141. *Appendix, page* 146.

A. 89. Preparation of a femur which was amputated at its lower third for gunshot fracture of the tibia. Nearly the whole of the shaft of the bone, from an inch below the trochanter major, down to the extremity, a length of eight inches, is enveloped in a rough and irregular sheath of callus, thickening towards the lower extremity. At this end may be observed the circular extremity sawn across, scarcely altered. Died on the 122d day.—Cooper, æt. 23. *MS. Catalogue, page* 146. *Appendix, page* 129.

A. 90. An irregularly cylindrical shell of bone, upwards of four inches in length, which came away on the 152d day after primary amputation. The lower end is formed by the sawn extremity of the femur, unaltered in figure and texture. Active absorption of the remainder is evident within and without in the rough and elaborately worked surface of the bone, which resembles more a Chinese ornament than a pathological preparation.—Smith, æt. 21. *MS. Catalogue, page* 147. *Appendix, page* 131.

Exfoliations, Fragments, Exostoses, &c.

A. 91. Piece of lead and portion of bone, removed five months after receiving a gunshot wound which fractured the inferior maxilla, lacerating the tongue and sublingual and submaxillary arteries. The man recovered.—Ellington, æt. 28. *Manuscript Catalogue, page* 153. *Appendix, page* 148.

A. 92. Two portions of exfoliated bone. The smaller was furnished by a case of gunshot fracture of the humerus, treated successfully, and from which sixteen pieces of bone separated. The source of the larger portion is doubtful; it does not probably belong to the same patient.—Anderson, æt. 21. *MS. Catalogue, page* 153. *Appendix, page* 152.

A. 93. Three portions of exfoliated bone, the larger being evidently a portion of newly formed callus. No history is attached to them.—*MS. Catalogue,* page 153.

A. 94. Four pieces of exfoliated bone, following the fracture of the leg. The ulcerative action of the absorbents may be traced in the rough furrows on the outer surface of these portions.—Owen, æt. 30. *MS. Catalogue, page* 154.

A. 95. Fragments of fractured bone; five are exfoliations; five are fragments, with some slight deposition of callus on them. No history.—*MS. Catalogue, page* 155.

B. 19. Exfoliation from the outer plate of the parietal bone.—Renny.

B. 20. Exfoliation

B. 20. Exfoliation from the femur after amputation in a young subject.

B. 21. Disc of bone removed by the trepan from the head of Captain C——t, of the Royal Navy. A small circle of bone within the area of the trepan may be observed in the progress of exfoliation. The patient, after a fall on the occiput, had lain for several days in a state of partial stupor, with a pulse at thirty-two; he obtained no relief from the operation, and died in a few days thereafter. No dissection could be obtained.

B. 22. Two fragments removed from the parietal bone of the patient who furnished preparation B. 7.

B. 23. A beautiful specimen of exostosis from the lower extremity of the radius. An opening may be seen through which the flexor tendons passed to the fingers. The arm was amputated, and the preparation *presented by Alexander Christie, Esq., Surgeon, Bengal Army.*

B. 24. Effects of a gunshot wound in the tusk of the elephant. The shot-hole has not cicatrized, but a mass of irregular ivory has filled the upper part of it. The cement has been applied to the edges of the wound, so as to round them off, and render them irregular.

B. 25. Section of an elephant's tusk. In this preparation, the ball is seen *in situ*, with a great excess of callus or ossific matter exuded around it.

B. 26. Another section of an elephant's tusk. Here a pouch has apparently been formed by the callus for the lodgment of the ball. This pouch is cut through in the section.

These preparations, B. 24, 25, 26, are noticed in a valuable paper in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, vol. xv., page 93, by Professor Goodsir. *Presented by the late Sir John Robison.*

Injuries of the Brain and Nerves.

A. 101. This preparation shows the bulbous extremities of the anterior tibial nerve, lacerated and exposed in a gunshot wound, occasioning the patient to scream when any one walked across the ward in which he lay. The largest and smallest portions were cut off successively, and after the removal of the latter, permanent relief was afforded. *Manuscript Catalogue, page* 160.

A. 108. Portion of the cerebellum of the patient who furnished preparation A. 10, containing tubercles, and showing the ulcerative process which follows injuries to the cerebral structure. A ball, A. 120, had lodged in the cerebrum, and was removed on dissection. Died 27th day.—Cole, æt. 30, *MS. Catalogue, page* 164. *Appendix, page* 12.

A. 121. This preparation is a remarkable specimen of a tubercular state of the cerebellum in a boy, which apparently had existed for years, and ultimately led to his death. C——, æt. 12. *Appendix, page* 166.

B. 27. Beautiful specimen of the neuromata, or bulbous swellings, forming on the extremities of nerves cut across in amputation. *Presented by Dr. Duncan.*

Injuries of the Thoracic and Abdominal Viscera.

A. 96. Shows a ball lodged in a sac formed by the omentum. The man died, on the second day, of peritoneal inflammation.—Cooper, æt. 19. *Manuscript Catalogue, page* 158. *Appendix, page* 156.

A. 97. Small portion of the liver of a man who died from concussion of the brain, showing the cicatrix of an abscess which had formerly existed.—Morton. *MS. Catalogue, page* 159.

A. 98. Shows the thickening of the pleura pulmonalis, which resulted from the inflammatory action set up in a man who died on the tenth day, after receiving a penetrating gunshot wound of the chest.—West, æt. 29. *MS. Catalogue, page* 157.

A. 99. Shows a part of the sigmoid flexure of the colon, exposing the circular wound made by a bullet. Not the slightest attempt at closing or adhesion had taken place. Died fifth day.—Bell, æt. 35. *MS. Catalogue, page* 159. *Appendix, page* 160.

A. 100. Small portion of liver, taken from the patient who furnished preparation A. 78, showing the pyogenic membrane of an abscess. Several of a similar character were found both in the lungs and liver. Died thirty-fifth day.—Williams, æt. 23. *MS. Catalogue, page* 159. *Appendix, page* 117.

B. 28. Bayonet wound of the left ventricle of the heart. The man was 23 years of age; was stabbed by a sentry in Dublin, on the 24th December 1837, and died in a few minutes. The heart is injected, and shows the wound, which is about an inch and a half in extent, transversely, a little above the apex.—*Presented by Staff-Surgeon Home, formerly of the 2d Dragoon Guards.*

University of Edinburgh.

B. 29. Portion of the stomach of a young lady, who committed suicide by swallowing bent pins. No treatment was attempted. Several of the pins are seen with the preparation. They, as well as the stomach, are quite encrusted with acetate of copper. *Presented by J. Burns, Esq., Surgeon, Royal Navy.*

Injuries of the Blood-Vessels.

A. 102. Shows a lesion of the ulnar artery, half an inch below its bifurcation. Secondary amputation was performed on account of fracture of the radius.—Wilson, æt. 35. *Manuscript Catalogue, page* 162.

A. 103. Preparation showing sloughing of the brachial artery, caused by a gunshot wound of the arm; the ball A 118 fracturing the humerus, and bruising the artery in its course. Amputated thirteenth day.—Carey, æt. 24. *MS. Catalogue, page* 161. *Appendix, page* 162.

A. 104. Two portions of the femoral vein altered by inflammation.—Darby. *MS. Catalogue, page* 156.

A. 105. Portion of the femoral artery of a patient who died twenty days after amputation of the thigh. The stump was well healed, and this preparation illustrates the action of the plug in arresting hemorrhage.—Lope, æt. 20. *MS. Catalogue, page* 161. *Appendix, page* 136.

A. 106. Shows two portions of the femoral vein altered in structure by inflammation. It was lined by a thick coating of lymph, as far as Poupart's ligament, and contained pus, mixed with sanious matter. Amputation was performed below the tuberosity, for gunshot fracture. Died nineteenth day. See A. 52.—Slugg, æt. 29. *MS. Catalogue, page* 102. *Appendix, page* 164.

Worms.

A. 107. A large tape worm, Tænia Solium, expelled from a patient, A. 33, who underwent primary amputation of the thigh. This worm did not influence the healing process, giving rise to no symptoms during treatment.

B. 30. Specimen of the Filaria Medinensis, or Guineaworm, extracted from his own leg, and *presented by A. Graham, Esq. Surgeon, Bombay Army.*

B. 31. Another specimen of the Guinea-worm, extracted from the leg of a soldier of the 65th regiment, in Edinburgh Castle, after his return from Bombay. *Presented by the late Staff-Surgeon O'Reilly, formerly of the 65th.*

B. 32. Another specimen of the Guinea-worm, extracted from the leg of a soldier of the 4th Dragoons, at Canterbury, after his return from Bombay. *Presented by Dr. Pitcairn, Surgeon, 5th Dragoon Guards.*

B. 33. Another specimen of the Guinea-worm, extracted from the breast of an African negress, between the mammæ.—*Presented by Dr. M'William, Royal Navy.*

Casts.

B. 34. Cast of the face of Alphonze Louis, the "Gunner with the silver mask," who had the whole of his lower jaw carried away, and his right forearm severely injured, by the fragment of a shell at the last siege of Antwerp, and for whom the very ingenious contrivance, B. 133, was invented. For a detail of the case, see "London Medical Gazette," vol. xii.; "Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal," vol. lvii. page 120; and "Ballingall's Military Surgery," page 324. Fifth edition. *Presented by Robert Nasmyth, Esq.*

B. 35. Cast of the right side of the face of a man much disfigured by an osteo-sacomatous tumour of the antrum, removed by Sir George Ballingall.—"Clinical Lectures," No. ii. page 21.

B. 36. Cast of a head very much distorted towards the left side by an enormous tumour of the antrum, which was removed by Mr. Liston.—See a paper on tumours in the "Medico-Chirurgical Transactions," vol. xx. page 186. *Presented by Robert Liston, Esq.*

B. 37. Cast of the head of a man with an immense osteo-sarcomatous tumour of the lower jaw, removed by Mr. Syme. See "Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal," vol. xxx. page 286. *Presented by Professor Syme.*

These two casts, 36, 37, are illustrative of the successful results of extensive wounds in the face. See "Ballingall's Military Surgery," page 324. Fifth edition.

B. 37.* Cast of the jaws of a recruit for the 82d Regiment, objected to by the surgeon, Dr. Henderson, and finally rejected on the report of a Medical Board. *Presented by Robert Nasmyth, Esq.*

B. 38. Cast of an iron canister shot, extracted by Staff-Surgeon Parry, from the nasal cavities. See case of private William Barret, 19th Regiment, recorded in the "Lancet" of 24th February 1855. *Presented by Dr. Dartnell, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.* University of Edinburgh.

B. 39. Cast of the lower part of the abdomen, showing a diffuse tumour in the hypogastric region, aising from a varicose state of the epigastric veins.

B. 40. Cast of the perineum of a woman, showing a high state of congestion in the parts of generation, with syphilitic warty vegetations, or condylomata round the anus.

B. 41. Cast of the perineum in a female with syphilitic condylomata.

B. 42. Cast of the perineum of a man with a warty grape-like tumour in the left groin, an abscess in perineo, and a number of hemorrhoids around the anus.

B. 43. Cast of the left inferior extremity of a man, presenting a large swelling on the inner side of the thigh, a little above the knee, and a varicose state of the veins both above and below the site of the principal tumour. A case of aneurismal varix from a wound by a carpenter's chisel.—"Liston's Elements of Surgery," first edition, page 676. *Presented by Mr. Liston.*

B. 44. Cast of the stump of a foot, in which amputation was performed at the junction of the toes with the metatarsal bones. *Presented by Dr. Duncan.*

B. 45. Cast of a calculus formed upon a ball which had been lodged in the bladder. History unknown. *Presented by Dr. Winchester,* H.E.I.C.S.

B. 46. Cast of a ball encrusted with calculus matter, extracted by Mr. Cusack from the bladder of Mr. C——, of Dublin, in which it had been lodged by a gunshot wound, inflicted by an assassin. *Presented by Mr. Cheyne, a pupil of the class.*

B. 47. Cast of a mulberry calculus, from a patient who had laboured under symptoms of stone for about forty years. He came to Edinburgh with the expectation of having the stone removed by lithotrity, but that operation being considered unsuited to such a case, he returned to the country much disappointed. In a short time he again came to Edinburgh, and had the operation of lithotomy successfully performed on him by Professor Fergusson. *Presented by Mr. Fergusson.*

B. 48. Calculus extracted from a female patient, a native of Guyamas, on the Coast of the Northern Pacific. The presence of the stone was ascertained by sounding the patient with a pistol ramrod; this was subsequently converted by the ship's armourer into a grooved staff, with which the operation of lithotomy was performed by Mr. M'Laren, Surgeon of H.M.S. the "North Star," and the patient made a good recovery. *Presented by Allen M'Laren, Esq., Surgeon,* R.N.

Balls, Missiles, and Warlike Weapons.

A. 109. Is a fragment of a shell, which entered into the orbit of a patient, A. 12, and passing through its floor, traversed obliquely downwards and backwards towards the opposite side of the neck, where it was found lying over the site of the carotid artery, and extracted the day after the action. *MS. Catalogue, page* 168.

A. 110 to 120. Are a series of musket-balls, illustrative of different facts with regard to their appearance after having been fired. *MS. Catalogue, pages* 165 *to* 168.

A. 110, 111. Show that balls may occasionally be split in two or more parts, which are propelled in different directions.

A. 112. Shows the information that may occasionally be derived from attending to the figure and state of the ball. In this case it was a question whether it had passed through the thorax, or swerved round the rib. The flattened and grooved appearance of the ball, with particles of bone ground into its irregularities, indicated that the latter was the case.—Ewing. *Appendix, page* 169.

A. 115. Exemplifies the violence which balls often occasion to the structures about the jaw, sometimes, as in this instance, carrying away, firmly embedded portions of the alveolar process, and even portions of the teeth.

A. 116. Sufficiently attests, by its flattened condition, the violence with which it must have struck the bone; the femur.—Miller. *Appendix, page* 109.

A. 119. Shows how fractured portions of bone may be locked by means of the raised and jagged edges of the ball.—Wise. *Appendix, page* 4.

The rest of these balls show, that after having struck bones, they may be the means of inflicting the most complicated and lacerated wounds, on any soft parts through which they may subsequently pass.

B. 49, 50. Balls altered in their figure by impinging against bones or hard substances, some from Badajos, presented by *Dr. Thomson,* and some that were fired in the mutiny of the 2d W. I. Regiment, at Trinidad, in 1837. *Presented by the late Alex. Campbell, Esq., Assistant Surgeon 2d W. I. Regiment.*

University of Edinburgh.

B. 51, 52. Specimens of cannon balls, three and six pound shot. *Presented by the late Dr. M'Intosh, of the Royal Artillery.*

B. 53. Specimen of a grape shot. *Presented by Dr. M'Intosh.*

B. 54. Specimen of a canister or case shot. *Presented by Dr. M'Intosh.*

B. 55. Model of a grape shot made with musket balls. *Presented by Colonel Gordon, of the Royal Artillery.*

B. 56. Specimen of a Shrapnell shell. *Presented by Colonel Gordon.*

B. 57, 58, 59, 60. Specimens of cannon and grape shot, manufactured by the natives of India, and used at the last siege of Bhurtpore, under Lord Combermere. *Presented by F. Sievwright, Esq., M.D., Surgeon to the Forces.*

B. 61, 62. Specimen of a hand grenade, and specimens of percussion balls. *Presented by Mr. O'Brien, a pupil of the class.*

B. 63. Specimens of various forms of the Minié rifle ball. *Presented by Mr. Harkom, Gunmaker, Edinburgh.*

B. 64. Specimens of a Russian cartridge from the Crimea, and of Eley's patent cartridge. *Presented by Mr. Harkom.*

B. 65. Gingal balls from China. *Presented by Dr. French, Inspector General of Hospitals.*

B. 66. Gingal ball found in the base of the skull of a serjeant of the 18th Regiment, who was wounded in the second capture of Chusan. Death, on the eleventh day, from secondary hæmorrhage. *Presented by Dr. French.*

B. 67. Matchlock bullet, extracted from the rectum of private Price, 49th Regiment, who was wounded above Canton on the 25th May 1841; ball passed through the pelvis. *Presented by Dr. French.*

B. 68. Matchlock bullet removed by incision from the shoulder of Serjeant Wilson, 49th Regiment, above Canton. *Presented by Dr. French.*

B. 69. Chinese balls used in the late operations in that country. *Presented by Dr. French.*

B. 70. Six specimens of matchlock bullets, extracted from the wounded at Corygaum in January 1818. *Presented by the late Sir John Wylie, Madras Army.*

B. 71. An English bullet divided into two; it fractured the femur, and was extracted from an Arab, wounded at Corygaum, 1st January 1818. *Presented by Sir John Wylie.*

B. 72 to 83. Balls, many of them much altered in figure, but history and donors at present unknown.

B. 84. A ball which had lodged a period of thirty-three years behind the internal condyle of the tibia of a soldier named Duncan, 1st battalion Royals, and was successfully extracted at the end of that time by Dr. Guthrie of Brechin. *Presented by Dr. Guthrie.*

B. 85. Ball which was lodged for forty-eight years in the tibia of Alexander Gunn, a soldier of the 75th Regiment. The ball was received in action near Amedabad, in the East Indies, 30th April 1802, and extracted by Mr. Syme, in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, 13th June 1850. [See manuscript report by Dr. Keith.] *Presented by Professor Syme.*

B. 86. Ball which wounded Serjeant James Hill, of the Welsh Fusileers, at the Battle of the Alma. This man's gallant conduct and adventures on the field were noticed in several of the newspapers of the day. The ball entered the left thigh below Poupart's ligament, over the site of the femoral artery, and lodged. While in the hospital at Scutari, an abscess formed posteriorly, under the nates, from which a portion of his trowsers was discharged. After his arrival at Chatham, repeated hemorrhages took place from the posterior opening, and an aneurismal tumour formed in front. For this the external iliac was successfully tied by Staff-Surgeon Parry, and the ball was extracted, from near the tuberosity of the ischium, by Professor Syme, in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, on the 16th July 1855. For the details of this case, see Manuscript, B. 86, for which I am indebted to Deputy-Inspector Dartnell. *Presented by Serjeant Hill, 23d Royal Welsh Fusileers.*

B. 87. Breech of a gun, and screw-nail attaching it to the stock, which was lodged for seven or eight years in the head of Lieutenant Fritz, of the Ceylon Regiment. The piece burst, and the breech entered the forehead between the eyebrows, lodged in the region of the nares, and projected partly through the palate. This is a *fac simile*, in bronze, made by Mr. Nasmyth from the article in the possession of Colonel Firth, formerly of the 58th Regiment, by whom it was kindly lent for the purpose. See "Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal," vol. lvii. p. 119; "Ballingall's Outlines of Military Surgery," page 323. Fifth edition. *Presented by Robert Nasmyth, Esq.*

B. 88. An arrow head extracted from the right antrum maxillare of a sepoy of the 50th Regiment N. I., on the 10th of January 1832. This arrow stuck in the antrum most firmly, and after the wound being enlarged, it was extracted by main force by Commissioner Captain

tain W——, who is a powerful man. Dr. Tytler and Assistant Surgeon Griffiths had previously pulled at the arrow with all their force, and had loosened it, but had not strength to pull it out. *Presented by Dr. Tytler, Bengal Army.*

B. 89. An arrow head, extracted from the shoulder of a camp-follower in January 1832. This man had ten arrow wounds. *Donor unknown.*

B. 90. One of the lances in use in the British army. The shaft has been cut short, and the head shows the quadrangular wound such instruments are calculated to inflict. *Presented by A. Colclough, Esq., formerly Surgeon of the 9th Lancers.*

B. 91. An *assaghai*, a weapon used with great dexterity by the natives of the Cape of Good Hope. It is about five feet long; with an elastic wooden shaft, and a head of iron about a foot and a half long, which terminates in a flattened spear point. *Presented by Dr. Dempster, Medical Staff.*

B. 92. Another species of *assaghai* of a more formidable description. *Presented by Staff-Surgeon Hadaway.*

B. 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98. Arrows used by some of the natives in the service of the Rajah of Coorg, during the attack made upon his capital in 1834, by the troops under Major-General Sir D. Foulis, showing the kinds of wounds which they are calculated to inflict. *Presented by Sir David Foulis.*

B. 99. A Malay dirk, in a red varnished wooden sheath. Said to be poisoned. *Presented by the late Mrs. Meikle.*

B. 100. A large war club, used by some of the South Sea Islanders. *Presented by Mr. Kirkwood, a pupil of the class.*

B. 101, 102, 103, 104, 105. A hatchet, a battle-axe, a bow, and two spears, used by some savage tribes; the histories and donors of which are imperfectly known.

B. 106. A Goorka kookree, a weapon used by the Nepaulese against our troops. *Presented by Dr. A. White, of the Bengal Army.*

B. 107. An Affghan knife, used by the natives of that country against our troops. *Presented by Dr. A. White, of the Bengal Army.*

B. 108. A Malay kris or dagger. *Donor unknown.*

B. 109. An Arab kris or dagger. *Presented by Major Forbes, Bombay Army.*

B. 110. An Arab spear from Aden. *Presented by Major Forbes.*

B. 111, 112, 113, 114. Chinese arrows, used in the late war. *Presented by Dr. Hende,* H.E.I.C.S.

Models, Instruments, and Apparatus.

B. 115. *Andrometer*, or man-measurer. The invention of Mr. James M'Donald, tailor in Edinburgh. This instrument was contrived with a view to the more economical cutting of the soldier's clothing; but is applicable to other, perhaps more important military purposes,—the admeasurement of recruits; and the identification of deserters, or of prisoners who may have escaped from justice. See a report on this instrument by Deputy-Inspector Marshall, and the late Staff-Surgeon Badenach, in "the United Service Journal," Dec. 1835; and also a manuscript report (B. 115) by Sir G. Ballingall, made at the request of the Lord Provost and magistrates of Edinburgh in October 1841. *Presented by Mr. M'Donald.*

B. 116. Model of a chair, used in Portsmouth dockyard, for carrying hurt artificers from the surgery to their respective residences. The model is on the scale of two inches to the foot. *Presented by D. Cowan, Esq., Royal Navy, formerly Surgeon to the dockyard at Portsmouth.*

B. 117. Model of the bearer figured in the fronstispiece to Dr. Millingen's Army Medical Officer's Manual, akin to the *branchard* described in the Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales. See "Millingen's Army Med. Officer's Manual," page 16; and "Ballingall's Military Surgery," p. 116. Fifth ed.

B. 118. Model of a dooly, which consists of a light framework of wood, somewhat in the shape of a tent bed, covered in by painted canvas, and supported by a bamboo passing through its upper part.

B. 119. Model of the dooly used in the Madras Army, which is much the same as the preceding, with the advantage of one of the uprights being moveable, so as to allow more easy access to the patient. *Presented by J. Hogg, Esq., formerly Surgeon of the 74th Regiment.*

B. 120. Model of the dooly used in the Bengal Army. This has the advantage of being easily taken to pieces. The framework consists of a species of bed with a corded bottom. From its upper and lower ends rise two posts which meet at an angle, and are joined above by an iron ring, through which the pole for carrying the dooly passes. On the top

University of Edinburgh.

top of this is fixed a painted canvas covering. The mattress, pillows, &c. are within. *Presented by Dr. Dempster, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.*

B. 121. Model of a palanquin or dooly, with a figure of a sick soldier within. *Presented by Captain Ballingall, Bombay Army.*

B. 122. Model of a dooly or litter, proposed by Sir John Login, of the Bengal Army. *Presented by Sir John Login.*

B. 123. Model of the small-sized *voiture*, recommended by Baron Larrey. The advantage in this case consists in the floor of the carriage being moveable, and provided with four iron handles sunk in the frame, destined to receive the belts of the soldiers in order to carry the wounded; otherwise, these vehicles were like ordinary spring waggons. They were drawn by two horses, and were 32 inches wide internally. See "Larrey's Campaigns," vol. i. page 154, and "Ballingall's Military Surgery," page 121. Fifth ed.

This, and the Model B. 118, were furnished by Mr. Cousin, upholsterer, Edinburgh, and made by Mr. Kemp, who designed the Scott monument, and was formerly a workman in Mr. Cousin's employment.

B. 124. Model of *Mr. Cherry's cart.* This is on the scale of three inches to the foot. It consists of a light single-horse cart, so constructed as to be readily adapted to all military purposes, either to the conveyance of wounded men, or to the carriage of stores, provisions, or forage. For these different purposes, a great part of the frame-work of the cart is moveable, and capable of being adjusted to the object required. The most ingenious part of the contrivance is that by which the cart can be converted into a spring carriage, by means of two moveable blocks sliding along the axletree, and moved by a lever attached to them. See "Cherry's Observations on Army Transport;" and "Ballingall's Military Surgery," pages 126, 127. Fifth ed. *Presented by the late F. Cherry, Esq., Principal Veterinary Surgeon to the Army.*

B. 125. Model of Mr. Henry Earl's fracture-bed. *Presented by the late Dr. A. Campbell, of the Bombay Army.*

B. 126. Model of an apparatus for treating fractured legs in a suspended position, used in some of the continental hospitals. *Presented by Dr. J. Russell.*

B. 127. Model of a double-inclined plane for suspending fractured limbs. The invention of one of the surgeons of the Canterbury Hospital. *Presented by the late J. Young, Esq., Surgeon in London.*

B. 128, 129, 130, 131. Different kinds of splints for fractured limbs.

B. 132. Set of straw splints, recommended particularly for field service, by Mr. Tufnell, of Dublin. *Presented by Mr. Tufnell.*

B. 133. Model of the ingenious contrivance made to supply the loss of parts to the "Gunner with the silver mask." B. 34. *Presented by Robert Nasmyth, Esq.*

B. 134. Tin mask for the face, so contrived as to prevent the patient's access to his eyes in cases of artificial ophthalmia. Made under the direction of the late Henry Marshall, Esq., of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and used with success in the army. See "Ballingall's Military Surgery," page 611. Fifth ed.

B. 135. Wooden box, for locking up the leg in cases of factitious ulcers, used in the Naval Hospital at Deal, as a punishment for impostors. *Presented by the late Alex. Copland Hutchison, Esq., Royal Navy.*

B. 136. Cat-o'-nine tails used in the British Army. *Presented by Dr. Winterscale, Surgeon of the Scots Greys.*

B. 137. Cat-o'-nine-tails used in the Royal Navy. *Presented by —— Cowan, Esq., Surgeon, Royal Navy.*

B. 138. Slave-irons taken out of a ship captured in the Mozambique Channel, by H.M.S. "Mutine." See Manuscript. *Presented by H. T. J. Beveridge, M.D., Surgeon, Royal Navy.*

B. 139. An improved truss, the invention of Deputy-Inspector Dartnell. See printed description, and Dr. French's manuscript letter. *Presented by Dr. Dartnell.*

B. 140. *Bluid horn* used in Shetland. *Presented by J. Scott, Esq., M.D., Deputy-Inspector of Naval Hospitals and Fleets.*

Drawings, Plans, &c.

B. 141. A splendid map, on a large scale, illustrative of the geographical distribution of diseases. *Presented by A. K. Johnston, Esq., author of the Atlas of Physical Geography.*

B. 142. Plan of the rock, town, and territory of Gibraltar. *Presented by Dr. Gilkrest, Inspector General of Hospitals.*

B. 143. Sketch

B. 143. Sketch of the cantonment of Sealkote. *Presented by Dr. Henderson, 82d Regiment.* University of Edinburgh.

B. 144. Drawing of Millingen's bearer, by one of the pupils of the class.

B. 145. Plate and description of Col. Crighton's bearer. It consists of a piece of framework, borne upon two poles, supporting a tilted cover, and having a small cot or hung bed suspended from it, in which the patient is placed. See "Edin. Med. and Surg. Journal," vol. i. page 252. *Presented by the late Dr. A. Duncan.*

B. 146, 147, 148, 149, 150. Sketches of a conveyance for sick and wounded soldiers in the Indian Army. See Manuscript. *Presented by Sir John Loyin,* H.E.I.C.S.

B. 151. Sketch of a proposed carriage for sick and wounded. See Manuscript. *Presented by C. Shaw, Esq., late Royal Artillery.*

B. 152. Plan of a proposed military hospital for 100 men. See Manuscript. *Presented by C. Shaw, Esq., late R.A.*

B. 153. Plan of an iron hospital proposed by C. Young, Esq. See "Ballingall's Military Surgery," page 97. Fifth Ed. *Presented by Mr. Young.*

B. 154. View of the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth. Drawn by Mr. M'Donald. *Presented by Dr. Rae, Deputy Inspector of Naval Hospitals and Fleets.*

B. 155. Elevation and ground plan of the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar. *Presented by J. Scott, Esq.,* M.D., *Deputy-Inspector of Naval Hospitals and Fleets.*

B. 156. Drawing of the elevation of the Naval Hospital, Port-Royal, Jamaica. *Presented by George Burn, Esq., Surgeon, Royal Navy.*

B. 157. Plan of the Barrack Hospital at Greenlaw, near Penicuick, similar in construction to those generally in use in this country during the last war.

B. 158. Elevation and plans of the new County Hospital at York. *Presented by R. Hey, Esq., Surgeon, York.*

B. 159. Plan of a hospital for the accommodation of 20 men and nurses, erected by James Bray, Esq., at Brumhope, for the sick workmen on the Leeds and Thirsk railway. *Presented by James A. Sidey,* M.D., *a pupil of the class.*

B. 160. Plan of a 36-gun frigate, fitted up as a hospital ship. *Presented by Dr. J. D. Burns, Surgeon, Royal Navy.*

B. 161. Copy of a drawing by Sir Charles Bell, of a fracture of the skull, and of a wound of the arm from a bullet, at the battle of Waterloo. *Copied and Presented by Mr. J. J. Bowie, a pupil of the class,* 1839.

B. 162. Drawing of wounds of the head, after Sir C. Bell. *Copied and presented by Mr. J. J. Bowie,* 1839.

B. 163. Drawings illustrative of the case of Lieut. Fritz, B. 87. *Presented by J. Young, Esq., Surgeon, 19th Regiment.*

B. 164. Quarto volume, containing 176 manuscript sketches of remarkable wounds received at Waterloo. These sketches were very kindly presented by *Dr. Thomson* to Sir George Ballingall, by whom they have been arranged, classified, and bound up; and are bequeathed to the University, for the use of his successors in office, as an interesting and instructive record of the most extensive field presented in modern times for the exercise of military surgery.

B. 165. Another quarto volume, containing manuscript reports, cases, and returns of the wounded at Waterloo, presented by *Dr. Thomson* to Sir George Ballingall, and bequeathed by him to the University.

B. 166. Portfolio of drawings of syphilitic diseases, sent home from China, and presented to Sir George Ballingall by *Mr. Alcock.*

A large collection of plates, drawings, tables, &c., used in the illustration of the course, not numbered.

University of Glasgow.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

1. What museums are maintained, &c.

No museum for medical purposes is maintained out of the funds belonging to the University. But the museum, which was bequeathed by Dr. William Hunter, to the principal and professors of Glasgow College, as trustees, for the benefit of the University, and which contains a large and valuable collection of healthy and morbid anatomical preparations, is made available for the purposes of instruction, under such provisions as are compatible with the preservation of the collection. The capital funds of this museum trust having become exhausted by expenditure upon extension of the building containing it, and other outlay, previous to the year 1846, and the return from the admission fees of visitors to the museum being wholly inadequate for its support, the principal and professors of the college have, in their capacity of trustees, advanced, from the college funds at their disposal, an annual sum to the museum trust, to defray the expense of its maintenance.

2. Under what conditions such museum, &c.

The anatomical department of the Hunterian Museum is open to all medical students who are in possession of a copy of the printed catalogue, which may be purchased at the nominal price of 2*s*. There are no rules as to the use of the museum by members of the medical profession; but any one of them may obtain admission to inspect the anatomical preparations, by application to the keeper or to any of the professors.

3. The annual cost of such museum, &c.

It is impossible to give an accurate statement of the annual expenditure on the anatomical part of the Hunterian Museum for each of the last 10 years, because that expenditure is included in the general cost of the museum. The regular annual outlay for the maintenance of the museum, including the salaries of the keeper and underkeeper, amounts to 150*l*. or 160*l*. Of this, a fourth part may fairly be rated as outlay made on account of the anatomical department. But, in addition to the usual annual expenditure, the faculty of the college have also laid out, from time to time, various sums on the repair of the anatomical preparations, amounting, during the last 10 years, to about 85*l*., and they have advanced several sums for the purchase of additional preparations, amounting, during the last 10 years, to 295*l*, and the Senatus of the University has contributed 20*l*. towards similar additions.

4. The total number of catalogued specimens, &c.

The original Hunterian collection consists of about 3,735 catalogued preparations. To this there had been added, previous to 1847, about 185 preparations.

The collection purchased by the faculty of the college in 1848, from the heirs of the late Professor Jeffray, contains about 1,116 catalogued preparations. The collection of the late Mr. Douglas, purchased by the Senate of the University, in 1849, consists of 155 catalogued specimens. The collection presented to the University by Dr. Mackenzie, in 1850, consists of 40 catalogued specimens, and of 54 other preparations. The collection of casts illustrative of anatomical and surgical subjects, presented to the University by the late Professor Burns in 1849, consists of nearly 250 specimens not catalogued. During the last six or seven years, about 100 preparations have been added by the present Professor of Anatomy, so that the number of preparations would stand thus, viz.:

Original Hunterian preparations - - - -	3,735
Preparations added before 1847 - - - -	185
Preparations added during the last 10 years, about -	1,715
Total - - -	5,635

The

The Professor of Anatomy has a private collection of anatomical preparations, which is maintained entirely at his own expense. The Professor of Surgery has also a private collection of anatomical preparations maintained by himself. University of Glasgow.

During the last nine years the present Professor of Anatomy has prepared a considerable number of specimens, which he is ready to add to the museum of the University, when there shall be provided funds for their proper display and maintenance. At present the whole anatomical museum of the University labours under great disadvantage, from the entire want of any proper funds for its support and extension.

5. What lectureships for medical purposes, &c.

Besides the nine medical professors in the University, there is a medical lectureship, which is maintained by the faculty of the college, as trustees under the bequest of the founder, Dr. Walton. The present lecturer is Dr. W. Mackenzie. A full course of lectures on the structure, functions, and diseases of the eye, is delivered annually during the winter session. A fee of 2*l.* 2*s.* is paid for admission to these lectures. The lecturer has a salary under the bequest, amounting to the interest of 1,000*l.*, which salary the college has been in the habit of raising to 50*l.*, when the interest of the trust fund falls below that sum.

6. Medical libraries, botanic gardens, &c.

The medical library is merged in the general University library; and a considerable share of the funds belonging to the University, appropriated to library purposes, is applied to the purchase of medical books. The library is open to medical students on the same condition as to other University students, for the consultation and loan of books. There is a student's reading room attached to the University library. By application to the librarian or the University authorities, any respectable member of the medical profession would receive permission to consult a work in the library.

The faculty of Glasgow College are proprietors of the botanic garden of Glasgow, to the amount of 2,000*l.*, which sum they paid as a subscription to the botanic garden in the year 1817 ; and in return for this, the University has the use of a lecture-room, and of the plants in the garden, for the purpose of instruction. No annual expenditure is incurred by the college or University for the maintenance of any other medical institution, with the exception of the University Maternity Hospital, to which a contribution, amounting to nearly 20*l.* annually, has been given by the college.

D. Macfarlan,
Principal.

The College, Glasgow,
4 February 1857.

UNIVERSITY AND KING'S COLLEGE OF ABERDEEN.

University and King's College, Aberdeen.

1. There is no museum for medical purposes in the University and King's College, the institution possessing no funds for the establishment and maintenance of such museum.

2. There are one medical professorship, and eight medical lectureships in the medical school of the University and King's College. The medical professor is on the original foundation of the college, and is maintained partly from the property of the college, and partly by fees. The lecturer on anatomy and physiology receives a salary of 80 *l.* per annum, derived from graduation fees, along with the usual class fees from his students. The same lecturer, and the lecturers on practice of medicine and on surgery, receive also 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each on every medical degree. The other lecturers are paid solely by class fees of three guineas for the winter courses, and two guineas for the summer courses.

3. There is no medical library distinct from the general University library, to which, however, medical books are added from time to time, so far as the college is enabled to do so out of the very inadequate allowance which it receives from the public funds under the name of compensation for its former right to books from Stationers' Hall. No expense has been incurred for a botanic garden or other objects

University and King's College, Aberdeen.

of medical science out of the funds of the college, there being in fact no funds at its disposal for such purposes. The medical lecturers provide of themselves objects of medical science, so far as in their power, for the necessary illustration of their lectures.

P. C. Campbell, D.D.,
Principal.

King's College, Aberdeen,
27 September 1856.

University of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

UNIVERSITY OF MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

THERE is no museum for medical purposes maintained at the expense of the College. For illustrating the lectures of the several medical professors and lecturers, there are private museums, which belong partly to the College, but chiefly to the teachers, under whose superintendence they are open to the students. There are no College funds for augmenting them. There is no medical library belonging to the College, and no botanical garden.

The lecturers referred to have been appointed by the College, so as to make, with the endowed professors, a complete medical school; but no salary is paid to them from the College funds, their emoluments arising entirely from the fees of their students.

John Cruickshank,
Secretary.

Marischal College, 24 October 1856.

United College of St. Andrew's.

UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. ANDREW'S.

A MUSEUM for medical purposes exists in the United College of St. Andrew's, and is maintained by the museum and apparatus fund, 1*l.* 6*s.* from every fee for the degree of doctor of medicine being assigned to the support of this fund.

This museum is used to illustrate the lectures on human and comparative anatomy and physiology, and may be visited by any one on application to the Professor of Anatomy, or to the College janitor.

No certain information can be obtained prior to the appointment of the present Professor of Anatomy; but since he commenced his duties in 1850, there has been expended 456*l.*, of which very nearly 400*l.* has been devoted to ostreological and other preparations, injected specimens, models, and diagrams.

There is no separate medical library; but all standard works, both British and foreign, in every department of medical science, are to be found in the library of the University.

Reported by
W. F. Filmer, Secretary.

United College, St. Andrew's,
7 November 1856.

Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, EDINBURGH.

THE Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh maintains a medical library and a museum composed of the various articles of the materia medica.

The library was founded towards the close of the 17th century, and by gradual additions has now grown to upwards of 10,000 volumes on medical subjects.

The museum was commenced in 1835, and by successive additions is now rendered very complete, containing at this date 2,740 specimens.

Both the library and museum have been created out of the funds of the College, and are maintained solely out of these funds, the only exception being occasional donations of books and specimens by individual fellows of the College, and others who take an interest in the advancement of these collections.

The

Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

The librarian and the keeper of the museum, and the curators of both, being fellows of the College, give their services gratuitously. A sub-librarian, and an officer, whose chief duty is to give out books, receive salaries, the former 25*l.*, the latter 70*l.* per annum.

The average annual cost of the library during the last 10 years has been 202 *l.* 6 *s.* 5*d.*

The average annual cost of the museum during the last 10 years has been 58*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*

The library and museum are designed chiefly for the use of the ordinary fellows of the College. The special use of any particular book is never refused to other medical men, on application to the curators of the library.

The museum is particularly designed to be subservient to the publication of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, a work of which the College has published four editions within the present century.

The museum is open to visitors on application to the officer in charge.

Summary.

Museum of Articles of the Materia Medica.—Total number of specimens at this date, 2,740.

Average annual cost during the last 10 years, exclusive of expense of building incurred 12 years since, 58 *l.* 13 *s.* 1 *d.*

Library.—Total number of books at this date, 10,000 volumes.

Average annual cost during the last 10 years for books, 202 *l.* 6 *s.* 5 *d.*

Salaries.—Of under librarian, per annum, 25 *l.*; of officer in attendance jointly on library and museum, 70 *l.*

Lectures.—The last course of lectures in the winter of 1850–51 cost about 100 *l.*

These lectures are gratuitous and occasional, to the fellows and members of the medical profession, by invitation.

David Maclagan, M.D., F.R.S.E.,
President of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

Royal College of Physicians' Hall, Edinburgh,
12 December 1856.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, EDINBURGH.

Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

1. The Royal College of Surgeons, of Edinburgh, have for many years possessed an extensive and valuable museum for medical purposes, to the maintenance of which the whole of their surplus income is devoted.

2. The museum is open every lawful day, except Tuesday, from 11 a.m. till 3 p.m. in winter, and from 11 a.m. till 4 p.m. in summer. Fellows and licentiates of the college have free access to the museum; the registered students of the Royal College are admitted on presenting their registration ticket. Professors of the University, fellows of the Royal Society, and of the Royal College of Physicians, and medical officers of the army and navy, have access at all times by tickets, which the conservator of the museum is authorised to issue. The public generally are admitted by the order of a fellow or a licentiate, or by application to the conservator at the museum, which is never refused in the case of any respectable applicant.

The museum is open at extra hours to fellows giving lectures, and their pupils. In short, the museum is practically as much open to the medical profession and the public as is possible, consistently with due regard to its preservation.

3. The museum of the College occupies the entire upper and larger portion of their hall buildings, which were erected in 1831-32, chiefly for its accommodation and proper display. There has consequently been no expenditure for buildings during

Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

during the last ten years, though considerable sums have been expended in repairs of the buildings; but, in lieu thereof, it has been thought proper to include in the following table an annual sum in name of rent, calculated at a moderate percentage upon the estimated outlay upon that portion of the buildings occupied by the museum, along also with a proportional part of the feu-duty (ground-rent), insurance and taxes:

YEARS.	Rent, Feu Duty, Insurance, and Taxes.	Salaries and Wages.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1846-47 - - - -	574 3 7½	140 10 –	23 8 5	738 2 –½
1847-48 - - - -	573 12 –½	147 16 –	20 11 7	742 9 7½
1848-49 - - - -	573 11 –	141 – –	27 2 9	741 13 9
1849-50 - - - -	576 – 1	147 19 6	8 2 2	722 1 9
1850-51 - - - -	569 19 3	141 – –	23 10 –½	734 9 3½
1851-52 - - - -	573 15 4½	149 6 –	13 5 11	736 7 3½
1852-53 - - - -	548 8 –	159 5 9	27 5 7	734 19 4
1853-54 - - - -	541 7 9	139 5 –	27 13 11½	708 5 10½
1854-55 - - - -	567 4 –	129 7 –	22 2 6	718 13 6
1855-56 - - - -	566 3 6¾	139 12 8½	182 1 5½	887 17 8¾

4. The museum of the Royal College contains the following numbers of catalogued specimens, viz.:

1. Healthy human anatomy - - - -	1,260
2. Midwifery - - - - - - -	370
3. Morbid human anatomy - - - -	3,251
4. Comparative anatomy - - - - -	1,475
Total number of catalogued specimens - - -	6,356

There is, in addition, a large number of specimens not catalogued.

Within the last ten years the chief labour and expense have been bestowed on the repairs, preservation, and arrangement of the large collection already accumulated; the number of specimens added to the museum during that time has in consequence been very small. In 1854 fifty specimens were added, and about the same number were added in 1851, and also in 1847.

5. In the year 1804, when there existed no chair of surgery in the University of Edinburgh, the College established a professorship of surgery, which was held in succession by the late Dr. John Thomson, Dr. John W. Turner, and by Mr. J. Lizars, with the title of Professor of Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and for whom a lecture-room and other appliances of his class was provided by the College. Upon the establishment of the chair of surgery in the University, in the year 1832, the necessity of the College professorship no longer existed, and it was then discontinued.

The following lectures have been given, free of charge, to the members and students of the College within the last three years in the museum. Lectures and demonstrations on the specimens of morbid anatomy in 1854 and 1855, by Dr. Sanders, F.R.C.P., conservator of the museum. Lectures and demonstrations of comparative anatomy of the vertebrata, by Dr. John Struther, F.R.C.S.E. Lectures and demonstrations on the surgical preparations, by Mr. Spence and Mr. Lister, lecturers on surgery, to their pupils.

Lectures are also given, under the sanction of the College and in its hall, in the winter and spring seasons, by fellows of the College and others. On these latter occasions, as many gentlemen are invited as the hall can contain. The subjects being various, the invitations are issued to various classes of persons, according to their nature. Last winter there were four lectures, and the parties invited were, the Lord Provost and magistrates, and the Town Council, Fellows of the Royal Society and Royal College of Physicians, judges of the supreme courts, and other

other lawyers; clergymen of all denominations, professors in the University, practitioners of medicine in Edinburgh, and in the country; scientific characters and many private citizens. In all, there were about 1,000 invitations issued to the four lectures. Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

There was no expense on these occasions except that of providing tea and coffee for the guests of the College, and this, of course, was trifling in amount.

The contents of the museum of the College were largely made available for illustrating the lectures, which excited much interest, and were resorted to from great distances.

6. In the year 1763 the College entered into an arrangement with the University, whereby they handed over to the University library a valuable and extensive collection of medical and other works, and at the same time became bound to pay an annual contribution of 5 *l.* in consideration of their obtaining for their fellows the perpetual privilege of borrowing books, &c. from the library of the University. For upwards of 30 years the college, in point of fact, voluntarily paid an additional annual contribution of 15 *l.* to the University library (besides occasional donations), and discontinued the increased annual payments, in consequence of the diminished state of their income, and large amount of debt, which they had been obliged to incur in building and fitting up their new hall and museum room. Now that this state of matters has to a great extent altered for the better, the college have the expectation of being enabled shortly to renew their former larger annual contribution.

The College has of late years formed the nucleus of a private library, but it is still inconsiderable, for want of adequate funds. It is accessible to all fellows of the College, and there is a reading room connected with it, supplied with medical and other periodical publications. The aggregate payments for the last 10 years to this collection of works have amounted to 194 *l.* 9 *s.*

The College have never incurred any expenses on account of botanic gardens, or subjects of medical science, except of the nature stated in this return.

Medical Licenses.

Note.—In the print of the return made by this College, in obedience to Order of the House of Commons, relating to "Medical Licenses," an inadvertent mistake has been made, where, after stating (under the first head, p. 54), that the number of fellows admitted during the last 10 years was 27, it is also made to appear that that was also the total number of fellows of the College then existing, whereas, in point of fact, the total number of fellows at the date of the return (29 April 1856) was 96.

In name and by authority of the College,

Andrew Wood, M.D.,
President.

FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, GLASGOW.

Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.

The Faculty have to state, in reply to the queries addressed to them, that a number of years ago a museum for medical purposes was commenced and paid for out of the funds of the corporation; but that on the directors of the Royal Infirmary having resolved upon the foundation of a museum in connexion with that institution, for the use of the medical school of Glasgow, the Faculty gifted thereto the preparations, specimens, &c. which they had collected. The infirmary museum is now open daily to all the pupils, and is used in illustration by the physicians and surgeons in their chemical lectures. Glasgow students in medicine have also the Hunterian Museum, under the care of the University, and the museum of the Andersonian Institution, open to their inspection daily at a small charge. The Faculty are unable to answer the queries as to the annual cost of these museums during the last 10 years, whether for buildings, salaries, or wages, or for preservation or increase, but believe the outlay must have been considerable.

No lectureships for medical purposes are directly maintained from the funds of the Faculty, but regular courses of lectures on clinical medicine and surgery are given in the infirmary, and on botany at the Botanic Garden. To the Royal

Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.

Infirmary the Faculty have from time to time contributed liberally, and to the Royal Botanic Garden, from its commencement, they have paid annually the sum of 37 *l.*, and 10 *s.*

The Faculty have collected a library, consisting of nearly 10,000 volumes, on medicine, and on the allied sciences. The maintenance and increase of this library, and of a reading room, which is furnished with almost every British medical periodical, and the most valuable and interesting of those of France, Germany, and America, has, on the average of the last 10 years, cost the Faculty upwards of 250 *l.* per annum.

Laurence Hill, LL.B.,
Clerk of Faculty.

IRELAND.

King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.

The funds of this College, entirely derived from the fees paid by licentiates and fellows upon their admission, have never been sufficient for the proper maintenance of a museum or library, or for the promotion of other medical scientific objects. With regard to the first named it is, however, the intention of the College to form a museum of the materia medica, and which, in fact, has been already commenced, but for the completion of which it must, to a great extent, depend upon the liberality of its members and the public.

The library, which, by the Act of Irish Parliament 40 Geo. 3, cap. 84, is placed under the care of the College, is supported not by its funds, but out of the rents of the estates of the late Sir Patrick Dunn, to which this College is trustee. This library is especially rich in the works of the classical medical authors and in those of the older physicians, but the small sum of 30 *l.* per annum allocated for the purchase of books is quite inadequate properly to extend the collection.

Students have the privilege of borrowing books from this library on payment of 10 *s.* per annum.

Wm. Edw. Steele, M.D.,
Dublin, 17 September 1856. Registrar.

Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

Museum.

A MUSEUM of medical, surgical, anatomical, and physiological preparations has been formed and is maintained out of the funds of the College.

The museum is freely open to students, members of the medical profession, and the public.

The building in which the collection is preserved was erected in the year 1827, at a cost of 7,000 *l.* supplied from the funds of the College.

Maintenance of Building:

No account separate from that of the general maintenance of the College buildings.

Salaries

Salaries and Wages:

No separate account extant for an earlier date than 1850.

	£.	s.	d.
1850	161	4	–
1851	161	4	–
1852	101	4	–
1853	97	17	4
1854	132	4	–
1855	106	8	–

Catalogues:

A catalogue, in two parts, was printed in 1834 and 1840, at an expense of 469 *l.* 8 *s.* 2 *d.*

Preserving and increasing Collection:

No separate account extant for an earlier date than 1850.

	£.	s.	d.
1850	55	4	–
1851	27	18	5
1852	22	2	11
1853	87	19	–
1854	33	5	9
1855	31	2	5

Total number of Specimens:

A yearly account cannot be given.
The number of specimens in 1842 was,—pathological, 1,730; anatomical, 2,364.
Now in collection,—pathological, 2,000; anatomical 3,014.
Making the total number of specimens, 5,016.

Lectureships.

There is a complete medical and surgical school in the College, founded under the charters, consisting of—

3 Professors of Anatomy and Physiology.
2 Professors of Surgery.
1 Professor of Physic.
1 Professor of Botany.
1 Professor of Materia Medica.
1 Professor of Midwifery.
1 Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.
1 Regius Professor of Military Surgery.
1 Professor of Logic.

The lectures of all these professors are open, free, to medical officers of the army, navy, and East India Company's service, for whose use dissecting rooms are provided, at the expense of the College.

Students pay a fee of 2*l.* 2 *s.* for each course, except military surgery, for which the fee is 3*l.* 3 *s.*

A course of lectures on comparative anatomy and zoology, free to the public, is delivered each session.

Cost of school defrayed out of the funds of the college,—

	£.	s.	d.
1850	92	11	3
1851	98	11	8
1852	122	13	7
1853	101	13	3
1854	141	2	5
1855	112	17	10
1856	212	15	3*

* There was also a sum of 204 *l.* 9 *s.* paid by the College in this year for cost of building museum and other apartments for the accommodation of the Professor of Military Surgery.

Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

Library.

The College has a library of medical and general scientific literature, containing 12,742 volumes, which is open free to the fellows, licentiates, registered pupils, and to medical officers of the army, navy, and East India Company's service.

Other persons receive permission to read in the library upon application to the council.

Fellows are permitted to borrow books, with the exception of those of a rare or very costly kind.

Annual Cost of Library:

No separate accounts for an earlier date than 1850.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1850 - - - - - -	183	15	11
1851 - - - - - -	88	17	6
1852 - - - - - -	176	8	11
1853 - - - - - -	16	1	–
1854 - - - - - -	157	5	6
1855 - - - - - -	420	2	11

H. Maunsell, Sec. to Council.

Dublin, 19 November 1856.

Apothecaries Company, Ireland.

APOTHECARIES' COMPANY OF DUBLIN.

The Apothecaries' Company of Dublin do not at the present time maintain out of the funds of the institution any lectureships or botanic gardens, the medical schools of Dublin and the Dublin Society's garden being open, and affording ample means of instruction to their students.

The Company possess a museum of the materia medica, and an herbarium of indigenous and officinal plants for the examination of candidates, and have founded an annual prize of five guineas for the promotion of physiological and pathological chemistry, and also pay a court of examiners 400*l.* per annum out of the funds of the institution.

Charles Henry Leet, Secretary.

19 September 1856.

Queen's University, Ireland.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

There is no museum maintained by the University. However, it may be right to add, that there are such museums in each of the three Queen's Colleges, whence medical students proceed to graduate in this University.

Robert Ball.

Dublin Castle, 15 September 1856.

University of Dublin.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

In the medical school of the University of Dublin there is an excellent museum, containing about 3,000 preparations, illustrative of human and comparative anatomy and physiology; also a select series of pathological preparations and casts.

The Professor of Anatomy has charge of this collection, which has been principally made by the present professor. He receives no distinct salary for this duty; but the Board of Trinity College allow him to engage an assistant at 40*l.* per annum, to aid him in preserving and increasing the collection. The total expenses

expenses do not exceed 100 *l.* per annum. Every preparation is lettered; a full catalogue remains in the room for the information of visitors, and short printed catalogues are circulated among the students. The museum is open every day during the entire medical session, which is of nine months' duration: there is no fee or charge for admission. All expenses are defrayed by the Board. University of Dublin.

There is also in the College an extensive museum of natural history and zoology, with cabinets of minerals, and of geological and palæontological specimens. There are two curators of this collection; one, of the zoological department, at a salary of 200 *l.* per annum; and one, of the mineral department, viz., the Professor of Mineralogy, at a salary of 100 *l.* per annum. This museum is open to all students without any fee or charge. All the expenses attending these collections are defrayed by the Board of Trinity College. A botanic garden is also maintained by the Board, and is accessible to the medical students without any expense.

The annual cost of this institution is about 700 *l.*, and is entirely defrayed by the Board.

In the medical school there are nine chairs, viz., one of anatomy and physiology, one of chemistry, one of botany, one of surgery, one of institutes of medicine, one of the practice of medicine, one of materia medica, one of midwifery, and one of medical jurisprudence. The four first-named are maintained by the Board of Trinity College, who have allotted to each the following annual salaries, viz.: to the Professor of Anatomy, 250 *l.*; to the Professor of Chemistry, 250 *l.*; to the Professor of Botany, 200 *l.*; and to the Professor of Surgery, 150 *l.* per annum. The five remaining chairs are maintained by the College of Physicians, which body grants 100 *l.* per annum to each of the professors, excepting those of midwifery and medical jurisprudence; these two latter have no emolument, except the fees from students.

The first twelve lectures in each course delivered by the four University professors are free to the public. Every student who is matriculated in the University is privileged to attend one full course of lectures free of expense; the fee to every future course is two guineas. The fee to non-matriculated students is three guineas.

The professors, in addition to the salaries already mentioned, derive some emolument from the fees paid by non-matriculated students and others; these fees are variable, as some professors have larger classes than others: the average does not exceed 40 *l.* or 50 *l.* per annum.

In addition to the professors who deliver lectures, there are also the Regius Professor of Medicine, and the University Professor of Surgery. The salary of the former is 192 *l.* 6 *s.* per annum, and that of the latter is 100 *l.* per annum.

Both these professors attend and assist in the examinations for medical degrees, and for surgical diplomas.

In Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospital, which is in connexion with this school, medical clinical instruction is delivered by the several professors in rotation. In this hospital there is an extensive circulating library for the use of the students, who pay a small fee for the same.

By order of the Board,

H. Lloyd,
Registrar of Trinity College.

Trinity College, Dublin,
8 October 1856.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.

At the opening of the College in 1849 a museum of anatomy, physiology, and pathology was established, a sum of 425 *l.* from a Government grant having been devoted to this object. Queen's College, Belfast.

This museum contained 540 physiological, and 883 pathological preparations.

There having been no college funds for the purpose of augmenting this museum, no addition of importance was made to it until two years ago, when an annual grant was obtained from Parliament for maintaining and augmenting the library, museum, laboratories, and other departments of the College.

Queen's College, Belfast.

During each of these years the following sums have been expended in the medical department, viz.:

	£.
Anatomy	50
Surgery	27
Midwifery	15
Materia Medica	18
Medical Jurisprudence	15

There is a complete catalogue of the original museum; and considerable additions to the number of preparations have been made in the two years referred to, but the new specimens have not yet been catalogued.

The greater part of the above-mentioned sums has been employed in the purchase of drawings and of other objects required for the illustration of lectures.

In addition, a chemical laboratory, to which the medical students are admitted, exists in the College.

The students have access, free of charge, to the museum, and members of the profession and the public are at liberty to visit it on applying for permission.

The lectures in the College which are attended by medical students preparing to graduate in the Queen's University, are as follow:

SUBJECTS OF LECTURE.	FEES PAID BY STUDENTS. First Course.	FEES PAID BY STUDENTS. Second Course.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Anatomy and Physiology	3 – –	2 – –
Chemistry	2 – –	1 – –
Zoology and Botany	2 – –	1 – –
Materia Medica	2 – –	1 – –
Physics	1 10 –	—
Practice of Medicine	2 – –	1 – –
Practice of Surgery	2 – –	1 – –
Midwifery	2 – –	1 – –
Medical Jurisprudence	2 – –	1 – –
Practical Anatomy	3 – –	3 – –
Practical Chemistry	2 – –	—
Modern Languages	2 – –	—

In addition to the students of the College, these lectures may be attended by the members of the profession, or by other persons, on payment of the class fees, and of five shillings to the bursar of the College.

The salary of the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology is 200 *l.* a year. The salaries of the Professors of Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine, Practice of Surgery, and of Midwifery, are 100 *l.* a year each. These salaries are paid from the original endowment of the College.

The lectures on chemistry, zoology, botany, physics, and modern languages, are given by the professors of those subjects in the faculty of arts. The lectures on medical jurisprudence are delivered without additional salary by the Professor of Agriculture, who is a member of the medical profession.

A sum of about 400 *l.* was expended some time after the opening of the College on the purchase of medical books, and during each of the last two years a sum of about 120 *l.* has been applied to the same purpose.

During the same period of two years, a sum of 50 *l.* a year has been paid to the Belfast Botanic Garden, for the admission of students in botany, and for specimens to illustrate the botanical lectures.

The library of the College, including the medical department, is open to the public generally, for the purpose of reading and consultation, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., daily. Students have, in addition, the privilege of obtaining a limited number of books on loan, under certain regulations which have been made by the College council, for the security of the library.

The

The building containing the museum forms part of the College, which was erected under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 66, and no separate estimate of the cost of the same can be made. Queen's College, Belfast.

The museum is attended by two of the college porters, who have also other duties to perform.

Further information regarding the courses of education, &c., will be found in the Belfast Queen's College Calendar.

Signed, by order of the President,

Queen's College, Belfast,
31 October 1856.

Rd. Bilton, Clerk,
Registrar.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

A MUSEUM for medical purposes is maintained out of the funds of the Queen's College, Cork.

This museum is under the care of the professors of the medical faculty; and consists altogether of 4,375 specimens, as follows:

Special anatomical and physiological preparations - -		205 objects.
Pathological and Midwifery Preparations; viz.:		
Spirit preparations - - - - - - -	450	
Dry preparations - - - - - - -	192	
Casts in plaister - - - - - - -	117	
Models in papier maché - - - - - -	7	
Wax models - - - - - - - -	30	
Oil paintings - - - - - - - -	19	
		815 „
Materia Medica Collections:		
Vegetable specimens - - - - - - -	980	
Animal specimens - - - - - - -	70	
Mineral specimens - - - - - - -	600	
Plates and diagrams - - - - - - -	630	
Medical herbarium - - - - - - -	775	
Pharmaceutical apparatus - - - - - -	300	
		3,355 „
TOTAL objects in museum of medical faculty - - -		4,375 „

Besides which, there is a collection of surgical instruments for illustrating the lectures on operative surgery, containing objects.

The lectures on chemistry and natural philosophy, and on zoology and botany, are delivered by professors in the faculty of arts, and are illustrated as follows:

For the illustration of the causes of lectures on chemistry, the college possesses the usual chemical and philosophical apparatus, and a collection of chemical preparations and salts; also a large collection of diagrams and drawings. There is a well-arranged laboratory fully supplied with apparatus.

The lectures on natural philosophy attended by medical students are illustrated by a collection of apparatus, containing 213 objects.

The lectures on natural history (zoology and botany) attended by medical students are illustrated by means of the museum of natural history of the College, which contains, in those departments,—

Specimens in Zoology and Comparative Anatomy - - - - -	4,024
Plants (dried) in the general Herbarium - - - - -	3,081
TOTAL number in Museum of Faculty of Arts - - -	7,105

The Queen's College, Cork, possesses a small botanical garden, in which tropical collections of 1,640 plants are cultivated. These collections are accessible

Queen's College, Belfast.

to the students at all college hours, and free access is given to the public generally at hours not devoted to class instruction.

All those museums and collections are available to medical students or other persons who enter to the lectures of professors either as matriculated or non-matriculated students, and pay the fees required by the College statutes. No precise regulations have been made as to the admission of persons of the medical profession not being students; but practically no obstacle has ever been placed to their admission when introduced by any member of the College.

The Queen's College having been opened first in 1849, has been in working existence only seven years, and no expenditure occurred on account of its departments (except in buildings by the Board of Works and the salaries of the president and vice-president) until after the 1st of April 1849. A grant of 4,000 *l.* was then made by Government for the outfit and expenses of the College, the expenditure of which was extended over five years, from the 1st of April 1849 to the 31st of March 1854.

There was then a grant of 1,600 *l.* for the year 1854–55, which has been continued annually since. The several amounts expended on the departments of the College included in the present return, out of those grants from the 1st of April 1849 to the 31st of March 1856, are given in the following table:

EXPENDITURE on MUSEUM DEPARTMENT of the Medical Faculty, and those of the Faculty of Arts attended by Medical Students.

MUSEUM DEPARTMENT.	From March 1849 to March 1854.	From March 1854 to March 1855.	From March 1855 to March 1856.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Anatomy and Physiology, Pathology and Midwifery	442 17 3	161 9 3	83 17 2
Materia Medica and Pharmacy	226 5 8	19 14 3	4 11 3
Chemical Museum and Laboratories	202 8 10	61 6 –	65 11 11
Natural Philosophy Apparatus	387 14 2	85 11 11	93 8 3
Museum of Zoology and Botany	198 1 –	50 14 8	360 3 –
Botanic Garden and Grounds	– – –	81 8 7	106 9 10

The Queen's College, Cork, possesses in its general library a department for books on the medical sciences, containing 1,001 volumes, divided as follows:

Anatomy and Physiology	267	volumes
Surgery	115	„
Practice of Medicine	210	„
Materia Medica and Pharmapeutics	161	„
Medical Jurisprudence	21	„
Midwifery	91	„
History of Medicine	6	„
Medical Journals	130	„
TOTAL	1,001	„

About 114 volumes of the books in the department of chemistry and natural history are common to the medical library. The total number of volumes in those collateral departments of the library are,—

Natural Philosophy	371	volumes.
Chemistry	365	„
Zoology and Botany	359	„
TOTAL	1,095	„

The

The sums expended in purchase of medical library, and of the libraries of the collateral departments, are given in the following table: Queen's College, Belfast.

EXPENDITURE ON LIBRARY.	March 1849 to March 1854.	March 1854 to March 1855.	March 1855 to March 1856.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Medical Sciences	166 3 5	94 15 3	91 8 5
Chemistry	71 2 4	14 11 0	12 15 1
Natural Philosophy	172 3 10	17 17 –	30 6 6
Zoology and Botany	194 15 4	97 6 2	82 1 3

All these libraries are available to medical students of the College, or other persons who have entered as either matriculated or non-matriculated students to the lectures of any professor, and who have paid a fee of 15 *s.* deposit to the library, and have engaged to observe the regulations of the library. No regulations have been made as to admission of persons of the medical profession, not being students, to make use of the College library.

Lectures on the various departments of medical education are delivered in the Queen's College, Cork, by the several professors, on the following subjects:

1. Anatomy and Physiology - - in the Faculty of Medicine.
2. Practice of Medicine - - ,,
3. Practice of Surgery - - - ,,
4. Practice of Midwifery - - ,,
5. Materia Medica - - - - ,,
6. Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology * ,,
7. Practical Anatomy - - - ,,
8. Zoology and Botany - - - Faculty of Arts.
9. Natural Philosophy - - - ,,
10. Chemistry.

The lectures of these professors are not open to the public, except with the consent of the professors, the College statutes fixing a fee to be paid for attendance on such lectures, over which fee the professor alone has control.

The following table shows the amount of annual salary paid to each professor, and the amount of fee paid by each person attending a sessional course of his lectures:

	Salary.	Lecture Fee.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology - - - -	200 – –	3 – –
,, Practical Anatomy - - - - - -		3 – –
,, Practice of Medicine - - - - -	100 – –	2 – –
,, Surgery - - - - - - - - -	100 – –	2 – –
,, Midwifery - - - - - - - -	100 – –	2 – –
,, Materia Medica - - - - - -	100 – –	2 – –
,, Medical Jurisprudence (English Law) - -	150 – –	2 – –
,, Chemistry - - - - - - - -	200 – –	2 – –
,, Natural Philosophy - - - - - -	250 – –	1 10 –
,, Natural History - - - - - - -	200 – –	1 10 –

* These lectures are delivered conjointly by the Professor of Chemistry and the Professor of English Law.

Queen's College, Belfast.

No expense has as yet been incurred for preparing catalogues, and no separate expenses have been incurred for preserving and increasing the museum, as both museums and libraries must be considered as being still only in process of formation in the Queen's College, Cork, owing to the institution being as yet only a few years in existence.

The attendants furnished by the College to the departments referred to in the returns, and the wages of those attendants, are as follows:

Professors in the Medical Faculty and Dissecting Department: Two porters, one at 15 *s.* per week, and the other at 10 *s.* per week.

Professor of Natural Philosophy: An assistant at 40 *l.* per annum, and a boy at 6 *s.* 8 *d.* per week.

Professor of Chemistry: An assistant at 52 *l.* per annum, and a boy at 6 *s.* 8 *d.* per week.

Professor of Natural History: A museum porter at 40 *l.* per annum.

Botanic Garden: A gardener at 52 *l.* per annum, and labourer at 10 *s.* per week.

Library: Library porter at 40 *l.* per annum.

The buildings, furniture, and permanent fitments of all departments of the College being constructed and supplied by the Board of Public Works for Ireland, no return can be furnished from the college of same. Such return can be easily furnished by the Board of Works, if called for.

Signed, by order of the President,
Robert J. Kenny, Registrar.

I certify that I believe the above return to be correct.

(signed) *Robert Kane*, President.

Queen's College, Cork,
22 December 1856.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

Queen's College, Galway.

The Queen's College, Galway, founded under the provisions of the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 66, was opened in November 1849. This return cannot, therefore, include a longer interval than has elapsed since that time. New buildings were erected by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, and have since been kept in repair, and provided with all necessary fittings and furniture, by the said Commissioners. I cannot therefore furnish any estimates of the expenses incurred in building or fitting, such expenses not having been defrayed out of the College funds.

Medical Museum.

In this College there is a museum for medical purposes, maintained out of the funds of the institution. It is open without any restrictions or conditions, save such as are necessary for the preservation of discipline, to all students of the College and members of the medical profession. It is under the curatorship of the several professors in the faculty of medicine, and is attended to by the College porters, so that no expenses have been incurred under the head of salaries and wages; nor up to the present time have any expenses been incurred for purposes of cataloguing, the necessary catalogues having been prepared by the aforesaid professors.

The following table exhibits the annual cost of procuring and increasing the collection of objects since the opening of the College:

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1850	152	14	9
1851	130	4	11
1852	48	2	1
1853	11	11	2
1854	56	7	3½
1855	136	14	6
1856	186	15	2

With

Queen's College, Galway.

With regard to this table it is to be observed, that it does not by any means represent the value of the medical museum, since many of the objects in it have been presented to the College by different societies and individuals, and often have been prepared by the medical profession at a trifling cost.

The total number of specimens in this museum is now 1,807. These specimens are illustrations of the different departments of anatomy and physiology, pathology and materia medica, and include instruments and apparatus employed in surgical and other operations.

Lectureships.

In the medical school of the Queen's College, Galway, there are five professorships and one demonstratorship of anatomy, maintained out of the funds of the institution, at an annual cost of 640 *l.*

These professorships are attached to the departments of anatomy and physiology, practice of medicine, practice of surgery, materia medica, and midwifery.

In addition to the lectures of the professors abovementioned, medical students are also required to attend the lectures of the Professors of Chemistry, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, and Modern Languages.

The lectures of these professors are, and have been, open to students of the College on the payment of prescribed fees, and freely to all members of the medical profession and officers in the army and navy.

Medical Library.

In connection with the general library there is a department consisting of books on the several branches of medical science. These books have been obtained by the College at an average annual cost of 53 *l.*

The library is open freely to matriculated students of the College, to medical officers in the army and navy, and to officers in the Royal Engineers and Artillery, also to non-matriculated students on the payment of a small fee.

Botanic Garden.

A small botanic garden, consisting of collections of general British and medical plants, is maintained out of the College funds, at an average annual cost of about 50 *l.*

General Museum.

In the general museum there are departments consisting of zoological and botanical specimens.

The zoological museum contains a large series of types of mammals and birds, in excellent preservation, selected from the museum of the Zoological Society of London; a series of foreign shells, corals, and sponges; and a collection illustrative of the Irish farina, which is rapidly augmenting this department, has been formed at an expense of about 500 *l.*

The botanical department consists of an herbarium of British plants, and a small collection of woods, gums, &c., formed at a cost of about 35 *l.*

The mineralogical and geological department of the general museum has been formed at a cost of about 400 *l.*

There is also a large collection of apparatus and specimens illustrative of chemical and physical science.

The general museum is open daily to the public and students without restriction.

Library of Natural History.

The library belonging to the natural history department is very complete, containing most of the works recently published on botany, zoology, and comparative anatomy. The cost is estimated at 350 *l.*

(signed) *William Lupton*,
Registrar.

14 October 1856.

MEDICAL MUSEUMS.

RETURNS relating to MEDICAL MUSEUMS from the Colleges of PHYSICIANS of *London*, *Einburgh*, and *Ireland*; the Colleges of SURGEONS of *England*, *Edinburgh*, and *Ireland*; the Faculty of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of *Glasgow*; the Societies of APOTHECARIES of *London* and *Dublin*; and the UNIVERSITIES in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

(*Mr. Cowper.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
23 *February* 1857.

[*Price* 8 *d.*]

61.

Under 12 *oz.*

SWANSEA CEMETERY.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 24 February 1857;—*for*,

A "COPY of any CORRESPONDENCE with the SECRETARY of STATE for the HOME DEPARTMENT as to the Refusal of the Bishop of the Diocese to Consecrate the NEW CEMETERY for the Borough of *Swansea*, without Provision being made by the Burial Board for the Conveyance to and from the Cemetery of the Officiating Clergyman."

Whitehall, 27 February 1857. } W. MASSEY.

Right Hon. Sir, Vicarage, Swansea, 25 December 1856.

ADVERTING to the existing order from the Home Office, that the burial-grounds attached to the parish church in Swansea should be closed on the 1st of January next, we, the undersigned, being the vicar and churchwardens of the said parish, beg respectfully to bring to your notice that the Bishop of St. David's has declined to license or consecrate the cemetery, for the reasons stated in the letter of his Lordship, a copy of which we beg to enclose, and to represent that should the said burial-grounds in this parish be closed before a fitting place is provided for the reception of the bodies of the parishioners, but especially those of the Church of England, great perplexity, difficulty and expense will arise.

In representing this state of things, as is our duty, and which has only arisen within the last few days—the request from the Burial Board to the Bishop to consecrate being dated as late as the 20th instant, and within ten days of the period for closing—we beg to request that permission be given to continue burials in the two burial-grounds belonging to the parish for the present; thus giving time for necessary arrangement between the Bishop and the Burial Board. The fact of closing suddenly such grounds, where from 25 to 30 is the monthly average of interments, before other provision is made, will at once show how great is the pressure under which we write, and why we solicit a speedy answer, as to how we should act, and what the parishioners shall do under this sudden emergency.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Edward B. Squire*, Vicar of Swansea.
John Canshot, } Churchwardens.
Lewis Thomas, }

The Right Hon.
Sir George Grey, Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

(Copy of Enclosure.)

Sir, Abergwili Palace, Carmarthen, 24 December 1856.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, in which you request me either to name a day for the consecration of the burial-ground for the borough of Swansea, or to grant a license for burying in it: and also of your letter of the 5th instant, in which you informed me that the Burial Committee declined to provide any conveyance for the clergyman who shall officiate in the consecrated portion of the ground.

I have now to inform you, that I must decline either to consecrate or to license the burial-ground until the Committee shall have reconsidered that determination, which I believe to have been adopted on a totally erroneous view of the circumstances of the case. In a Swansea newspaper which was sent to me a few

few days ago, I find a Report of the proceedings of the Burial Board on the 5th instant, in which Mr. Benson (the Chairman I believe of the Committee) is represented to have observed with reference to the subject of the conveyance, that "the Committee were of opinion that no distinction between ministers should be made." Such language sounds like mockery when used as an argument for refusing to relieve the vicar of Swansea from any share of a burden imposed upon him without any fault of his, by the act of the Burial Board. It proceeds upon the supposition, that no distinction at present exists between him and ministers of dissenting congregations with regard to burials; and that the object of my requirement as to a conveyance, was to establish such a distinction. Each part of this supposition is directly the reverse of the truth: a broad and obvious distinction does exist at present between the vicar of Swansea and all dissenting ministers with regard to burials, inasmuch as their attendance at funerals is optional; his, after the consecration of the ground, would become compulsory. On the other hand, I have neither expressed nor entertained a wish that the Burial Board should make a distinction between the vicar of Swansea and dissenting ministers. With regard to a conveyance, I am quite content that the Board should provide the like accommodation for them as I require to be provided for him. But this is a matter with which I have nothing to do. Mr. Benson is further reported to have observed, "that it would have been unfair to burden the funds of the Burial Board with the expense of providing a conveyance." What the funds of the Burial Board may be, I do not pretend to know. But "the fund," which would be "burdened with this expense," if it is to fall on the vicar of Swansea, is a pittance short of 90 *l.* a year, which constitutes the whole value of his living, independent of surplice fees. Even if he should be relieved from the burden of this expense, he would have reason to complain of the loss of time entailed upon him by the inconvenient distance of the new burial-ground. But that, in addition to this, he should be subjected either to a heavy expense, one so heavy that the Burial Board representing the borough of Swansea shrinks from incurring it, or else to a drudgery which would consume both his time and strength, and disable him for the performance of his other duties; this is so repugnant to all my notions of what is "fair" and right, that until I am assured of the contrary, I shall not believe that it can be consistent with those of Mr. Benson or the Burial Committee. Indeed, when in the language attributed to him, and apparently uttered with the entire concurrence of the Committee, I perceive such an utter misconception of the most material facts of the case as I have now pointed out, I cannot but hope that the resolution of the Committee may have proceeded merely from a want either of sufficient information or of due reflection. But be that as it may, I am quite sure that, under such circumstances, to comply with the request for the consecration of the burial-ground, would in me be an act of flagrant injustice and cruel oppression of one whose legitimate interests I am bound, as far as lies in me, to protect.

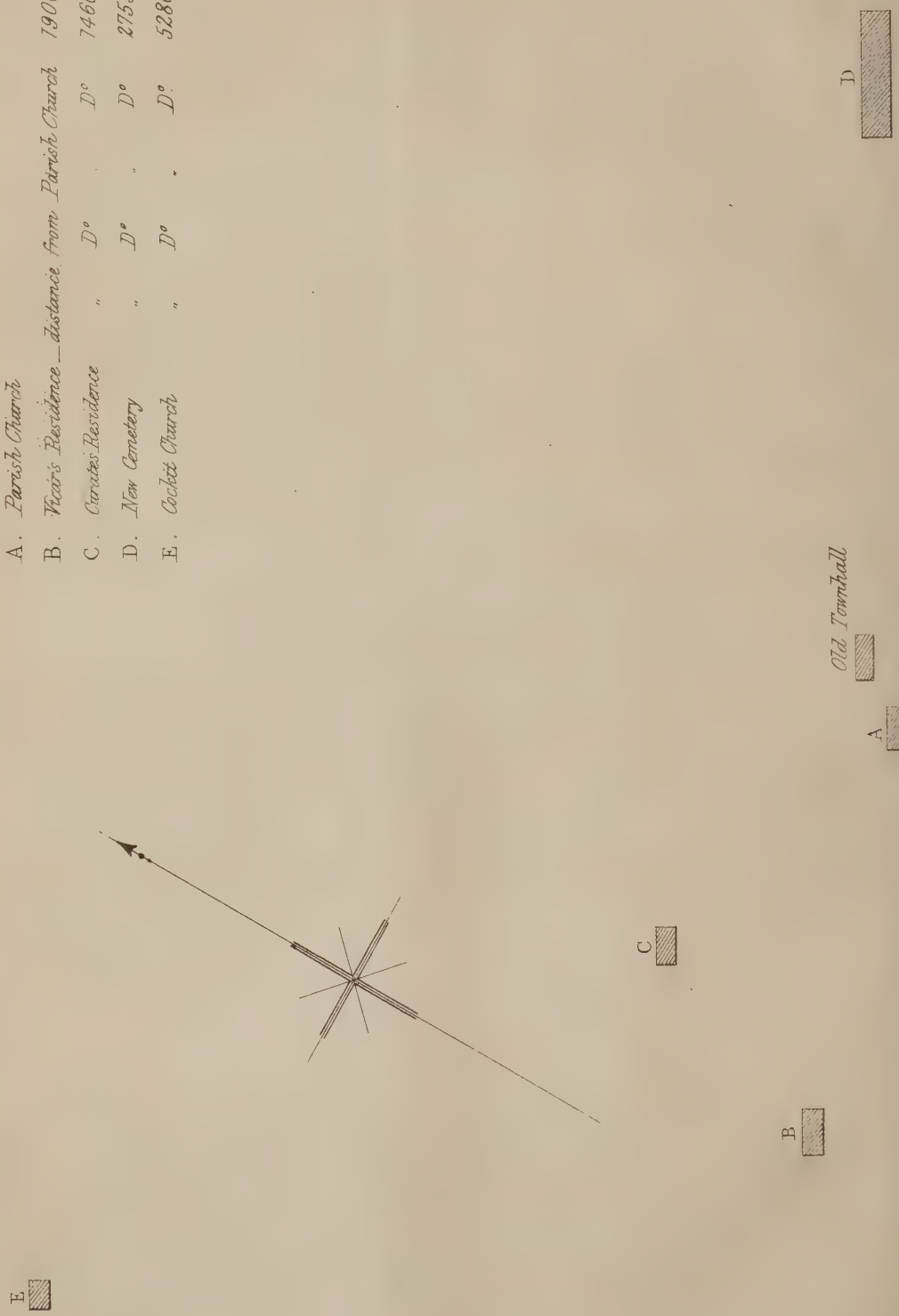
I am, &c.

C. B. Mansfield, Esq. (signed) *C. St. David's.*

Sir, Whitehall, 29 December 1856.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, signed by yourself and the churchwardens of Swansea, enclosing a copy of a letter addressed to the clerk of the Swansea Burial Board by the Bishop of St. David's, in which his Lordship declines to consecrate the new burial-ground until a certain condition which he mentioned is complied with, and applying, in consequence, for an extension of the time for closing the existing burial-grounds attached to the parish church; and I am to state in reply, that Sir George Grey cannot recommend the grant of an indefinite extension under such circumstances, and that no extension can be granted without some assurance that the difference between the Bishop and the Burial Board is likely to be settled by some early and definite time.

The object of the Act of Parliament would be defeated if the mere refusal of a Bishop to consecrate a burial-ground till some condition on which he feels it right


A. Parish Church
B. Vicar's Residence_distance from Parish Church 1900 Yards.
C. Curates Residence " D° D° 1460 "
D. New Cemetery " D° " D° 2753 "
E. Cockett Church " D° " D° 5280 "
Old Townhall
A
B
C
D
E

Day & Son, Lith.rs to the Queen
Henry Hansard Printer

N° 80. Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 4th March 1857.

right to insist is complied with, were held to be sufficient to postpone the operation of an Order in Council founded on considerations of public health.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Waddington.*

The Rev. E. B. Squire,
Vicarage, Swansea.

Swansea Burial Board, Guildhall,
30 December 1856.

Sir,

I AM desired by the Burial Board to forward copy correspondence that has taken place between the Bishop of St. David's and the Burial Board in reference to the consecration of the new ground for the borough of Swansea.

I also enclose a plan showing the relative distances from the parish church to the vicar's and curate's residences, as also to the new burial-ground, and the vicar's new church at the Cockit, lately opened.

At this latter place the vicar has had nine brick vaults made on speculation, and as long as he can persuade the Bishop not to consecrate or grant a license to bury in the new ground, the more money he will be enabled to exact from the friends of persons requiring same. I have to observe, there is no conveyance provided for the clergy at the Cockit, which is three miles from the parish church, the new burial-ground being only half that distance. After the 1st January 1857, there will be no place for interment in Swansea, unless they bury in the new ground without the aid of clergy, in the part allotted for church purposes, or to be taken to the Cockit. The Board make no further application for extension of time, as they have everything ready.

I am, &c.
(signed) *C. B. Mansfield.*

The Right Hon.
Sir George Grey, London.

(Copy of Enclosures.)

Swansea, 20 November 1856.

My Lord Bishop,

YOUR Lordship's letter of the 12th of September 1855 was laid before the Burial Board Committee on the 17th instant, and after going through the different requirements of your Lordship, as therein expressed, they directed me to inform your Lordship in reply,

1st. As to tolls for crossing the bridge:

That the Harbour Trustees, to whom these tolls belong, make it a condition at the time of letting that no charge should be made for funerals crossing the bridge.

2d. As to a conveyance for the officiating clergy to and from the cemetery:

That it is the unanimous opinion of the Committee that such conveyance cannot be provided by the Burial Board.

3d. That security be given that the surface shall not be approached in search of minerals within 100 feet:

That has been obtained on the purchase of the land from the Earl of Jersey, he having covenanted not to approach in search of minerals within 100 feet of the surface.

4th. That the consecrated ground be secured to the use of all the inhabitants of Swansea:

This has been done.

5th. Proportion of consecrated to unconsecrated ground:

The portion of the burial-ground proposed to be consecrated is upwards of eight acres, which is calculated to be more than sufficient for all burials in the

borough for ever. A separate chapel has been erected in accordance with the plan approved, and signed by your Lordship. The whole of the burial-ground has been fenced with a wall, and the boundary between the consecrated and unconsecrated portion is proposed to be a ha-ha fence, similar to the one existing at the cemetery at Arnot Vale, near Bristol.

The Table of Fees, copy of which I sent your Lordship, has been approved by the Secretary of State as the law directs.

The old burial-grounds in Swansea will be closed on the 1st of January next, and the new ground will be ready for consecration from the middle to the end of December.

I am, &c.
(signed) *C. B. Mansfield.*

The Lord Bishop of St. David's,
Carmarthen.

Sir, Abergwili, Carmarthen, 1 December 1856.

Though I am still in correspondence with Sir George Grey on the subject of the Table of Fees proposed by the Swansea Burial Board, I need not any longer defer acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo; and I must express my special obligation to yourself for having allowed little more than 14 months to elapse before my letter of the 12th of September 1855 was laid before the Board; though I must presume from your silence that your promise given to me in your letter of the 19th August last, that my letter of the preceding day should be laid before the Board at their next meeting, had escaped your memory.

My present object is, if possible, to draw the attention of the Board to the second of the points adverted to in your last letter on the question of providing a conveyance for the officiating clergy to and from the cemetery. You state that it is the unanimous opinion of the Committee, that such conveyance cannot be provided by the Burial Board.

You are, no doubt, perfectly aware that this answer is ambiguous, and admits of two widely different meanings. It may mean either that, in the opinion of the Committee, the Board has not the power, under the Act of Parliament, of providing such conveyance, or that the Committee thinks that the Board ought not to exercise that power for the benefit of the officiating clergyman. I wish to know in which of these two senses I am to understand that answer. But having no other means of communication with the Committee or the Board, I can only express a hope that you may think fit to lay this letter before the one or the other; and, if it is not asking too great a favour, I would beg that it might be done within some shorter interval than that which elapsed before my letter of the 12th September 1855 was taken into consideration.

I am, &c.
(signed) *C. St. David's.*

C. B. Mansfield, Esq.,
Town Clerk of Swansea.

Swansea Burial Board, Guildhall,
5 December 1856.

My Lord Bishop,

Your Lordship's letter of the 1st instant was laid before the Burial Committee this morning; and I am directed to inform your Lordship, in reply, that it is the unanimous opinion of the Committee, that the Burial Board have not the power, under the Act of Parliament, to provide a conveyance for the officiating clergyman; that even if it had such power, it ought not to execute it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. B. Mansfield.*

The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of St. David's,
Abergwili Palace.

My

My Lord Bishop, Swansea, 20 December 1856.

I AM desired by the Burial Board Committee to inform your Lordship that the chapel and burial-ground for the borough of Swansea are ready for consecration at any time your Lordship may fix, between this and the 1st January 1857, on which day the old burial-grounds in this parish are to be closed. Will your Lordship, therefore, be pleased to name a day for the consecration, or, if more agreeable to your Lordship, at this inclement season, perhaps your Lordship would prefer granting the Burial Board your Lordship's license to bury, and consecrate in the spring of the year, by which time the ground would be properly laid out. Waiting your Lordship's early reply,

I am, &c.
(signed) *C. B. Mansfield.*

The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of St. David's,
Abergwili Palace.

For the reply of the Lord Bishop of St. David's, dated 24 December, *see* Enclosure in the letter from the Vicar and Churchwardens of Swansea, of 25 December 1856, p. 1.

SWANSEA CEMETERY.

CORRESPONDENCE with the SECRETARY of STATE for the HOME DEPARTMENT as to the Refusal of the Bishop of the Diocese to Consecrate the NEW CEMETERY for the Borough of *Swansea*, &c.

(*Mr. Dillwyn.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
4 *March* 1857.

80. *Under* 1 *oz*

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

1856.

ACCOUNTS

SHOWING THE

SUMS RECEIVED AND EXPENDED

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE

METROPOLITAN POLICE, POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND,

PUBLIC CARRIAGES, AND POLICE COURTS,

In the Year ended the 31st December 1856.

(PRESENTED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
25 *February* 1857.

1.—AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE for the Service

	Rentals upon which Computed.	Amounts received from Parishes.	Amounts received from Her Majesty's Treasury.	£. s. d.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
TO Balance on the 1st January 1856				58,105 7 3
To Receipts on Rate Warrants issued during the Year 1856, the particulars of which are detailed according to the provisions of the 29th section of the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 44, in Appendix (A.), pages 10 to 15; viz.				
Original District	£. s. d. 9,559,010 – –	238,975 5 –	60,000 – –	
Extended ditto	1,682,434 – –	42,060 17 –	14,020 5 8	
		281,036 2 –	74,020 5 8	355,056 7 8
To Receipts out of the Vote of Parliament, per Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47, s. 6, and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 94; viz.:				
1st. To defray the increased Charge of the Metropolitan Police, arising from the addition of the duties of the Horse Patrol and the Thames Police		– – –	20,000 – –	
2d. To defray the Charge of Superannuation Allowances to Officers and Constables, late of the Bow-street Foot Patrol, Horse Patrol and Thames Police		– – –	4,021 5 5	
				24,021 5 5
To Amount issued out of the Vote of Parliament for the Salaries of the Commissioner, and two Assistant Commissioners of Police, under the authority of the Acts 17 & 18 Vict. c. 94, and 19 Vict. c. 2, s. 3		– – –	2,625 – 2	2,625 – 2
To Amount issued out of the Vote of Parliament for the Salary of the Receiver of Police, under the authority of the Acts 2 & 3 Vict. c. 71, s. 9, and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 94		– – –	1,500 – –	1,500 – –
To Amount issued out of the Vote of Parliament to defray the Charge of Superannuation Allowances to Clerks, under the authority of the Acts 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47, s. 21, and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 94		– – –	211 – –	211 – –
TOTAL Sum received from the Parishes and the Treasury respectively, in the Year 1856 £.		281,036 2 –	102,377 11 3	
Receipts carried forward £.				441,519 – 6

of the METROPOLITAN POLICE, in the year ended the 31st December 1856.

By Expenditure, under the following Heads:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
I.—OFFICE EXPENSES:			
By Salaries and Allowances, Commissioners' Department;			
One Commissioner, at £. 1,500 per annum	1,448 17 11		
One - ditto at £. 1,200 ditto (29 Days)	93 10 11		
An Allowance to one Commissioner for House-rent	320 – –		
Allowance to one Commissioner for keep of a Horse, at £. 63 per annum	63 – –		
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto (29 Days)	10 5 5		
Two Assistant Commissioners, at £. 800 per annum each, (Nine Months and 29 Days)	1,327 9 4		
Four Clerks, at Salaries varying from £. 90 to £. 500 per annum	927 6 4		
		4,190 9 11	
– Salaries and Allowances, Receiver's Department;			
One Receiver, at £. 1,000 per annum	1,000 – –		
An Allowance to ditto, for keep of a Horse, at £. 63 per annum	63 – –		
Five Clerks, at Salaries varying from £. 120 to £. 500 per annum	1,256 19 1		
One Surveyor, at £. 350 per annum, and two Assistants, at £. 184. 16. per annum each, and one ditto, temporary, at £. 3. 3. per week	777 9 –		
One Storekeeper, at £. 120 per annum	120 – –		
One Assistant ditto, at £. 78 per annum, and two Tailors, at 30*s.* per week each	175 10 –		
		3,392 18 1	
– Pay of Office-keeper	90 – –		
And Allowance for Six Charwomen	90 17 –		
		180 17 –	
– Office Rent, Taxes, Repairs, &c.:			
Rent of Nos. 4 and 5, Whitehall-place, and Great Scotland-Yard	476 11 8		
Rates and Taxes, &c., of ditto	136 11 5		
Furniture, Repairs, &c.	580 12 5		
		1,193 15 6	
– Fuel and Light:			
Coals	80 13 4		
Oil and Gas	66 – 4		
		146 13 8	
– Books, Printing, and Stationery		1,158 6 –	
– Stamps		3 4 –	
– Postage		113 3 11	
– Travelling Expenses, Cab-hire, &c.		46 2 11	
– Newspapers and Advertisements		158 15 4	
– Washing Towels, sweeping Chimneys, cleaning Offices, and other small Contingencies		172 16 3	
			10,757 2 7
II.—LAW CHARGES:			
By Payments for Criminal Prosecutions, drawing Leases, &c.		- - -	335 1 8
III.—PAY, CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT OF THE POLICE FORCE:			
By Salaries of Superintendents of Police:	£. s. d.		
One Inspecting Superintendent, at £. 600 per annum, (Two Months 2 Days)	103 4 6		
One Superintendent, at £. 440 per annum	440 – –		
One - ditto - at £. 325 „	325 – –		
One - ditto - at £. 300 „	304 17 9		
Fourteen Superintendents, at £. 250 per annum each	3,492 12 5		
One Superintendent, at £. 200 per annum	200 – –		
		4,865 14 8	
– Pay of Inspectors, Sergeants and Constables (*see* Numbers and Rates of Pay in Appendix (B.) page 15)		319,681 3 11	
– Extra Duty Pay		435 5 –	
– Clothing for Sergeants and Constables		38,471 13 –	
– Truncheons, Rattles, Swords, Belts, &c.		24 16 –	
			363,478 12 7
IV.—FOR MEDICAL AND FUNERAL EXPENSES:			
By Salaries of Superintending Surgeon (£. 800), and of 72 District Surgeons, at Salaries varying from £. 2. 2. to £. 72 per annum		2,038 18 9	
– Medical Attendance, Medicines, &c., for destitute Prisoners, and for poor Persons in cases of Accidents, &c., in the public thoroughfares		751 1 –	
– Funeral expenses of 38 Constables		185 5 8	
			2,975 5 5
Payments carried forward - - - £.			377,546 2 3

1.—An Account of the Receipt and Expenditure for the Service of the - - - - -

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Receipts brought forward - - -				441,519	–	6
TO Amounts received for Special Services of the Police; viz.:	£.	s.	d.			
At Osborne, Isle of Wight - - - - - - -	192	3	–			
– Treasury, Houses of Parliament - - - -	428	10	–			
– Ditto - Shorncliffe Encampment - - - -	457	19	–			
– Ditto - Dover - ditto - - - - - -	84	14	–			
– Admiralty, Somerset House - - - - -	128	2	–			
– Ditto - Deptford Dockyard - - - -	4,046	8	6			
– Ditto - Woolwich - ditto - - - - - -	4,109	19	9			
– Board of Trade, Office for the Registry of Merchant Seamen - - - - - -	95	9	6			
– Ditto - - - Geological Museum, Jermyn-street	8	4	–			
– Ditto - - - Gore House - - - - -	10	3	–			
– British Museum - - - - - - - -	154	3	6			
– Commissioners of Woods, Hainault Forest - -	48	14	–			
– Commissioners of Works, Houses of Parliament -	618	9	4			
– Ditto - - - Botanic Gardens, Kew - -	204	19	–			
– Ditto - - - Bushey Park - - - -	55	4	–			
– Ditto - - - Chelsea College Gardens - -	95	18	–			
– Ditto - - - Eyott, Brentford - - - -	1	1	–			
– Ditto - - - Greenwich Park - - - -	87	8	–			
– Ditto - - - Hampton Court - - - -	271	13	4			
– Ditto - - - Kennington Park - - -	143	17	–			
– Ditto - - - Westminster Bridge - - -	195	3	–			
– Custom House - - - - - - - -	760	–	–			
– Greenwich Hospital - - - - - - -	1,277	17	4			
– Inland Revenue, Stamp Office - - - - -	198	3	–			
– Ditto - - - Checking Metropolitan Stage Carriages - - - - - -	1,244	3	7			
– Lord Chamberlain, Funeral Car, Marlborough House	28	17	6			
– National Gallery - - - - - - - -	44	5	6			
– Post Office - - - - - - - - -	175	3	–			
– Public Carriage Office, Metropolitan Police - -	583	14	–			
– Record Office - - - - - - - -	555	4	8			
– Royal Mint - - - - - - - -	462	3	10			
– Stationery Office - - - - - - - -	97	11	6			
– War Office, Tower of London - - - - -	914	17	–			
– Ditto - Royal Arsenal, Woolwich - - -	5,104	17	2			
– Ditto - Small Arms Manufactory, Enfield -	453	11	5			
– Ditto - London Docks - - - - - -	82	19	–			
				23,421	11	5
From Public Companies, Private Individuals, &c. - - - -				4,781	9	7
Theatres, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				381	5	6
Reimbursement of Expenses incurred by the Police on special occasions, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				2,439	8	9
To Amounts received for the Conveyance of Prisoners; viz.:	£.	s.	d.			
In the Clerkenwell Van - - - - - -	2	9	2			
– Greenwich and Woolwich Van - - - - -	234	14	–			
– Hammersmith Van - - - - - - -	28	9	3			
– Surrey Van - - - - - - - -	500	–	–			
– Wandsworth Van - - - - - - -	3	12	8			
				769	5	1
To Assessments on Police Constables for Repair of Clothing - - - -				–	9	–
– Stoppages from the Pay of the Police Force for Lodging - - - -				5,301	14	8
– Proceeds of the Sale of Old Stores - - - - - - - - -				145	17	5
– Proceeds of the Sale of 31 Cast Horses - - - - - - - -				341	18	6
– Contributions to the Civil Superannuation Fund - - - - - -				215	8	4
– Receipts from Her Majesty's Treasury for the Purchase of an Annuity for the Widow of a Police Constable, killed in the execution of his duty - -				400	–	–
						38,198 8 3
				£.		479,717 8 9

- - - METROPOLITAN POLICE, in the Year ended the 31st December 1856—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Payments brought forward - - -	- - -	377,546 2 3
V.—HORSES, VANS, &c:		
By purchase of 34 Horses (31 Patrol and 3 Van) - - - - - - - -	1,035 - -	
- Forage (183 Horses, including 31 for Van Service) - - - - - - - -	6,675 18 2	
- Saddlery, Farriery, and Stable Contingencies (£. 88 18. 10., received for Stable Dung, deducted) - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,289 15 1	
- Purchase and Repair of Police Vans - - - - - - - -	368 18 8	
		9,369 11 11
VI.—POLICE STATION AND SECTION HOUSES:		
By Erection and Purchase of Premises - - - - - - - - -	7,411 15 11	
- Rent of Station and Section Houses (Lodging Money received in aid of this Expense, charged per contra) - - - - - - - - - - - - -	8,002 5 8	
- Rates and Taxes - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,056 19 6	
- Furniture and Fixtures purchased - - - - - - - - -	1,264 8 -	
- Repairs and Alterations of Premises - - - - - - - - -	1,623 4 1	
- Cleaning Stations - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,072 19 1	
- Turners' Wares, Sweeping Chimneys, Travelling Charges, &c., of the Surveyor in visiting Stations, and other incidental Charges - - - -	473 3 9	
		21,904 16 -
VII.—FUEL AND LIGHT:		
By Coals supplied to Constables, and for Police Stations - - - - -	6,454 5 7	
- Gas (£. 1,741. 1. 5.) and Gas Fittings (£. 291. 2. 10.) - - - - -	2,032 4 3	
- Oil, and Cleaning, Trimming, and Repairing Police Lanterns - - -	5,048 14 -	
		13,535 3 10
VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS:		
By Refreshments supplied for Destitute Prisoners, Searching Female Prisoners, Candles for Stations, Sawdust and Straw for Cells, washing Sheets, and other Contingencies, paid by Superintendents of Police - - - - -	1,101 8 5	
- Extraordinary Expenses incurred, in the pursuit, apprehension and Conveyance of Offenders - - - - - (£. s. d. 1,611 13 4)		
- Expenses and Allowances on special occasions, and on Duties out of the District (£. 2,439. 8. 9. received in aid of this Expense, charged per contra) - - - - - - - - - (2,461 13 8)		
	4,073 7 -	
- Building and Repair of Boats - - - - - - - - - - -	221 2 7	
- Expenses incurred by a party of Police doing Duty at the Military Encampments at Shorncliffe and Dover (to be repaid) - - - - - -	1,420 8 4	
		6,816 6 4
IX.—RETIRED ALLOWANCES, &c.:		
By Retired Allowances to Officers and Constables, late of the Bow-street Foot Patrol, Horse Patrol, and Thames Police (95 on the List on the 31st December 1856) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4,080 10 8	
- Retired Allowances to two Clerks - - - - - - - - -	211 - -	
- Purchase of Stock for the Widow of a Police Constable killed in the execution of his duty - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	400 - -	
		4,691 10 8
X.—PAYMENTS TO THE EXCHEQUER:		
By Contributions to the Civil Superannuation Fund paid over to the Exchequer, charged per contra - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	218 5 7
TOTAL Sum paid for the METROPOLITAN POLICE in the Year 1856 -	- - £.	434,081 16 7
By Balances remaining on 31st December 1856, viz.:		
On the Receiver's Account at the Bank of England - - -	17,319 9 4	
In Office Cash - - - - - - - - - - - - -	187 19 -	
Due from the Police Superannuation Fund - - - - -	27,331 9 7	
Due from the Public Carriage Account - - - - - -	214 - 3	
Imprests to be accounted for - - - - - - - - -	582 14 -	
		45,635 12 2
	£.	479,717 8 9

2.—AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS on account of the POLICE in the Year ended

RECEIPTS.			CASH.	AMOUNT of STOCK.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
TO Balance in favour of the Fund on the 1st January 1856., viz.				
Sterling Cost. £. s. d.		Stock. £. s. d.		
48,318 18 4	Purchased in the 3 per Cent. Consols for	52,915 13 6		
£. 48,318 18 4			- - -	52,915 13 6
To Stoppages from the Salaries and Pay of the Police Force in the Year 1856, viz.				
	Deductions on account of the Police Superannuation Fund	£. s. d. 6,477 9 6		
	Stoppages during Sickness	2,997 5 5		
	Fines on Police Constables for Misconduct	366 8 6		
			9,841 3 5	
To Fines imposed by Magistrates on Drunken Persons, and for Assaults on Police Constables, levied at Police Courts, &c., and paid over to the Receiver, in the Year 1856			2,264 9 4	
To Proceeds of the Sale of Old Police Clothing			1,555 2 –	
To Proceeds of the Sale of £. 20,000 Stock out of the 3 per Cent. Consols			19,111 6 –	
To Dividends received in the Year 1856 on the Account of Government Stock belonging to the Police Superannuation Fund			1,481 12 10	
To Balance due to the Metropolitan Police Fund on the 31st December 1856, viz.				
	Total Sum advanced from the Funds of the Metropolitan Police, in 1856 and prior Years, to cover the excess of Payments for Superannuations and Gratuities beyond the Receipts which have accrued from the Interest of the Police Superannuation Fund Stock to the 31st December 1856	£. s. d. 127,878 18 10		
	Less,—The Amount of Stoppages, Fines, and other Sums uninvested and due by the Metropolitan Police Account, on the 31st December 1856	100,547 9 3		
			27,331 9 7	
		£.	61,585 3 2	52,915 13 6

3.—AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE for the Service of PUBLIC

			£. s. d.
To Balance on the 1st January 1856			119 1 11
To Amount received from Her Majesty's Inland Revenue, under the authority of the Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 86, s. 6; and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33, s. 13			11,200 – –
To Amount contributed to the Superannuation Fund by Clerks appointed subsequently to the 4th August 1829, under the provisions of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 24, s. 27			3 10 –
To Stoppages from the Pay of the Public Carriage Attendants in the Year 1856; viz.			
	Stoppages during Sickness	£. s. d. 89 3 –	
	Fines for Misconduct	8 11 10	
			97 14 10
To Miscellaneous Receipts			63 13 2
To Balance due to the Metropolitan Police Fund on the 31st December 1856			214 – 3
		£.	11,698 – 2

SUPERANNUATION FUND (Established by the 22d Section of the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47), 31st December 1856.

PAYMENTS.	£. s. d.	CASH. £. s. d.	AMOUNT of STOCK. £. s. d.
BY Balance due to the Metropolitan Police Fund on the 1st January 1856 -		24,809 4 11	
By Sale of Stock out of the 3 per Cent. Consols - - - - - - -		- - -	20,000 - -
By Superannuation Allowances and Gratuities paid to discharged Police Constables, under the provisions of the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47; viz.			
Superannuations (1,187 on the List on the 31st December 1856) - - - - - - - - - - -	35,595 18 3		
Gratuities to 34 Constables - - - - - - -	1,180 - -		
		36,775 18 3	
By Balance of Government Stock in the 3 per Cent. Consols on the 31st December 1856, the Sterling Cost of which amounts to £. 29,207. 12. 4. -		- - -	32,915 13 6
£.		61,585 3 2	52,915 13 6

CARRIAGES of the Metropolis, in the Year ended the 31st December 1856.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BY Salaries of Commissioner, Clerks, &c.:		
One Commissioner, at an additional Salary of £. 200 per annum (two months and two days) - - - - - - - - - - -	34 1 3	
One Superintending Officer, at £. 300 per annum (1 year and 48 days) -	348 11 2	
Two Clerks in the Commissioner's Department, at additional Salaries, varying from £. 25 to £. 100 per annum, and an Assistant at £. 90 per annum - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	215 - -	
Four Clerks in the Receiver's Department, at additional Salaries of £. 15 per annum each - - - - - - - - - - - -	60 - -	
One Veterinary Surgeon, at £. 150 per annum (7 months and 23 days) -	96 16 9	
		754 9 2
By Rent and Taxes of Office, including Furniture, Repairs, &c. - - - - - - -		56 3 10
By Books, Printing, Stationery, Postage (including the Printing of Hackney Carriage, Tables of Fares) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		502 - 3
By Pay of Attendants at Hackney Carriage Standings - - - - - - - - -		8,626 16 -
By Clothing for Attendants - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		638 12 1
By Salaries of Medical Officers - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		35 1 11
By Erection and Repair of Water Posts at Hackney Carriage Standings, and Water Rates -		544 10 3
By Miscellaneous Expenses, including Superintendents' and Office Keepers' Contingencies -		375 18 8
By Contributions to the Civil Superannuation Fund, paid over to the Exchequer (charged per Contra) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		3 10 -
By H. M. Inland Revenue for the Exchequer - - - - - - - - - - -		160 18 -
£.		11,698 - 2

4.—AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE for the Service of the

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
TO Balance in the hands of the Receiver on the 1st of January 1856				1,762	11	8
To Amount issued out of the Consolidated Fund in the year 1856, under the authority of the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 71, s. 11	27,600	–	–			
To ditto, out of the Vote of Parliament for the year 1856–7	25,261	1	5			
				52,861	1	5
To Amount contributed to the Superannuation Fund by Magistrates, Clerks, and others, appointed subsequently to the 4th August 1829, under the provisions of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 24, s. 27				1,410	9	10
To Fees, Penalties, and Forfeitures levied at the under-mentioned Police Courts, &c., and paid over by the Magistrates' Clerks to the Receiver, in the year 1856, in pursuance of the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 71, s. 46, and applied towards the expenses of the Police Courts of the Metropolis; viz.—						
Bow-street	733	14	–			
Clerkenwell	1,226	4	1			
Great Marlborough-street	1,330	10	4			
Greenwich and Woolwich	1,148	13	11			
Hammersmith and Wandsworth	701	10	4			
Lambeth	827	12	10			
Marylebone	825	19	–			
Southwark	1,948	10	–			
Thames	1,036	14	9			
Westminster	696	14	7			
Worship-street	864	14	–			
To ditto, paid over to the Receiver by the Clerks of other Justices; viz.						
Brentford	74	–	7			
Croydon	135	5	8			
Dartford	2	5	5			
Edmonton	89	18	2			
Kingston	92	–	6			
Richmond	8	15	5			
Spelthorne	56	10	9			
Uxbridge	38	1	9			
				11,837	16	1
			£.	67,871	19	–

POLICE COURTS of the METROPOLIS, in the Year ended the 31st December 1856.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BY Salaries of Magistrates, Clerks, Ushers, &c.:		
1 Magistrate, at £. 1,500 per annum	1,500 – –	
22 Magistrates, at £. 1,200 per annum each	26,263 6 –	
23 Clerks, at Salaries varying from £. 75 to £. 500 per annum	7,093 6 9	
52 Ushers, Gaolers, Messengers, &c.	4,260 5 3	
		39,116 18 –
By Erection and Purchase of Premises		1,558 11 7
– Rent of Premises occupied as Police Courts		2,003 13 11
– Rates and Taxes		355 17 8
– Furniture and Fixtures		266 11 4
– Repairs of Premises		391 9 9
– Fuel and Light:	£. s. d.	
Coals	321 7 8	
Oil and Gas (£. 175 12 *s.* 5 *d.*) and Gas Fittings (£. 76 12 *s.* 3 *d.*)	252 4 8	
		573 12 4
– Books, Printing, and Stationery		585 2 8
– Postage		30 18 10
– Travelling Expenses, Cab-hire, &c.		222 13 8
– Newspapers		62 15 8
– Turners' Wares, Cleaning Police Courts, Sweeping Chimneys, and other small Contingencies		570 1 2
– Law Charges		138 – 10
– Expenses of Police Gazette, including £. 100 Salary of the Editor		3,597 12 –
– Pensions and Retired Allowances of Magistrates, Clerks, &c. (22 on the List on the 31st December 1856.)		4,284 8 1
– Contributions to the Civil Superannuation Fund; and Fees, Penalties, and Forfeitures levied at the several Police Courts (paid over to the Exchequer, in full of the Sums charged per contra)		13,248 5 11
TOTAL SUM paid by the Receiver, for the "POLICE COURTS," in the Year 1856	£.	67,006 13 5
By Balance remaining on the Account of the Receiver at the Bank of England, on the 31st December 1856		865 5 7
	£.	67,871 19 –

Appendix (A.)

AN ACCOUNT specifying the TOTAL SUM charged upon and received from every PARISH, TOWNSHIP, PRECINCT, and Place, for the Purposes of the METROPOLITAN POLICE, for the Year 1856, as required by the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 44, s. 29.

1st.—(ORIGINAL DISTRICT.)—HALF-YEARLY WARRANTS, issued on the 8th March and 1st July 1856.

COUNTY.	Letter of Division.	PARISHES, &c.	Rental upon which Computed.	TOTAL of the Rate for the Year at 8 *d.* in the Pound.	Charged upon the Parishes, at 6 *d.* in the Pound.	Received from the Parishes.	Balances due by Parishes on 31 Dec. 1856.
			£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	
Middlesex	T	Acton	15,340 – –	511 6 8	383 10 –	383 10 –	
	K	All Saints, Poplar	154,924 – –	5,164 2 8	3,873 2 –	3,873 2 –	
Surrey	V	Barnes	9,993 – –	333 2 –	249 16 6	249 16 6	
	V	Battersea	43,277 – –	1,442 11 4	1,081 18 6	1,081 18 6	
Middlesex	K	Bromley, St. Leonard's	36,268 – –	1,208 18 8	906 14 –	906 14 –	
	G	Charter-house	1,948 – –	64 18 8	48 14 –	48 14 –	
	T	Chiswick	24,724 – –	824 2 8	618 2 –	618 2 –	
Surrey	L	Christchurch	58,003 – –	1,933 8 8	1,450 1 6	1,450 1 6	
Middlesex	H	Christchurch, Spitalfields	35,068 – –	1,168 18 8	876 14 –	876 14 –	
Surrey	V	Clapham	72,076 – –	2,402 10 8	1,801 18 –	1,801 18 –	
Middlesex	T	Ealing	46,800 – –	1,560 – –	1,170 – –	1,170 – –	
	V	Fulham	47,492 – –	1,583 1 4	1,187 6 –	1,187 6 –	
	G	Furnival's Inn (the part within Middlesex)	3,600 – –	120 – –	90 – –	90 – –	
	E	Gray's Inn	13,500 – –	450 – –	337 10 –	337 10 –	
Kent	R	Greenwich	110,250 – –	3,675 – –	2,756 5 –	2,756 5 –	
Middlesex	T	Hammersmith, Hamlet of	67,500 – –	2,250 – –	1,687 10 –	1,687 10 –	
	T	Kensington	242,284 – –	8,076 2 8	6,057 2 –	6,057 2 –	
	F	Lincoln's Inn	13,880 – –	462 13 4	347 – –	347 – –	
	H	Mile End, Hamlet of New Town	14,160 – –	472 – –	354 – –	354 – –	
	K	Mile End, Hamlet of Old Town	150,348 – –	5,011 12 –	3,758 14 –	3,758 14 –	
	T	New Brentford, Township of	7,944 – –	264 16 –	198 12 –	198 12 –	
	H	Norton Folgate, Liberty of	7,752 – –	258 8 –	193 16 –	193 16 –	
	H	Old Artillery Ground	4,191 – –	139 14 –	104 15 6	104 15 6	
	H	Old Tower Precinct	2,857 – –	95 4 8	71 8 6	71 8 6	
	D	Paddington	430,000 – –	14,333 6 8	10,750 – –	10,750 – –	
Surrey	P	Penge, Hamlet of	5,889 – –	196 6 –	147 4 6	147 4 6	
	V	Putney, including Roehampton	29,842 – –	994 14 8	746 1 –	746 1 –	
Middlesex	K	Ratcliffe, Hamlet of	43,872 – –	1,462 8 –	1,096 16 –	1,096 16 –	
	F	Rolls, Liberty of the	16,076 – –	535 17 4	401 18 –	401 18 –	
Surrey	R	Rotherhithe	54,322 – –	1,810 14 8	1,358 1 –	1,358 1 –	
Middlesex	E & G	St Andrew, Holborn, and St. George the-Martyr	132,000 – –	4,400 – –	3,300 – –	3,300 – –	
	K	St. Ann, Limehouse	55,476 – –	1,849 4 –	1,386 18 –	1,386 18 –	
	C	St. Ann, Westminster	90,672 – –	3,022 8 –	2,266 16 –	2,266 16 –	
	H	St. Catherine, Tower Division	16,000 – –	533 6 8	400 – –	400 – –	
	F	St. Clement Danes, Westminster, and that part within the Duchy Liberty	84,940 – –	2,831 6 8	2,123 10 –	2,123 10 –	
	H	St. George-in-the-East	163,464 – –	5,448 16 –	4,086 12 –	4,086 12 –	
	B & C	St. George, Hanover-square	893,976 – –	29,799 4 –	22,349 8 –	22,349 8 –	
Surrey	M	St. George, Southwark	113,004 – –	3,766 16 –	2,825 2 –	2,825 2 –	
	P	St. Giles, Camberwell	181,740 – –	6,058 – –	4,543 10 –	4,543 10 –	
		Carried forward £.	3,495,452 – –	116,515 1 4	87,386 6 –	87,386 6 –	

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

1st.—(Original District.)—Half-Yearly Warrants, issued on the 8th March and 1st July 1856—*continued.*

COUNTY.	Letter of Division.	PARISHES, &c.	Rental upon which Computed.	TOTAL of the Rate for the Year, at 8 *d.* in the Pound.	Charged upon the Parishes, at 6 *d.* in the Pound.	Received from the Parishes.	Balances due by Parishes on 31 Dec. 1856.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
		Brought forward - - - £.	3,495,452 – –	116,515 1 4	87,386 6 –	87,386 6 –	
Middlesex -	E & F	St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and St. George, Bloomsbury - -	262,272 – –	8,742 8 –	6,556 16 –	6,556 16 –	
	G	St. James, Clerkenwell, including the District of St. John - -	215,168 – –	7,172 5 4	5,379 4 –	5,379 4 –	
	C	St. James, Westminster - -	411,396 – –	13,713 4 –	10,284 18 –	10,284 18 –	
	N	St. John, Hackney - - -	231,892 – –	7,729 14 8	5,797 6 –	5,797 6 –	
	S	St. John, Hampstead - - -	77,024 – –	2,567 9 4	1,925 12 –	1,925 12 –	
Surrey -	M	St. John, Southwark - - -	37,587 – –	1,252 18 –	939 13 6	939 13 6	
Middlesex -	K	St. John, Wapping - - -	34,232 – –	1,141 1 4	855 16 –	855 16 –	
	G	St. Leonard, Shoreditch - -	251,548 – –	8,384 18 8	6,288 14 –	6,288 14 –	
	V	St. Luke, Chelsea - - -	216,692 – –	7,223 1 4	5,417 6 –	5,417 6 –	
	G	St. Luke, Finsbury - - -	163,300 – –	5,443 6 8	4,082 10 –	4,082 10 –	
	B	St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster - - - -	255,000 – –	8,500 – –	6,375 – –	6,375 – –	
	F	St. Martin-in-the-Fields - -	250,000 – –	8,333 6 8	6,250 – –	6,250 – –	
	N	St. Mary, Islington - - -	437,000 – –	14,566 13 4	10,925 – –	10,925 – –	
Surrey -	L	St. Mary, Lambeth - - -	468,885 – –	15,629 10 –	11,722 2 6	11,722 2 6	
Middlesex -	D	St. Mary-le-bone - - -	999,372 – –	33,312 8 –	24,984 6 –	24,984 6 –	
	F	St. Mary-le-Strand, and that part within the Duchy Liberty -	14,860 – –	495 6 8	371 10 –	371 10 –	
Surrey -	M	St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey	110,258 – –	3,675 5 4	2,756 9 –	2,756 9 –	
	P	St. Mary, Newington - - -	165,844 – –	5,528 2 8	4,146 2 –	4,146 2 –	
Middlesex -	N	St. Mary, Stoke Newington -	26,812 – –	893 14 8	670 6 –	670 6 –	
	K	St. Mary, Stratford, Bow - -	27,064 – –	902 2 8	676 12 –	676 12 –	
	H	St. Mary, Whitechapel - -	104,148 – –	3,471 12 –	2,603 14 –	2,603 14 –	
	H	St. Matthew, Bethnal Green -	104,420 – –	3,480 13 4	2,610 10 –	2,610 10 –	
Kent - -	R	St. Nicholas, Deptford - -	15,000 – –	500 – –	375 – –	375 – –	
Surrey -	M	St. Olave, Southwark - -	48,510 – –	1,617 – –	1,212 15 –	1,212 15 –	
Middlesex -	E & S	St. Pancras - - - -	706,384 – –	23,546 2 8	17,659 12 –	17,659 12 –	
	F	St. Paul, Covent Garden - -	43,416 – –	1,447 4 –	1,085 8 –	1,085 8 –	
Kent - -	R	St. Paul, Deptford, including the Hamlet of Hatcham - -	74,017 – –	2,467 4 8	1,850 8 6	1,850 8 6	
Middlesex -	K	St. Paul, Shadwell - - -	30,808 – –	1,026 18 8	770 4 –	770 4 –	
	B	St. Peter, Westminster, Close of the Collegiate Church of -	1,061 – –	35 7 4	26 10 6	26 10 6	
Surrey -	M	St. Saviour's, and the Clink Liberty	82,912 – –	2,763 14 8	2,072 16 –	2,072 16 –	
Middlesex -	G	St. Sepulchre, Finsbury - -	17,748 – –	591 12 –	443 14 –	443 14 –	
Surrey -	M	St. Thomas, Southwark - -	4,506 – –	150 4 –	112 13 –	112 13 –	
Middlesex -	G	Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, and Ely Rents, Liberty of - -	29,924 – –	997 9 4	748 2 –	748 2 –	
	F	Savoy - - - - -	8,560 – –	285 6 8	214 – –	214 – –	
	H	Smithfield, East - - -	44,964 – –	1,498 16 –	1,124 2 –	1,124 2 –	
	F	Staple's Inn - - - -	1,800 – –	60 – –	45 – –	45 – –	
Surrey -	P	Streatham - - - -	40,882 – –	1,362 14 8	1,022 1 –	1,022 1 –	
	V	Tooting - - - - -	8,133 – –	271 2 –	203 6 6	203 6 6	
Middlesex -	H	Trinity, Minories - - -	6,495 – –	216 10 –	162 7 6	162 7 6	
Surrey -	V	Wandsworth - - - -	33,664 – –	1,122 2 8	841 12 –	841 12 –	
		Totals, carried to "Abstract," at p. 15 - £.	9,559,010 – –	318,633 13 4	238,975 5 –	238,975 5 –	

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

2d.—(EXTENDED DISTRICT.)—HALF-YEARLY WARRANTS, issued on the 8th March and 1st July 1856.

COUNTY.	Letter of Division.	PARISHES, &c.	Rental upon which Computed.	TOTAL of the Rate for the Year, at 8 *d.* in the Pound.	Charged upon the Parishes, at 6 *d.* in the Pound.	Received from the Parishes.	Balances due by Parishes on 31 Dec. 1856.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Surrey -	P	Addington - - - - -	4,285 - -	142 16 8	107 2 6	107 2 6	
Herts - -	S	Aldenham - - - - -	8,654 - -	288 9 4	216 7 -	216 7 -	
	S	- Ditto, Hamlet of Theobald Street	3,179 - -	105 19 4	79 9 6	79 9 6	
Middlesex -	V	Ashford - - - - - -	3,036 - -	101 4 -	75 18 -	75 18 -	
Surrey -	P	Banstead - - - - - -	5,379 - -	179 6 -	134 9 6	134 9 6	
Essex - -	K	Barking, Town Ward, Ditto, Chadwell, Great Ilford, and Ripple - - - - - -	44,130 - -	1,471 - -	1,103 5 -	1,103 5 -	
Herts - -	S	Barnet, East - - - - -	5,016 - -	167 4 -	125 8 -	125 8 -	
Kent - -	R	Beckenham - - - - -	10,310 - -	343 13 4	257 15 -	257 15 -	
Surrey -	P	Beddington - - - - -	5,881 - -	196 - 8	147 - 6	147 - 6	
Middlesex -	T	Bedfont, East - - - - -	5,800 - -	193 6 8	145 - -	145 - -	
Kent - -	R	Bexley - - - - - -	17,020 - -	567 6 8	425 10 -	425 10 -	
	R	Bromley - - - - - -	18,710 - -	623 13 4	467 15 -	467 15 -	
Herts - -	S	Bushey - - - - - -	9,525 - -	317 10 -	238 2 6	238 2 6	
Surrey -	P	Carshalton - - - - -	10,769 - -	358 19 4	269 4 6	269 4 6	
Kent - -	R	Charlton - - - - -	22,060 - -	735 6 8	551 10 -	551 10 -	
Surrey -	P & V.	Cheam - - - - - -	4,911 - -	163 14 -	122 15 6	122 15 6	
Herts - -	N	Cheshunt - - - - -	27,764 - -	925 9 4	694 2 -	694 2 -	
Surrey -	V	Chessington - - - - -	1,612 - -	53 14 8	40 6 -	40 6 -	
Essex - -	K	Chigwell - - - - -	12,424 - -	414 2 8	310 12 -	310 12 -	
	N	Chingford - - - - -	6,037 - -	201 4 8	150 18 6	150 18 6	
Herts - -	S	Chipping Barnet - - -	6,559 - -	218 12 8	163 19 6	163 19 6	
Kent - -	R	Chiselhurst - - - - -	6,980 - -	232 13 4	174 10 -	174 10 -	
Surrey -	P	Coulsdon - - - - -	17,323 - -	577 8 8	433 1 6	433 1 6	
Middlesex -	T	Cowley - - - - - -	2,036 - -	67 17 4	50 18 -	50 18 -	
	T	Cranford - - - - - -	2,620 - -	87 6 8	65 10 -	65 10 -	
Kent - -	R	Crayford - - - - - -	9,800 - -	326 13 4	245 - -	245 - -	
Surrey -	P	Croydon - - - - - -	79,029 - -	2,634 6 -	1,975 14 6	1,975 14 6	
	V	Cuddington - - - - -	2,316 - -	77 4 -	57 18 -	57 18 -	
Essex - -	K	Dagenham - - - - -	14,321 - -	477 7 4	358 - 6	358 - 6	
Kent - -	R	Down - - - - - -	1,900 - -	63 6 8	47 10 -	47 10 -	
Middlesex -	T	Drayton, West - - - -	4,336 - -	144 10 8	108 8 -	108 8 -	
	S	Edgware - - - - -	5,148 - -	171 12 -	128 14 -	128 14 -	
	N	Edmonton - - - - -	47,092 - -	1,569 14 8	1,177 6 -	1,177 6 -	
Herts - -	S	Elstree - - - - - -	3,230 - -	107 13 4	80 15 -	80 15 -	
Kent - -	R	Eltham - - - - - -	13,700 - -	456 13 4	342 10 -	342 10 -	
Middlesex -	N	Enfield - - - - - -	44,340 - -	1,478 - -	1,108 10 -	1,108 10 -	
Surrey -	V	Epsom - - - - - -	14,399 - -	479 19 4	359 19 6	359 19 6	
Kent - -	R	Erith - - - - - -	12,980 - -	432 13 4	324 10 -	324 10 -	
Surrey -	V	Ewell, exclusive of Kingswood Liberty	6,743 - -	224 15 4	168 11 6	168 11 6	
	P	Farley - - - - - -	726 - -	24 4 -	18 3 -	18 3 -	
Kent - -	R	Farnborough - - - -	2,000 - -	66 13 4	50 - -	50 - -	
Middlesex -	V	Feltham - - - - -	5,320 - -	177 6 8	133 - -	133 - -	
	S	Finchley - - - - -	14,624 - -	487 9 4	365 12 -	365 12 -	
Kent - -	R	Foots Cray - - - -	2,800 - -	93 6 8	70 - -	70 - -	
Middlesex -	S	Fryern Barnet - - - -	4,972 - -	165 14 8	124 6 -	124 6 -	
	T	Greenford - - - -	5,200 - -	173 6 8	130 - -	130 - -	
		Carried forward - - - £.	556,996 - -	18,566 10 8	13,924 18 -	13,924 18 0	

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

2d.—(Extended District.)—Half-Yearly Warrants, issued on the 8th March and 1st July 1856—*continued.*

COUNTY.	Letter of Division.	PARISHES, &c.	Rental upon which Computed.	TOTAL of the Rate for the Year, at 8*d.* in the Pound.	Charged upon the Parishes, at 6*d.* in the Pound.	Received from the Parishes.	Balances due by Parishes on 31 Dec. 1856.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
		Brought forward - - -	556,996 - -	18,566 10 8	13,924 18 -	13,924 18 -	
Middlesex -	S	Hadley Monken - - - -	3,624 - -	120 16 -	90 12 -	90 12 -	
Surrey -	V	Ham-with-Hatch, Hamlet of -	6,370 - -	212 6 8	159 5 -	159 5 -	
Essex - -	K	Ham, East - - - -	11,861 - -	395 7 4	296 10 6	296 10 6	
	K	Ham (West) Church-street Ward -					
	K	- Ditto - Plaistow - ditto -	64,559 - -	2,151 19 4	1,613 19 6	1,613 19 6	
	K	- Ditto - Stratford - ditto -					
Middlesex -	V	Hampton Town and Court - -	12,620 - -	420 13 4	315 10 -	315 10 -	
	V	Hampton Wick - - - -	6,900 - -	230 - -	172 10 -	172 10 -	
	T	Hanwell - - - - -	7,528 - -	250 18 8	188 4 -	188 4 -	
	V	Hanworth - - - - -	3,448 - -	114 18 8	86 4 -	86 4 -	
	T	Harefield - - - - -	8,188 - -	272 18 8	204 14 -	204 14 -	
	T	Harlington - - - - -	6,900 - -	230 - -	172 10 -	172 10 -	
	T	Harmondsworth - - - -	8,532 - -	284 8 -	213 6 -	213 6 -	
	T	Harrow - - - - -	39,972 - -	1,332 8 -	999 6 -	999 6 -	
	T	Hayes - - - - -	11,824 - -	394 2 8	295 12 -	295 12 -	
Kent - -	R	Hayes - - - - -	2,271 - -	75 14 -	56 15 6	56 15 6	
Middlesex -	S	Hendon - - - - -	29,088 - -	969 12 -	727 4 -	727 4 -	
	T	Heston - - - - -	23,640 - -	788 - -	591 - -	591 - -	
	T	Hillingdon - - - -	31,644 - -	1,054 16 -	791 2 -	791 2 -	
Surrey -	V	Hook, Hamlet of - - -	785 - -	26 3 4	19 12 6	19 12 6	
Middlesex -	N	Hornsey - - - - -	36,560 - -	1,218 13 4	914 - -	914 - -	
	T	Ickinham - - - - -	2,760 - -	92 - -	69 - -	69 - -	
	T	Isleworth - - - - -	31,832 - -	1,061 1 4	795 16 -	795 16 -	
Kent - -	R	Keston - - - - -	2,370 - -	79 - -	59 5 -	59 5 -	
Surrey -	V	Kew - - - - -	5,480 - -	182 13 4	137 - -	137 - -	
Kent - -	R	Kidbrooke, Liberty of - -	5,220 - -	174 - -	130 10 -	130 10 -	
Middlesex -	S	Kingsbury - - - -	5,368 - -	178 18 8	134 4 -	134 4 -	
Surrey -	V	Kingston-on-Thames - - -	40,607 - -	1,353 11 4	1,015 3 6	1,015 3 6	
Middlesex -	V	Laleham - - - - -	3,472 - -	115 14 8	86 16 -	86 16 -	
Kent - -	R	Lee - - - - - -	13,700 - -	456 13 4	342 10 -	342 10 -	
	R	Lewisham - - - - -	91,900 - -	3,063 6 8	2,297 10 -	2,297 10 -	
Essex - -	K	Little Ilford - - - -	2,878 - -	95 18 8	71 19 -	71 19 -	
Middlesex -	V	Littleton - - - - -	1,412 - -	47 1 4	35 6 -	35 6 -	
Surrey - -	V	Long Ditton - - - -	4,527 - -	150 18 -	113 3 6	113 3 6	
Essex - -	K	Loughton - - - - -	6,406 - -	213 10 8	160 3 -	160 3 -	
	N	Low Leighton - - - -	17,884 - -	596 2 8	447 2 -	447 2 -	
Surrey -	V	Maldon - - - - -	1,700 - -	56 13 4	42 10 -	42 10 -	
	V	Merton - - - - -	6,549 - -	218 6 -	163 14 6	163 14 6	
Middlesex -	S	Mimms, South - - - -	15,600 - -	520 - -	390 - -	390 - -	
Surrey -	P	Mitcham - - - - -	15,741 - -	524 14 -	393 10 6	393 10 6	
	V	Mordon - - - - -	4,275 - -	142 10 -	106 17 6	106 17 6	
	V	Mortlake - - - - -	14,188 - -	472 18 8	354 14 -	354 14 -	
Kent - -	R	Mottingham, Hamlet of - -	1,650 - -	55 - -	41 5 -	41 5 -	
Surrey -	V	Moulsey, East - - - -	3,645 - -	121 10 -	91 2 6	91 2 6	
	V	Moulsey, West - - - -	2,766 - -	92 4 -	69 3 -	69 3 -	
Herts - -	S	Northaw - - - - -	3,942 - -	131 8 -	98 11 -	98 11 -	
Kent - -	R	North Cray - - - -	3,700 - -	123 6 8	92 10 -	92 10 -	
Middlesex -	T	Northolt - - - - -	4,784 - -	159 9 4	119 12 -	119 12 -	
	T	Norwood - - - - -	12,620 - -	420 13 4	315 10 -	315 10 -	
Kent - -	R	Orpington - - - -	4,450 - -	148 6 8	111 5 -	111 5 -	
		Carried forward - - - £.	1,204,736 - -	40,157 17 4	30,118 8 -	30,118 8 -	

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

2d.—(Extended District.)—Half-Yearly Warrants, issued on the 8th March and 1st July 1856—*continued.*

COUNTY.	Letter of Division.	PARISHES, &c.	Rental upon which Computed.	TOTAL of the Rate for the Year, at 8 *d.* in the Pound.	Charged upon the Parishes, at 6 *d.* in the Pound.	Received from the Parishes.	Balances due by Parishes on 31 Dec. 1856.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
		Brought forward - - -	1,204,736 – –	40,157 17 4	30,118 8 –	30,118 8 –	
Middlesex -	T	Perivale - - - - -	1,500 – –	50 – –	37 10 –	37 10 –	
Surrey -	V	Petersham - - - - -	4,816 – –	160 10 8	120 8 –	120 8 –	
Middlesex -	T	Pinner - - - - -	10,768 – –	358 18 8	269 4 –	269 4 –	
Kent - -	R	Plumstead - - - - -	18,500 – –	616 13 4	462 10 –	462 10 –	
Surrey -	V	Richmond - - - - -	41,611 – –	1,387 – 8	1,040 5 6	1,040 5 6	
Herts - -	S	Ridge - - - - -	4,737 – –	157 18 –	118 8 6	118 8 6	
Middlesex -	T	Ruislip - - - - -	10,476 – –	349 4 –	261 18 –	261 18 –	
Kent - -	R	St. Mary's Cray - - -	4,500 – –	150 – –	112 10 –	112 10 –	
	R	St. Paul's Cray - - - -	3,160 – –	105 6 8	79 – –	79 – –	
Surrey -	P	Sanderstead - - - -	4,909 – –	163 12 8	122 14 6	122 14 6	
Herts - -	S	Shenley - - - - -	6,147 – –	204 18 –	153 13 6	153 13 6	
Middlesex -	V	Shepperton - - - -	5,348 – –	178 5 4	133 14 –	133 14 –	
	T	Staines - - - - -	12,860 – –	428 13 4	321 10 –	321 10 –	
	S	Stanmore, Great - - -	6,948 – –	231 12 –	173 14 –	173 14 –	
	S	Stanmore, Little - - -	4,488 – –	149 12 –	112 4 –	112 4 –	
	T	Stanwell - - - - -	10,412 – –	347 1 4	260 6 –	260 6 –	
	V	Sunbury - - - - -	9,752 – –	325 1 4	243 16 –	243 16 –	
Surrey -	P	Sutton - - - - -	5,667 – –	188 18 –	141 13 6	141 13 6	
Middlesex -	V	Teddington - - - -	6,904 – –	230 2 8	172 12 –	172 12 –	
Surrey -	V	Thames Ditton, comprising the Hamlet or Manor of Cleygate, the Hamlet of Weston, and the Hamlet of Ember - - -	10,316 – –	343 17 4	257 18 –	275 18 –	
Middlesex -	N	Tottenham - - - -	45,584 – –	1,519 9 4	1,139 12 –	1,139 12 –	
Herts - -	S	Totteridge - - - -	4,126 – –	137 10 8	103 3 –	103 3 –	
Middlesex -	V	Twickenham - - - -	29,516 – –	983 17 4	737 18 –	737 18 –	
	T	Twyford Abbey, Liberty of - -	532 – –	17 14 8	13 6 –	13 6 –	
	T	Uxbridge, Township and Chapter -	12,672 – –	422 8 –	316 16 –	316 16 –	
Surrey -	P	Wallington, Hamlet of - -	4,257 – –	141 18 –	106 8 6	106 8 6	
Essex - -	N	Waltham Abbey and Town, including the Hamlets of Holyfield, of Sewardstone and Upshire - - - - -	23,234 – –	774 9 4	580 17 –	580 17 –	
	N	Walthamstow - - - -	25,377 – –	845 18 –	634 8 6	634 8 6	
	K	Wanstead - - - - -	8,742 – –	291 8 –	218 11 –	218 11 –	
Surrey -	P	Warlingham - - - -	1,601 – –	53 7 4	40 – 6	40 – 6	
Kent - -	R	Wickham, East - - - -	2,890 – –	96 6 8	72 5 –	72 5 –	
	R	Wickham, West - - - -	3,500 – –	116 13 4	87 10 –	87 10 –	
Surrey -	V	Wimbledon - - - -	19,481 – –	649 7 4	487 – 6	487 – 6	
Middlesex -	S	Willesden - - - - -	25,924 – –	864 2 8	648 2 –	648 2 –	
Essex - -	K	Woodford - - - - -	12,993 – –	433 2 –	324 16 6	324 16 6	
Surrey -	P	Woodmansterne - - - -	2,250 – –	75 – –	56 5 –	56 5 –	
Kent - -	R	Woolwich - - - - -	71,200 – –	2,373 6 8	1,780 – –	1,780 – –	
		Totals carried to "Abstract," at p. 15 - - £.	1,682,434 – –	56,081 2 8	42,060 17 –	42,060 17 –	

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of the WARRANTS for the Police Rates, issued in the Year 1856.

Dates of the Commissioners' Half-yearly Warrants.	Rentals upon which Computed.	TOTALS of the Police Rates, at 8 *d.* in the £.1.	Charged upon the Parishes, at 6*d.* in the £.1.	Charged upon the Consolidated Fund.	Received from the Parishes.	Received from the Consolidated Fund.	Balances due by Parishes.	Balances due by Consolidated Fund.
Original District:	£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
8th March 1856 and 1st July „	9,559,010 –	318,633 13 4	238,975 5 –	60,000 – –	238,975 5 –	60,000 – –	—	—
Extended District:								
8th March 1856 and 1st July „	1,682,434 –	56,081 2 8	42,060 17 –	14,020 5 8	42,060 17 –	14,020 5 8	—	—
			281,036 2 –	74,020 5 8	281,036 2 –	74,020 5 8	—	—
TOTALS - £.	11,241,444 –	374,714 16 –	355,056 7 8		355,056 7 8		Nil.	

John Wray,
Receiver for the Metropolitan Police, and Police Courts.

Appendix (B.)

A STATEMENT of the TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS belonging to the METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE, on the 1st January 1857, in which the Number of Persons in each Class or Rank of such Force, and the Salaries, Pay, and Allowances enjoyed by each Class, are distinguished, as required by the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47, s. 9.

CLASS OR RANK.	Number of Persons.	Salaries or Pay per Annum.	ALLOWANCES.
		£. s. d.	
18 Superintendents	1	440 – –	
	1	325 – –	
	1	300 – –	
	14	250 – –	
	1	200 – –	
142 Inspectors	4	200 – –	
	4	168 6 –	
	5	150 – –	
	6	100 2 –	
	17	81 18 –	
	106	118 6 –	
631 Sergeants	7	109 4 –	
	9	81 18 –	
	1	76 14 –	
	614	63 14 –	
5,056 Constables	2	78 – –	Clothing and Coals:—40 lbs. coals weekly, to each married man all the year; and 40 lbs. weekly to each single man, during six months, and 20 lbs. weekly during the remainder of the year.
	21	72 16 –	
	9	70 4 –	
	8	67 12 –	
	2	63 14 –	
	1	62 8 –	
	5	59 16 –	
First Class	1,474	54 12 –	
Second Class	3,534	49 8 –	
TOTAL	5,847		

Richard Mayne,
Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

1856.

ACCOUNTS

SHOWING THE

SUMS RECEIVED AND EXPENDED

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE

METROPOLITAN POLICE,
POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND,
PUBLIC CARRIAGES,

AND

POLICE COURTS,

In the Year ended the 31st December 1856.

(*Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
25 *February* 1857.

Under 3 *oz.*

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 17 July 1856;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the Total Number of Acts passed in each Session since the Year 1800; distinguishing the Number of Public, Private, and Local and Personal Acts, and the Number relating to *Great Britain, England, Scotland,* and *Ireland,* and those relating to the United Kingdom."

YEAR.	SESSION.	Public Acts.	Local and Personal Acts.	PRIVATE ACTS.		TOTAL.
				Printed.	Not Printed.	
1801 -	41 Geo. 3 - -	109	146	- -	131	386
1801-2 -	42 Geo. 3 - -	120	119	- -	120	359
1802-3 -	43 Geo. 3 - -	162	147	- -	120	429
1803-4 -	44 Geo. 3 - -	110	89	- -	72	271
1805 -	45 Geo. 3 - -	129	119	- -	105	353
1806 -	46 Geo. 3 - -	158	147	- -	79	384
1807 -	47 Geo. 3, s. 1 - -	56	43	- -	30	129
1807 -	47 Geo. 3, s. 2 - -	78	134	- -	61	273
1808 -	48 Geo. 3 - -	152	157	- -	77	386
1809 -	49 Geo. 3 - -	129	192	- -	112	433
1810 -	50 Geo. 3 - -	119	218	- -	96	433
1811 -	51 Geo. 3 - -	128	221	- -	74	423
1812 -	52 Geo. 3 - -	165	212	- -	77	454
1812-13 -	53 Geo. 3 - -	162	216	- -	79	457
1813-14 -	54 Geo. 3 - -	190	233	- -	65	488
			Local Acts.			
1814-15 -	55 Geo. 3 - -	196	100	71	41	408
1816 -	56 Geo. 3 - -	142	87	47	29	305
1817 -	57 Geo. 3 - -	132	76	38	26	272
1818 -	58 Geo. 3 - -	101	87	39	27	254
1819 -	59 Geo. 3 - -	138	128	49	44	359
1819-20 -	60 Geo. 3 & 1 Geo. 4	14	6	- -	3	23
1820 -	1 Geo. 4 - -	119	90	50	18	277
1821 -	1 & 2 Geo. 4 - -	123	128	45	14	310
1822 -	3 Geo. 4 - -	127	114	36	11	288
1823 -	4 Geo. 4 - -	100	126	29	12	267
1824 -	5 Geo. 4 - -	115	160	40	13	328
1825 -	6 Geo. 4 - -	134	202	59	21	416
1826 -	7 Geo. 4 - -	79	142	46	13	280
1826-7 -	7 & 8 Geo. 4 - -	75	112	61	11	259
1828 -	9 Geo. 4 - -	95	122	45	8	270
1829 -	10 Geo. 4 - -	63	136	50	19	268
1830 -	11 Geo. 4, and 1 W. 4	75	138	50	16	279
1830-1 -	1 Will. 4 - -	27	70	7	3	107
1831 -	1 & 2 Will. 4 -	60	76	22	16	174
1832 -	2 & 3 Will. 4 -	127	113	34	10	284
1833 -	3 & 4 Will. 4 -	106	122	30	13	271
1834 -	4 & 5 Will. 4 -	96	96	36	10	238
1835 -	5 & 6 Will. 4 -	84	112	27	21	244
1836 -	6 & 7 Will. 4 -	117	138	35	18	308
1837 -	7 Will. 4, and 1 Vict.	91	133	43	16	283
1837-8 -	1 & 2 Vict. - -	120	102	35	15	272
1839 -	2 & 3 Vict. - -	97	107	46	16	266
1840 -	3 & 4 Vict. - -	113	131	36	17	297
1841 -	4 & 5 Vict. & 5 Vict.	72	114	49	14	249
1842 -	5 & 6 Vict. - -	123	113	40	19	295
1843 -	6 & 7 Vict. - -	99	110	29	10	248
1844 -	7 & 8 Vict. - -	113	108	34	15	270
1845 -	8 & 9 Vict. - -	130	204	33	4	371
1846 -	9 & 10 Vict. - -	117	402	43	8	570
1847 -	10 & 11 Vict. - -	115	297	35	3	450
1847-8 -	11 & 12 Vict. - -	133	163	22	5	323
1849 -	12 & 13 Vict. - -	111	95	26	8	240
1850 -	13 & 14 Vict. - -	116	112	18	7	253
1851 -	14 & 15 Vict. - -	106	146	23	3	278
1852 -	15 & 16 Vict. - -	88	168	21	1	278
1853 -	16 & 17 Vict. - -	137	227	29	6	399
1854 -	17 & 18 Vict. - -	125	222	38	3	388
1854-5 -	18 & 19 Vict. - -	134	198	16	7	355
1856 -	19 & 20 Vict. - -	120	139	14	3	276

No record is kept of the number of Acts passed relating to Great Britain, England, Scotland, Ireland, and the United Kingdom respectively.

Her Majesty's Printing Office, 13 December 1856.

Eyre & Spottiswoode.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

RETURN of the Total Number of Acts passed in each Session since the Year 1800; distinguishing the Number of Public, Private, and Local and Personal Acts.

(*Mr. Brotherton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
10 *February* 1857.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26 July 1856;—*for*,

A RETURN "showing, in Columns, the Net Amount received Annually from the SALE of PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS, printed by Order of the House of Commons; distinguishing the Amount received for Whole Sets of Papers, and the Amount for MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS; and showing the Amount for each Year, commencing in 1852, specifying the Increase or Decrease in each Year respectively; and in one Sum, the Total Net Receipt, to the end of the Year 1855 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 63, of Session 1852)."

	In 1852.	In 1853.	In 1854.	In 1855.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Amount received for Whole Sets -	1,459 – –	1,581 – –	1,623 6 –	1,570 6 –	
Amount received for Miscellaneous Papers sold - - - -	1,804 3 9½	2,414 11 5½	2,445 15 9½	1,576 5 –½	
Amount received for Parliamentary Papers sold as Waste Paper	1,118 17 4	433 18 1½	918 5 2½	1,044 4 1	Total.
Amount received annually from the Sale of Parliamentary Papers	4,382 1 1½	4,429 9 7	4,987 7 –	4,190 15 1½	17,989 12 10
INCREASE or DECREASE in each Year:					
INCREASE - - -	- - -	47 8 5½	557 17 5		
DECREASE - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	796 11 10½	

	£. s. d.
The Total Receipt from the Sale of Parliamentary Papers, printed by Order of the House of Commons, from 1852 to 1855, is - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	17,989 12 10
Deduct the Expenses of Rent, Salaries to Clerks, &c. of the Three Offices for Sale, at Turnstile, in Abingdon Street, and at the House of Commons, during the four years, 1852 to 1855 - -	2,211 4 8
The TOTAL NET PRODUCE, 1852 to 1855 - - - - - - - - £.	15,778 8 2

House of Commons Printing Office, March 1857.

(signed) *Henry Hansard.*

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

RETURN, showing the Net Amount received Annually from the Sale of Parliamentary Papers, in the Years 1852 to 1855.

(*Mr. Greene.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
21 *March* 1857.

MR. JAMES SADLEIR.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 10 February 1857;—*for*,

COPIES "of the several WARRANTS issued for the APPREHENSION of Mr. *James Sadleir*, a Member of this House, and of the Reports from the Crown Solicitor and Officers of Constabulary of the Steps taken for his Arrest; and, of the several Proceedings in the Process of Outlawry against him."

THE QUEEN *against* JAMES SADLEIR, ESQ., M.P.

Sir, 45, Kildare-street, Dublin, 7 February 1857.

IN accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 3d instant, desiring that I should furnish you with a detailed statement of the steps taken to apprehend Mr. James Sadleir, I have the honour to submit for your information a statement of the proceedings taken for that purpose, from the period when informations were sworn against him to the present time.

On this day the informations of William Kelly (disclosing the offence of conspiring with another to cheat) were completed, and were sworn before Mr. Thompson, acting deputy inspector-general of constabulary, who thereupon immediately issued his warrant for the apprehension of Mr. James Sadlier. — 4 July 1856.

Previous to the informations being sworn inquiries had been made at Bray, where Mr. James Sadleir had been staying at a hotel, but as he had left it it was thought possible that he might have been in the county Tipperary, of which he is a native and representative in Parliament, and where he then had a residence. The warrant was accordingly sent down the same evening to Clonmel for execution, and a letter of instructions to Mr. Goold, R M., to say that if Mr. Sadleir was arrested the case was bailable, but that less than two solvent sureties in 2,500 *l.* each, and himself in a recognizance for 5,000 *l.*, would not be taken; that the Crown solicitor would attend to have the case completed. — 6 July 1856.

On this day a duplicate warrant was, by your directions, sent to the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police in London, and Mr. Whicher, an intelligent officer of the detective division, was there specially instructed as to its execution if possible.

Mr. Austin Farrell, who had come from London for the purpose, makes an information before Captain Thompson. — 8 July 1856.

A telegraph message was sent to you, informing you that an anonymous letter had been received by the metropolitan police here, in which the writer offered to show where Mr. James Sadleir then was if a reward would be given; you immediately, by telegraph, desired that the Under Secretary should be consulted, while you advised a liberal reward; 100 *l.* was accordingly offered, and on the 14th a stranger had an interview with Colonel Browne: he stated, "that Mr. James Sadleir was then under the assumed name of John Smith, at Mulmoe, near Copenhagen, where he would remain for five or six days, and from thence he proposed to go through France to America." The report on this subject was forwarded to you, and I believe it was not considered practicable to act on it in any way. — 9 July 1856. — 14 July 1856.

According to instructions previously received from you, I, on the first day of the assizes for the south riding of Tipperary, Clonmel, had a bill of indictment "for conspiring with John Sadleir, since deceased, to cheat," preferred to the grand jury, who found a true bill against Mr. James Sadleir. — 18 July 1856.

On the same day, on my application, a bench warrant was issued by the officer of the court at Clonmel, to make Mr. James Sadleir amenable to the — 19 July 1856.

charge so found by indictment; and the same was placed in the hands of the
19 July 1856. county inspector for execution in the district of Clonmel, while a duplicate was obtained for the district of Cashel, where it was thought he might be.

19 Sept. 1856. Some private information leading to the idea that Mr. James Sadleir was at this date in the county of Meath, one of the latter warrants was backed into that county.

The police intrusted with this duty were not, in any county where warrants were issued, able to discover Mr. James Sadleir. On receiving your letter of the 3d, I wrote to the deputy inspector-general requesting him to return me the warrants, and begged he would ascertain and state what steps had been taken to execute them. I beg to refer you to his report, which, with the papers annexed, will I trust satisfy you that every possible effort has been made, although without success.

19 August 1856. On this day you gave directions that steps should be taken to have the above-mentioned indictment, and other proceedings, removed from the county of Tipperary (S. R.) to the Crown side of the Court of Queen's Bench, in order to enforce a trial, or effect an outlawry in the shortest possible time against Mr. James Sadleir. Upon inquiry at the Crown-office, Queen's Bench, it was found that no matter what speed was made to issue and make up a return on a *certiorari*, that the return could not be filed sooner than the first day of Michaelmas term, viz., November the 3d, and consequently that the first writ to enforce the defendant's appearance could not be tested till that day (November 3d).

23 Sept. 1856. The Attorney-general's fiat for a *certiorari* to remove the proceedings was filed.

4 October 1856. A writ of *certiorari* returnable the first day of Michaelmas term tested and issued.

3 November 1856, *Venire.* The return to the writ of *certiorari* was filed, and on the same day a writ of *venire ad respondendum* was tested and issued, returnable on the 21st November in the same term.

4 November 1856. This writ was delivered to the sheriff of the county Tipperary at Littleton, who on the 24th of November made his return; viz.,

"That James Sadleir had not at the time of the delivery of the writ, nor at any time since, anything in his bailiwick, whereby he could cause it to be made known to him to be and appear before our Lady the Queen at the time and place within mentioned, neither is he to be found in the same."

21 November 1856. The next writ to compel attendance was a *capias*, which was tested on this
12 January 1857. day and could not be made returnable before 12 January 1857, that is, the first day of Hilary term, and on that day the sheriff returned the writ, stating "the
17 January 1857. within named James Sadleir was not to be found within his bailiwick."

As four days of grace are in practice allowed to the sheriff in returning such writs, it was not possible to get the third or *alias capias* writ returned within Hilary term.

17 January 1857. The *alias capias* writ tested of the 12th instant, was issued this day, and immediately sent to the sheriff; the return to which is not out till the first day
15 April 1857. of Easter term.

The next will be a "*pluries capias*," returnable in 15 days after first day of Easter term, after which the writ of "*exigent*" for completing the outlawry will be issued, but in order to allow the proper intervals for each of the exactions, it cannot be returnable before Michaelmas term next. This, however, is the shortest time within which an outlawry could have been completed; had the proceedings for this purpose been carried on at the assizes it would have pushed matters a year further before an outlawry could have been obtained.

As to the sheriff's diligence in respect of searching for Mr. James Sadleir, I make no doubt that it was *bonâ fide* and with all possible exertion, as well from my knowledge of that gentleman as from communications with himself on the subject.

As they may be necessary for you, I beg herewith to enclose you the original warrants sent to the police, the police reports as to trying to execute them, the reports of the deputy inspector-general, and the county inspector of Tipperary, (S. R.), on that subject; I also send you copies of the several writs issued from the Queen's Bench in this case. These copies were compared and certified by the clerk of the Crown in my presence.

I may

I may add my own belief, and what I fancy that of most, if not all here, that Mr. James Sadleir, M.P., is not in Ireland, and has not been in Ireland since the middle of June; but when he went or where he went I have no means of knowing.

I have, &c.

The Right Honourable
The Attorney-General.

(signed) *Thomas Kemmis,*
Cr. Sol. L. C.

REG. *v.* JAMES SADLEIR.

Constabulary Office, Dublin Castle,
6 February 1857.

Sir,

IN compliance with your letter of the 31st ult., requesting to be furnished with the several warrants issued to the constabulary for the apprehension of Mr. James Sadleir, of Clonacody, M.P., I herewith transmit the original documents referred to, a list of which will be found below.

I am enabled to state that, in their endeavours to execute these warrants, the most strenuous and reiterated, and at the same time discreet—though unsuccessful—exertions were put forth by the police: the suspected localities not only in the county of Tipperary, but elsewhere, being watched, patrolled, or searched by night as well as day; while a special watch was kept (by a man acquainted with Mr. Sadleir's appearance, sent up from Clonmel for that purpose) both at Bray (where Mr. Sadleir lodged) and at Kingstown pier, early in the month of July last, previously to which time, however, as the police ascertained, Mr. Sadleir had left that place.

From all the information we have received, it is considered that Mr. Sadleir has, without doubt, left the country.

I have, &c.,

(signed) *H. J. Brownrigg,*
Deputy Inspector-General.

Thomas Kemmis, Esq., Crown Solicitor.

P.S.—I enclose herewith a file of police reports for your perusal, with the request that they may afterwards be returned to this office.

LIST of WARRANTS received by the Constabulary for the Apprehension of *James Sadleir*, of *Clonacody*, in the County of *Tipperary*, M.P.

No.	By whom Issued.	Date of Warrant.	Date Received by the Police.	To whom Addressed.	By whom Endorsed.
1	H. W. Thompson, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Assistant Inspector-General.	4 July 1856	5 July 1856	To all Peace Officers and Constables in Ireland.	
2	George J. Goold, Esq., R. M., Clonmel.	8 July „	8 July „	To Sub-Inspector Kittson, at Clonmel.	
3	Same - - - -	9 July „	9 July „	To Sub-Inspector Graves, at Cahir.	
4	Same - - - -	12 July „	14 July „	To Sub-Inspector Heath, at Carrick-on-Suir.	
5	Bench Warrant - -	18 July „	19 July „	To Sheriffs, Peace Officers, &c.	
6	Ditto - - -	18 July „	19 July „	To Sheriffs, Peace Officers, &c.	H. J. Brownrigg, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Constabulary. For execution in County Meath.

Constabulary Office, Dublin Castle,
6 February 1857.

(signed) *H. J. Brownrigg,*
Deputy Inspector-General.

County of *Tipperary*, S. R.

Clonmel, 5 February 1857.

I beg to send herewith five warrants issued against James Sadleir, Esq., M. P., together with detailed reports from the officers of district, to whom they had been entrusted for execution; the dates of receipt were as follow, viz.:

5 July 1856.
8 July 1856.
9 July 1856.
14 July 1856.
19 July 1856.

Searches were made on 11 different occasions on these warrants, at his own residence (Clonacody), at his father's residence, and also at the houses of those friends and relations where there was a reasonable probability of his being secreted, but without success.

Since his flight from this country, the cattle on the lands, and the furniture of the house of Clonacody, have all been disposed of; the house and demesne being now occupied by Captain R. O. Kellett.

I never could trace to any authentic source Mr. Sadleir having been seen in any part of this riding since the month of June 1856.

(signed) *W. H. Hemsworth*,
County Inspector.

Inspector-General.

County *Tipperary*, S. R.

Constabulary Office, Dublin Castle,
2d day of February 1857.

The county inspector is requested to furnish with as little delay as possible any original warrants which may be in his possession or that of any member of his county force, for the apprehension of Mr. James Sadleir, of Clonacody, M. P., whether issued before or after the indictment was found against him.

The county inspector will at the same time furnish a statement of the dates on which each warrant was received; he will also give a succinct detail of the efforts made to arrest Mr. Sadleir.

And if it be his opinion that Mr. Sadleir is not in the country, he will send a formal statement to that effect.

(signed)

The County Inspector, at Clonmel.

County of *Tipperary*, S. R.

Tipperary, 3 February 1857.

I send herewith the annexed warrant against Mr. James Sadleir, which I received on the 5th July 1856, at six o'clock P. M., and immediately made arrangements and proceeded to his father's residence at Shronell, and made search for him, but without success; on my return I proceeded to Cahir, where I arrived at one o'clock, A. M., 6th July; called on sub-inspector Graves, who accompanied me with a party of his men, and searched all suspected places in and about Cahir, but did not get the slightest trace of him.

On the 17th July I proceeded to Cashel in search of him, and on the 12th August 1856 I searched Ballmaclough House for him, but without success.

I have this day heard that there is a rumour that Mr. James Sadleir intends to surrender himself for trial at the next assizes for Clonmel.

(signed) *Wm. Savill*, Sub-Inspector.

W. H. Hemsworth, Esq.,
County Inspector.

County of *Tipperary*, South Riding, to wit.

By *Henry Walker Thompson*, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for all Ireland.

Whereas I have received information from the oath of William Kelly, of Thornhill, near Dundrum, that James Sadleir, late of Clonacody, near Clonmel, in the county of Tipperary, esq., did conspire and combine with one John Sadleir and others to defraud Her Majesty's subjects, and particularly those resident in England, of divers sums of their monies by false representations of the accounts of the Tipperary Joint Stock Bank Company: These are, therefore, in Her Majesty's name, requiring and commanding you, and each and every of you, on sight or receipt hereof, without any delay to search for and apprehend the body of the said James Sadleir, and when so found to bring him before me or some other of Her Majesty's justices of the peace, that he may be dealt with according to law, and for your so doing this shall be your warrant.

Given under my hand and seal at my office, in Her Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 4th day of July 1856.

(signed) *H. W. Thompson*, (L. S.),
J. P. for Ireland.

To and his Assistants, and to all High and Chief Constables, Peace Officers, and other Constables within Ireland.

County of *Tipperary*, S. R.

Clonmel, 4 February 1857.

I beg to report that I searched for Mr. James Sadleir, M.P., at Clonacody House (his residence), at 20 minutes past 10 o'clock, a.m., on the 9th July 1856, with 17 police; did not succeed in arresting him. I annex the warrant under which acted, dated 8th July 1856, and signed "George J. Goold."

I beg also to state that I again searched at Clonacody House for the said Mr. Sadleir on the 20th of same month, at one o'clock, a.m., with four police, under search warrant, but did not arrest him. This search warrant was subsequently delivered to the county inspector.

W. H. Hemsworth, Esq., C. I.

County of *Tipperary*, to wit.

Whereas James Sadleir, of Clonacody, in said county, stands charged on the oath of William Kelly, late of Clonmel, with conspiracy to defraud certain parties in said information named, as by reference thereto in my custody will more fully appear; you are hereby authorised and required to search for diligently and take the body of the said James Sadleir if he should be in your district in county, and bring him before me to be further dealt with as the law directs.

Dated at Clonmel, this 8th day of July 1856.

(signed) *G. J. Goold.*

To Francis Kitton, Esq., S. and C.,
Clonmel.

COUNTY of *Tipperary*, to wit.

WHEREAS James Sadleir, of Cloncody, in said county, stands charged on the oath of William Kelly, late of Clonmel, with conspiracy to defraud certain parties, more particularly described in said information at present in my custody; you are hereby authorised to make diligent search for the said James Sadleir in your district, and should he be found therein to apprehend him and bring him before me for further examination on the premises, and to be dealt with according to the law in such cases provided.

Dated at Clonmel, this 9th day of July 1856.

(signed) *George J. Goold.*

To G. Graves, Esq., S. and C.,
Cahir.

COUNTY of *Tipperary*, S. R.

Cahir, 3 February 1856.

I BEG to enclose a warrant I received for the arrest of James Sadleir, M. P., on application to the resident magistrate, having heard that he was seen in Kilcommon demesne. Prior to the receipt of it I made search at Cahir House and cottage with Sub-inspector Saville, from Tipperary, on the 5th of July 1856. I subsequently made search on the following dates, viz., 12th, 17th, and 26th of the same month without success.

(signed) *G. Graves*, Sub-Inspector.

COUNTY of *Tipperary*, to wit.

WHEREAS James Sadleir, of Clonacody, stands charged on oath of William Kelly with conspiring to defraud certain parties, more fully described in the said information; you are hereby required to make diligent search for the said James Sadleir, if in your district, and arrest him, and bring him before me to be further dealt with according to law.

Dated at Clonmel, this 12th day of July 1856.

(signed) *George J. Goold.*

To the Sub-Inspector,
Carrick-on-Suir.

COUNTY of *Tipperary*, S. R.

Carrick-on-Suir, 4 February 1857.

IN obedience to your instructions, I send herewith the warrant that I received for the arrest of James Sadleir, M. P., and beg to state that I have used every exertion in endeavouring to execute it, but without success, as I have every reason to believe that he was not in my district since I received the warrant.

(signed) *F. J. Heath*,
1st Sub-Inspector.

W. H. Hemsworth, Esq.,
County Inspector, Clonmel.

County of *Tipperary*, S. R.

Cashel, 3 February 1857.

I herewith forward a warrant against James Sadleir, Esq., M. P., received by me on the 19th of July last, which was not executed, as I had no information of his being in this part of the country, and I am strongly of opinion he left the country before this warrant was issued. I had all the constables in my district patrolling with their parties in the localities in which I supposed he may be found, but they could not obtain either or intelligence of him; indeed, as I have already stated, I am strongly of opinion he left this country before the last summer assizes.

(signed) *T. Thompson*,
Sub-Inspector.

W. H. Hemsworth, Esq.,
C. I. P.

By the Lords Justices of Assize for the Leinster Circuit.

County of Tipperary, South Riding, to wit.

At a general assize and general gaol delivery held at Clonmel in and for the county of Tipperary, the 18th day of July 1856:

Whereas James Sadleir, late of Clonacody, in the county of Tipperary aforesaid, Member of Parliament, stands indicted as of Summer Assizes 1856, with having, together with John Sadleir, since deceased, conspired by false pretences to cheat divers of Her Majesty's subjects of large sums of their monies, and has not since appeared or given security to abide trial on the said indictment:

These are, therefore, in Her Majesty's name, to authorise and strictly charge and command you and every of you immediately on sight or receipt hereof to apprehend the body of the said James Sadleir wheresoever he may be found within the said circuit, and when so apprehended forthwith in safe custody to convey before one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the county wherein he shall be so apprehended, that he may be further dealt with according to law, and for your and every or any of your so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Sealed and dated as above, by order of Court.

(signed) *Pedder & Carmichael*, (L.S.)
Clerk of the Crown for the County of Tipperary.

To the Sheriffs, Peace Officers, and Constables within and throughout the said Circuit, and their respective Assistants.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, to our Justices of Assize of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery in and for the county of Tipperary, and to the Clerk of the Crown for the said county, and every, greeting: We being willing, for certain reasons, that all and singular indictments of whatsoever conspiracies whereof James Sadleir is indicted before you our said justices (as it is said) be determined before us and not elsewhere, do command you and every of you, that the said indictment, together with all and singular informations, depositions, and things touching the same, by whatsoever name or addition the said James Sadleir is esteemed or called in the same, in as full and ample manner as the same remain in your custody, or in the custody of any

any of you, to us on the 3d day of November next coming, wheresoever we shall then be in Ireland, distinctly and plainly you or one of you do send under your seals, or the seal of one of you, together with this our writ, that we may inspect the premises and cause further to be done thereupon what of right, and according to the law and custom of Ireland, we shall see fit to be done.

Witness, Thomas Lefroy, Esq., our Chief Justice of the Queen's Courts, Dublin, the 12th day of June in the 19th year of our reign.

4 October 1856. *J. Nagle.* (L.S.)

James Nagle,
Clerk of the Crown.

Pursuant to order of the Honourable Philip Cecil Crampton, the 4th day of October 1856.

William Kemmis, Crown Solicitor.

Allowed at the instance of the Right Honourable Her Majesty's Attorney-General.

P. C. Crampton.

The execution of the within writ appears in a certain schedule hereunto annexed.

So answers

Richard Moore. (L.S.)

The execution of the within writ appears in a certain schedule hereunto annexed.

So answer

Pedder & Carmichael, (L.S.)
Clerks to the Crown, County Tipperary.

(True copy.)

(signed) *James Nagle,*
Clerk of the Crown.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth. To the Sheriff of the county of Tipperary, greeting: We command you, as we before commanded you, that you omit not for any liberty within your bailiwick, but that you take James Sadleir, late of Clonacody, in the county of Tipperary, Member of Parliament, if he is to be found therein, and him safely keep so that you have his body before us on Wednesday the 15th day of April next coming, wheresoever we shall then be in Ireland, to answer us for certain offences whereof he stands indicted, and have you then there this our writ.

Witness, Thomas Lefroy, Esq., our Chief Justice at the Queen's Courts, Dublin, the 12th day of January in the 20th year of our reign.

For the Queen,

17 January 1857. *J. Nagle.* (L.S.)

James Nagle,
Clerk of the Crown.

William Kemmis,
Crown Solicitor.

(True copy.)

(signed) *James Nagle,*
Clerk of the Crown.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth. To the Sheriff of the county of Tipperary, greeting: We command you that you omit not for any liberty within your bailiwick, but that you take James Sadleir, late of Clonacody, in the county of Tipperary, Member of Parliament, if he is to be found therein, and him safely keep so that you have his body before us on Monday the 12th day of January next coming, wheresoever we shall then be in Ireland, to answer us for certain offences whereof he stands indicted, and have you then there this our writ.

Witness, Thomas Lefroy, Esq., our Chief Justice at the Queen's Courts, Dublin, the 21st day of November, in the 20th year of our reign.

27 November 1856. *J. Nagle*, (L. S.)

James Nagle,
Clerk of the Crown.

For the Queen,

William Kemmis,
Crown Solicitor.

The within named James Sadleir is not to be found within my bailiwick.

Edward Bagwell Purefoy,
Sheriff.

(True copy.)

James Nagle,
Clerk of the Crown.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth. To the Sheriff of the county of Tipperary, greeting: We command you that you omit not for any liberty within your bailiwick, but that you cause James Sadleir, late of Clonacody, in the county of Tipperary, Member of Parliament, to come before us on Friday, the 21st day of November instant, wheresoever we shall then be in Ireland, to answer for certain offences whereof he stands indicted, and have you then there this our writ.

Witness, Thomas Lefroy, Esq., our Chief Justice at the Queen's County, the 3d day of November, in the 20th year of our reign.

3 November 1856. *J. Nagle.* (L.S.)

James Nagle,
Clerk of the Crown.

For the Queen,

William Kemmis,
Crown Solicitor.

The within named James Sadleir had not, at the time of the delivery of the within writ to me directed, nor at any time since, anything in my bailiwick whereby I could cause it to be made known to him to be and appear before our Lady the Queen at the time and place within mentioned, as within I am commanded; neither is he to be found in the same.

So answers

Edward Bagwell Purefoy,
Sheriff.

James Nagle,
Clerk of the Crown.

COUNTY of *Meath*.

Athboy, 28 September 1856.

I BEG leave to report, that immediately after receiving the inspector-general's communication on yesterday at 12 o'clock (noon), I proceeded with Con Hogan and three men to the neighbourhood of Mr. Delany's residence, and

placed the constable in view of the house, remaining near him myself, both of us in such positions as not to be seen; the other men kept a close watch on the rear entrances; we remained there until 7 o'clock p.m., at which time the warrant arrived here. On receiving it I took 12 men with me, and after placing them all round the house, I entered and made every possible search, both in the dwelling-house and out-offices, but I regret to say without success. I further beg to add that I am of opinion that the information given was incorrect. I herewith send back the warrants and the instructions I received, by Con Hogan, who proceeds to Dublin this evening at 8 o'clock.

(signed) *E. K. Supple,*
Sub-Inspector.

The Inspector-General,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, 45, Kelvan-street, 26 September 1856.

Herewith I beg to submit, for the information of Government, a Report just received by me from the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, stating that Mr. James Sadleir, (who is charged by indictment found at the last assizes at Clonmel with conspiracy, and against whom a bench warrant was issued to the county inspector of Tipperary, S. R., which is still in that officer's hands, unexecuted) is supposed to be at this present time secreted in the county of Meath, at the house of Mr. Delany, of Grennanstown. This information appears to have been given by a stranger, cognizant of facts sufficient to raise a reasonable inference that Mr. Sadleir is in that neighbourhood, may not be possible to be obtained; but upon the enclosed Report (if Government so think proper) being sent to the inspector-general of constabulary, doubtless he would at once send to the county inspector at Clonmel for the bench warrant, and for a constable from the district, well acquainted with the person of Mr. James Sadleir, and would have the warrant backed, and direct an efficient search to be made in the house of Mr. Delany and its neighbourhood.

The matter of this Report, in its present position, is for the consideration of Government, and is therefore submitted by

Yours, &c.
(signed) *W. Kemmis,*
Crown Solicitor.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Larcom,
&c. &c. &c.

G Division Office, Dublin, 26 September 1856.

I beg to report that on the 25th instant, a gentleman in all appearance, who declined to give his name or address, adding, that he formerly belonged to the police, called at this office, and stated that "Mr. James Sadleir, late M. P. for the county of Tipperary, was secreted in the house of James Delany, J. P., esq., residing at Grennanstown, within two miles of Athboy, county Meath. Mr. Delany's mother and brother, named John, are stopping with him, and Mrs. Delany is an aunt to Mrs. Sadleir, and his two sons are her first cousins; the gentleman further added, that Mr. Sadleir had also all his Mr. Superintendent Finnamore, his plate with him in said Mr. Delany's house."

(signed) *Daniel Ryan,*
Inspector.

Submitted for the information and consideration of the Commissioners of the Dublin Metropolitan Police.

(signed) *Joseph Finnamore,*
Superintendent of Police.

By the Lords Justices of Assizes for the Leinster Court.

County of *Tipperary*, South Riding, to wit.

At a General Assizes and General Gaol Delivery, held at Clonmel, in and for the County of Tipperary, the 18th day of July 1856.

Whereas James Sadleir, late of Clonacody, in the county of Tipperary, Member of Parliament, stands indicted as of Summer Assizes, 1856, having with John Sadleir, deceased, conspired to cheat and defraud Her Majesty's subjects resident in England (such of them as might be induced to become shareholders in the Tipperary Joint Stock Banking Company), and hath not since appeared or given security to abide trial on the said indictment:

These are, therefore, in Her Majesty's name, to authorise and strictly charge and command you and every of you, immediately on sight or receipt hereof, to apprehend the body of the said James Sadleir wheresoever he may be found within the said circuit, and when so apprehended, forthwith in safe custody to convey before any one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the county wherein he shall be so apprehended, that he may be further dealt with according to law; and for your and every or any of your so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Sealed and dated as above, by order of Court,

(signed) *Pedder & Carmichael,*
Clerk of the Crown for the County of Tipperary.
(L.S.)

To all Sheriffs, Peace Officers and Constables
within and throughout the said Circuit,
and their respective Assistants.

MR. JAMES SADLEIR.

COPIES of the several WARRANTS Issued for the APPREHENSION of Mr. *James Sadleir*, a Member of this House, and of the Reports from the Crown Solicitor and Officers of Constabulary of the Steps taken for his Arrest; and of the several Proceedings in the Process of Outlawry against him.

(*Mr. Attorney-General for Ireland.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
11 *February* 1857.

Under 2 *oz.*

MR. JAMES SADLEIR.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 13 February 1857;—*for*,

COPIES "of the REPORT of Sir *Richard Mayne*, of the 11th day of February 1857, and of the WARRANT therein mentioned:"

"And, of the REPORT of the CROWN SOLICITOR for *Leinster*, of the 12th day of February 1857, and of the several Orders and Documents therein mentioned."

Metropolitan Police-office, Whitehall-place,
Sir, 11 February 1857.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, and to enclose, as desired, a copy of the warrant for the arrest of Mr. James Sadleir, delivered at this office on the 11th July 1856.

I have to state, as requested, for the information of Mr. Horsman, that the warrant was received at this office on the 11th July 1856, and directions were immediately given to the whole of the divisions of Metropolitan Police, and to the detective force, to endeavour to find Mr. James Sadleir, but no trace of him could be obtained, and Inspector Whicher, of the detective force, who was specially employed in the case, reports that from the inquiries made by him he feels convinced that Mr. James Sadleir has not been in London since (nor for some time before) the warrant for his apprehension was transmitted to this office in July last.

I am, &c.
R. M. Bland, Esq. (signed) *Richard Mayne.*

COUNTY of *Tipperary*, South Riding, to wit.

By *Henry Walker Thompson*, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for *Ireland.*

WHEREAS I have received information from the oath of William Kelly, of Thornhill, near Dundrum, that James Sadleir, late of Clonacody, near Clonmel, in the county of Tipperary, Esq., did conspire with John Sadleir and others to defraud Her Majesty's subjects, particularly those resident in England, of divers sums of their monies by false representations of the accounts and circumstances of the Tipperary Joint Stock Banking Company: These are, therefore, in Her Majesty's name, requiring and commanding you and each of you, on sight or receipt hereof, without any delay, to search for and apprehend the body of the said James Sadleir, and when so found to bring him before me or some other of Her Majesty's justices of the peace, that he may be dealt with according to law, and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Her Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 4th day of July 1856.

(signed) *H. W. Thompson*, (SEAL),
Justice of the Peace for Ireland.

To Jonathan Whicher, Inspector of the London Metropolitan Police and his Assistants, and to all High and Chief Constables, Peace Officers and other Constables.

The Queen *against* James Sadleir, Esq., M.P.

Sir, 45, Kildare-street, Dublin, 12 February 1857.

In addition to the papers sent to you on the 7th instant, with my report of the proceedings against Mr. James Sadleir, I beg herewith to send you some further documents, showing that in consequence of Mr. Sadleir's continued absence, the Judges of the several law courts have allowed service of orders in certain civil proceedings to be deemed good service on Mr. Sadleir, when served on Messrs. Kiernan & Tracey, of Lower Dominick-street, in this city, the attorney of Mr. James Sadleir.

The papers are,—

In the Common Pleas.

1st. In the cause of Pat. J. Hickie *against* Francis Scully, Esq., M.P., and James Sadleir, Esq. M.P.

21 October 1856.
28 October 1856.

Attested and compared copies of a Conditional Order, and of an Absolute Order for the purpose above mentioned.

18 October 1856.

A like copy of the Affidavit of the Plaintiff, Mr. Hickie, on which the above Orders were made.

Exchequer II. Hilary Term. 2 February 1857.
13 January 1857.

A like Order in this Court in the cause of Carroll *against* Kennedy, and the Affidavit on which it was founded.

Queen's Bench. Hilary, 1857. 4 February 1857.

A like Order in the cause of Walker *against* M'Dowell.

I did not think it necessary to wait to get the affidavit on which this latter order was founded. It was made by Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, attorney for the plaintiff, to sustain an application to issue a *scire facias* on a judgment obtained against Mr. M'Dowell, the official manager, against Mr. James Sadleir, M.P.; and Mr. Fitzgerald states in his affidavit that "Mr. James Sadleir has left this country, and is now resident in either Norway or Sweden, as deponent is informed and believes, and as appears from affidavits in the Common Pleas, and Mr. Fitzgerald adds, that he believes that an order or process served upon Messrs. Kiernan & Tracey will be transmitted to Mr. James Sadleir.

The copies of papers now sent are about the latest I can find.

I beg also to send you a letter from Mr. Gason, the outgoing under-sheriff of the county of Tipperary, to show you that that gentleman made every exertion to have the writs in the outlawry proceedings served. I also saw Mr. George M'Dowell, the official manager of the Tipperary Bank affairs, this day. He informs me that he believes that Mr. Sadleir left Ireland early in June last, and believes that he has not been in Ireland since. Mr. M'Dowell will be in London next week, as he has been summoned as a witness in the cause of Ginger *v.* Law, a case arising out of the Tipperary Bank business.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Kemmis*,
Crown Solicitor.

The Right Honourable the Attorney-General,
Irish Office, London.

The Queen *v.* James Sadleir, M.P.

Sheriff's Office, County Tipperary, Littleton,
6 February 1857.

Sir,

With reference to the executions in above (three in number), viz., a *venire*, a *capias* (both returned), and an *alicies capias*, which last I have handed over to the new sheriff, I beg to inform you that I have, *bonâ fide*, and with all possible diligence, searched for defendant.

I believe he is not now, nor has he at any time since the receipt of the writs, been in our bailiwick; he has now no residence in this county; and I am aware that all his goods have been sold by the official manager of the joint stock bank, pursuant to an order of the Master in the cause.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Samuel M. Gason*,
Sub-Sheriff, Co. Tipperary.

Thomas Kemmis, Esq., Crown Solicitor,
Kildare-street, Dublin.

Exchequer.

Michael Carroll, Plaintiff; *Wilson Kennedy*, one of the Public Officers of the Co-partnership called the Tipperary Joint Stock Bank, Defendant.

Daniel Joseph Bergin, of York-street, in the city of Dublin, attorney for the plaintiff in this cause, maketh oath and saith, that, pursuant to an order of this Honourable Court, defendant, on the 12th day of January instant, issued a writ of *scire facias* in this cause, directed to James Sadleir; saith, that the said James Sadleir has left Ireland for some time past, and defendant is unable to ascertain where the said James Sadleir is now resident; but saith that in an affidavit filed by Mr. Patrick J. Hickey, one of the attornies, filed in the Court of Common Pleas, he is stated to be out of the jurisdiction, and upon report, he, resident in Sweden or Norway, and that Messrs. Kiernan & Tracey, of Lower Dominick-street, Dublin, are his attornies and solicitors, and to transacting his legal; and an order was made by the said Court of Common Pleas in the cause wherein the said Patrick J. Hickey is plaintiff, and Francis Scully and said James Sadleir, defendants, bearing date the 21st day of October last, that service of the writ of summons and plaint in said cause on the said Messrs. Kiernan & Tracey should be deemed good service of said writ on said James Sadleir, unless cause in four days; saith, that the said Messrs. Kiernan & Tracey were the attornies who filed an affidavit of the said James Sadleir as cause against the conditional order to issue said writ of *scire facias*, and appeared upon the motion to make said order absolute in this cause on behalf of the said James Sadleir; and deponent believes the said Messrs. Kiernan & Tracey are still the solicitors acting for the said James Sadleir in this and other causes.

Daniel J. Bergin.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of January 1856, at the Law Exchequer Office, on the Inns Quay, in the county of the city of Dublin, and I know the Deponent.

B. Castles.

Daniel J. Bergin.

Received, 13th January 1857.

W. S. Cooper.

EXCHEQUER.

Michael Carroll v. *Wilson Kennedy*, one of the Public Officers of the Co-partnership called the Tipperary Joint Stock Bank.

Monday, 2 February 1857.

ON reading an affidavit of service of the conditional order of the 16th January last, and a certificate of no cause shown: It is ordered by the Court that service of the writ of *scire facias* in this cause upon Messrs. Kiernan and Tracey, the attorney of James Sadleir, in said writ mentioned, be deemed good service of said writ upon said James Sadleir without further motion.

Daniel J. Bergin, Attorney. *H. Yeo*, Jun.

William Walker, Public Officer of the Newcastle Commercial Banking Company, v. *George M'Dowell*, Official Manager of the Co-partnership called the Tipperary Joint Stock Bank.

Wednesday, 4 February 1857.

ON reading the conditional order of the 23d day of January 1857, affidavit of the service thereof, and certificate of no cause shown: It is ordered that the said conditional order be and the same is hereby made absolute, and that the service of the conditional order of the 20th day of January instant, in this cause on James Sadleir, in said order mentioned, be substituted, by delivering a true copy thereof, together with a true copy of this order, unto and by leaving same with Messrs. Kiernan and Tracey as attorney for said James Sadleir, and thereupon that same be deemed good service of the said conditional order upon the said James Sadleir.

By the Court,
Christopher N. Duff.

David and Thomas Fitzgerald, Attornies.

COMMON PLEAS.

Hickie *v.* Scully.

Patrick Joseph Hickie, of Upper Gardiner-street, in the County of the City of Dublin, Attorney and Solicitor, Plaintiff.

Francis Scully of Glo'ster-square, Hyde-park, in the County of Middlesex, in England, Esq., Member of Parliament, and *James Sadleir*, late of Clonacody, in the county of Tipperary, in Ireland, Esq., Member of Parliament, Defendants.

PATRICK JOSEPH HICKIE, of Upper Gardiner-street, in the city of Dublin, attorney and solicitor, the plaintiff in this cause, maketh oath, and saith, that this action is brought for recovery of a bill of costs for defendant's professional assistance at and previous to the election of the defendants as representatives of the county of Tipperary, in the year 1852 (amount 52*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*); saith he believes the defendant James Sadleir secretly absconded from this country in or about the month of July last, in consequence of the intended prosecution for frauds in connexion with the Tipperary Bank, and that his present residence is unknown to defendant, but defendant verily believes he is out of the jurisdiction of this Court, and was stated in the public newspapers to be in Sweden or Norway; saith that in pursuance of an order, bearing date the 23d day of July last, made in the cause of O'Flahertie and others, petitioners, the said James Sadleir, respt, George M'Dowell, Esq., the official manager of the said Tipperary Bank, was appointed receiver over the property of the said James Sadleir, and that he is now in possession and receipt of the rents thereof; and saith, that on the occasion of the pronouncing of said order, Messrs. Kiernan & Tracey,

& Tracey, of Lower Dominick-street, in the city of Dublin, publicly attended and acted as the solicitors of said James Sadleir, and that they also appeared in several motions in the law courts on behalf of said James Sadleir, and are the attornies on record for him at present in the cause of "Carroll *against* Kennedy," public officer of said bank, still depending in the Court of Exchequer.

Patrick J. Hickie.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October 1856, at my office, Inns Quay, in the county of the city of Dublin, the words "Twenty-third July," being interlined; and I know the deponent.

C. G. Burke.

P. J. Hickie, Attorney.

Received 18th October 1856.

O. M'Causland.

Common Pleas.

Tuesday, 21 October 1856,
In Chamber.

Patrick J. Hickie v. *Francis Scully* and *James Sadleir.*

On Motion of Mr. Curtis of Counsel for Plaintiff, and on reading Affidavit of Plaintiff:

It is ordered by the Right Honourable Mr. Justice Keogh, that a service to be made of said writ of summons and plaint, and this order, on Messrs. Kiernan & Tracey, the attorney of the defendant James Sadleir, shall be deemed good service of said writ on said defendant, James Sadleir (who resides abroad), unless cause be shown to the contrary in four days after service, as aforesaid.

Arthur Greene.

Patrick J. Hickie.

Common Pleas.

Tuesday, 28 October 1856,
In Chamber.

Patrick Joseph Hickie v. *Francis Scully* and *James Sadleir.*

On reading the Conditional Order of the 21st instant, an Affidavit of the service thereof on the 22d instant on the persons directed to be served therewith, and a Certificate of no cause shown:

It is ordered by the Court, that said Order be made absolute; and accordingly that the services made of the writ of summons and plaint in this cause, as set forth in said affidavit, be deemed good service of said writ on said defendants.

Arthur Greene.

Patrick J. Hickie, Attorney.

MR. JAMES SADLEIR.

COPIES of the REPORT of Sir *Richard Mayne*, of the 11th February 1857, and of the WARRANT therein mentioned; and of the REPORT of the CROWN SOLICITOR for *Leinster*, of the 12th February 1857, and of the several Orders and Documents therein mentioned.

(*Mr. Attorney-General for Ireland.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
13 *February* 1857.

Under 1 *oz.*

COPIES of ADMIRALTY REPORTS under PRELIMINARY INQUIRIES ACT.

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.

1857.

REPORT of the ADMIRALTY, under Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 49.

1.—*Birkenhead Docks (Construction) Bill.*

THE objects of this Bill are to enable the Corporation of Liverpool (which, in 1855, acquired the works and properties of the Birkenhead Dock Company, under certain provisions) to construct and complete the works, &c. with as little delay as possible, and to effect which a Bill was brought into Parliament in 1856, but, as a great difference of opinion existed as to the nature and effect of the proposed works, the Bill was in Committee.

It appears from the plans and sections transmitted to the Admiralty, that the subject of giving every facility for vessels of all classes to dock and undock, and of affording every accommodation to the trade, has been well and deeply considered by the engineer to the Corporation, and as regards the docks and their entrances their Lordships have no objection to make. With respect to the further accommodation to shipping, so much wanted in the Mersey, their Lordships consider it would be highly desirable that works on which so much time and money have been spent, should now be carried out and completed, and that the Corporation of Liverpool, who ought to be the best judges of the requirements, and who have the greatest interest in the outlay, should be permitted to complete works which have remained so long in abeyance.

As regards the proposed Quays in front of the Woodside Ferry and Landing Pier, and the establishment of a Floating Stage in front of the same, their Lordships cannot see the advantage of carrying out the south end of the proposed quay so far into the river, thereby causing a shoulder to jut out into the Mersey, to the extent of 270 feet, which must tend to deflect and injure the present set of the currents of ebb along the shore at the site in question. At present the Woodside Jetty projects to a considerable extent into the tideway, and their Lordships recommend that no further extension there take place, and that the proposed line of quay to the south take a direction more in harmony with the line of the west shore of the Mersey, as shown by a dotted red line on a plan deposited at the Admiralty, and with that alteration of a work not immediately connected with the Docks or their entrance, their Lordships assent to the Bill.

Admiralty, 16 February 1857. *R. Osborne.*

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

[1.—Birkenhead Docks (Construction) Bill.]

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
16 *February* 1857.

COPIES of ADMIRALTY REPORTS under PRELIMINARY INQUIRIES ACT.

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.

1857.

REPORT of the ADMIRALTY, under Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 49.

2.—*Carlisle, Liddesdale, and Hawick Railway Bill.*

THE objects of this Bill are to enable the Company to construct—

1. A Railway commencing by a junction with the Hawick Branch of the North British Railway, in the parish of Wilton, in the county of Roxburgh, and terminating by a junction with the Caledonian Railway between Rockcliff and Floriston Stations, a distance of 37½ miles.

2. A Railway proceeding out of the main line near Floriston Rig Farm-house, in the parish of Rockcliff, county of Cumberland, and terminating by a junction with the Port Carlisle Railway, near Kirk Andrew's Station, a distance of 4⅜ miles.

There appears no injury to navigation likely to arise from the above-named Railways, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have only to require that the crossings of the rivers Lyne and Eden be made according to plans to be approved of by their Lordships.

Admiralty, 16 February 1857. *R. Osborne.*

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

[2.—Carlisle, Liddesdale, and Hawick Railway Bill.]

(*Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
16 *February* 1857.

45—(2).

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.

1857.

REPORT of the Admiralty, under Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 49.

3.—*Ely Tidal Harbour and Railway Company Bill.*

This Company obtained an Act of Parliament last Session empowering them to construct a line of Railway from the Taff Vale Railway down the left bank of the river, six miles in length:

To embank, widen, deepen, and improve the lower portion of the River Ely:

To construct an embankment on Penarth Flats.

Their Lordships reported to Parliament in favour of the works.

The Company now seek powers from Parliament:—1. To construct a Dock and Basin on the right bank of the River Ely:

2. To construct a Branch Line of Railway to the proposed Dock:

3. To run out an Embankment in front of the proposed Docks, abutting on the River Ely.

The additional works now proposed appear likely to render the works which were sanctioned last Session of a still more useful and comprehensive character, and to prove a great boon to the commerce and shipping in Cardiff Bay.

Their Lordships therefore approve of the proposed works, and have only to require that the usual Admiralty Clauses be inserted in the Bill; that the detailed plans of the works and the crossing of the River Ely by the Railway be submitted to and approved by the Admiralty; and that no deviation seaward or riverward of the dock centre line of way be made without the special assent of their Lordships.

Admiralty, 16 February 1857. *R. Osborne.*

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

[3.—Ely Tidal Harbour and Railway Company Bill.]

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
16 *February* 1857.

45—(3).

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.

1857.

REPORT of the Admiralty, under Act 14 & 15 Vict., c. 49.

4.—*Great Yarmouth Britannia Pier Bill.*

The object of this Bill, so far as the navigation is concerned, is to authorise the construction of a Pier to be run out from the shore at Yarmouth, in front of the Town Battery, in a straight line to the extent of 520 feet below high water mark, and terminating where there is a depth of 22 feet at time of low water.

In the Session of 1853 assent was given to a somewhat similar Pier, about 1,070 yards to the south of that now proposed, under the proviso, that detailed working plans of the same should be approved of by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, before the commencement of the undertaking, but which condition was evaded.

In this case their Lordships have not deemed a local inquiry necessary, but, as it is perceived that it is proposed to run out the Pier on a line considerably askew to the line of shore, and as such a disposition must prove injurious to the stability of the structure itself, and dangerous to the craft frequenting it, their Lordships must require—

1. That the Pier be run out perpendicularly to the line of shore.

2. That it be constructed on open pile work, with such a headway for boats, &c. as their Lordships shall approve of; and, lastly, that the details of the structure be subject to the approval of the Admiralty, and the work only constructed in conformity with plans so approved.

Admiralty, 16 February 1857. *R. Osborne.*

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

[4.—Great Yarmouth Britannia Pier Bill.]

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
16 *February* 1856.

45—(4).

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.

1857.

REPORT of the Admiralty, under Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 49.

5.—*West Somerset Railway Bill.*

The objects contemplated by this Bill are to obtain powers to construct:

1. A Railway proceeding from the Bristol and Exeter Railway, near the town of Taunton, and terminating at the Harbour of Watchett, a distance of 14 ½ miles.

2. A Branch from the terminus at Watchett to form a junction with the West Somerset Mineral Railway near its terminus at Watchett, a distance of three quarters of a mile.

Their Lordships did not consider a local inquiry necessary in this case.

It is observed that on the last three quarters of a mile of the main line, and near Watchett Harbour, the limits of deviation extend into the tideway; their Lordships must therefore require, as in similar cases:

1. That where the limits of deviation extend into the tideway, no deviation seaward or outward of the black continuous centre line of way be carried out, without the consent of the Admiralty.

2. That the Railway Company shall not claim any exclusive right of water frontage where it skirts the shore, but only such frontage as the Railway may require for its own objects; leaving any other parties, legally qualified, to construct quays and wharfs to seaward of the Railway, upon obtaining the assent of the Admiralty, and owners of the soil.

3. That where the line of Railway interposes itself for the above-mentioned distance, cutting off access between land and water, all such crossings over, under, or across the Railway be provided as their Lordships shall from time to time require, in order to give free access to and from the water.

Admiralty, 16 February 1857. *R. Osborne.*

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

[5.—West Somerset Railway Bill.]

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
16 *February* 1857.

45—(5).

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.

1857.

REPORT of the Admiralty, under Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 49.

6.—*West Somerset Mineral Railway Bill.*

The object of this Bill is to authorise the construction of the following works:—

A Railway connecting by two branches, or forks, with the West Somerset Mineral Railway, in the parish of Old Cleeve, and terminating at the eastern end of the pier of the harbour of Minehead; total length of line and connexions about $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Their Lordships did not consider a local inquiry necessary in this case.

It is observed that at and near the terminus at Minehead, and over a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, the limits of deviation extend into the tideway, and that the centre continuous line of way, over a distance of half a mile, occupies the entire water frontage.

Their Lordships must therefore require—

1. That where the limits of deviation extend into the tideway, no deviation seaward or outward of the black continuous centre line of way be carried out, without the consent of the Admiralty.

2. That the Railway Company shall not claim any exclusive right of water frontage where it skirts the shore, but only such frontage as the Railway may require for its own objects; leaving any other parties legally qualified, to construct quays and wharfs to seaward of the Railway, upon obtaining the assent of the Admiralty and owners of the soil.

3. That where the Railway interposes itself for the above-mentioned distance, cutting off access between land and water, all such crossings over, under, or across the Railway be provided, as their Lordships shall from time to time require, in order to give free access to and from the water.

Admiralty, 16 February 1857. *R. Osborne.*

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

[6.—West Somerset Mineral Railway Bill.]

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
16 *February* 1857.

COPIES of ADMIRALTY REPORTS under PRELIMINARY INQUIRIES ACT.

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.

1857.

REPORT of the ADMIRALTY, under Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 49.

7.—Watchet Harbour Bill.

For the Maintenance, Regulation, and Improvement of Watchet Harbour, and for other purposes.

8.—Watchet Harbour Trust Bill.

For Improving, Repairing, and Regulating the Harbour of Watchet, and for other purposes connected therewith.

THE two above-named Bills have the same objects in view; viz.: the extension and improvement of the harbour, and the provision of a more suitable management, but there appears a considerable difference as to the extent and mode of effecting the same. Their Lordships are therefore led to assume that the Bills will either be amalgamated in Committee, or that one of them, with modifications, will pass, to the exclusion of the other. Under these circumstances, their Lordships have thought it would be most satisfactory to the Committees of Parliament to receive, so far as the Admiralty is concerned, a report on the two Bills conjointly.

Watchet Harbour is situated in a bight on the south coast of the Bristol Channel, 12 miles to the west of the River Parret, or Bridgewater Navigation, and five miles to the east of Minehead Harbour, on all which coast there is no low water harbour; and at Watchet the harbour is dry, even at low water neaps, and the navigation and trade are chiefly obtained through the great rise of the tides, viz., 35 feet at springs, and 18 feet at neaps; and generally speaking, that part of the coast is destitute of the means of creating a harbour, easy of access, except near the time of high water; but hitherto the amount of trade and shipping at Watchet and its vicinity has been very small, and consequently there has been little inducement to spend money on the harbour; and it appears by a Return from the Custom House in 1847, that the number of vessels belonging to the port was only eight under 50 tons, and three above 50 tons; in all 11 vessels, with a total tonnage of 416 tons, and the harbour revenue for maintenance and improvement was as follows:

In 1841 - - - - - -	£. 387
„ 1842 - - - - - -	443
„ 1843 - - - - - -	425
„ 1844 - - - - - -	446

Sums which were quite unequal even to maintenance under better management, and therefore inadequate to effect any improvements.

It is now stated that the shelter provided on the north and north-east is decayed, that, within the last 30 years, the bed of the harbour has become much filled or choked by sand and shingle, and that the Trustees have permitted masters of vessels not only to discharge ballast, &c., within the harbour area, but have allowed rubbish from the town to be cast into it, by which a great accumulation of sand and shingle has taken place near the pier heads, and the bed of the eastern portion of the harbour has become so raised as to be no longer available for shipping, an occurrence which it is alleged was permitted by the present Trust, under the allegation that the eastern part of the harbour is private property; and from the small amount of trade, these evils might have further accumulated, and the harbour have become useless.

 Within

Within the last few years, however, a great impetus has been given to trade and shipping at Watchet, by the discovery and opening out of rich iron mines in the Brendon Hills, by an enterprising company, which in 1855 obtained the sanction of Parliament to construct a railway from the mines in the Brendon Hills to Watchet Harbour, 13 miles in length, for the object of obtaining a communication between the mines and the coal and iron districts of South Wales.

It is further to be observed, that the trade of Watchet is likely to be still more extended by railway connexion with the Bristol and Exeter line at Taunton, and consequently the importance of improving and extending the present harbour, to meet the demands which the increased traffic will create, and the policy of taking a liberal view of the extent of harbour works to be executed, and a wholesome system of management.

Their Lordships observe that in both Bills the Harbours, Docks, and Piers Clauses Act is to be incorporated, with one or two very slight exceptions, and that the usual Admiralty Clauses are embodied, which is satisfactory.

The harbour works, under Bill No. 1, extend further seaward, and contain 2½ acres of deep water more than proposed under Bill No. 2. Under Bill No. 1 the harbour area is to be deepened by dredging, and will contain 12 acres, having a depth of 14 feet at time of high water neaps, and a depth of 25 feet at time of high water springs, and is to be provided with spacious wharfage fronting the shore.

As the larger and more comprehensive scheme, their Lordships must prefer that proposed by Bill No. 1, as it will not be practicable to extend the piers proposed by Bill No. 2 at a future time, except at a great and unnecessary expense; but the limits of deviation in both cases being extensive, and the plans of works, in either case, being subject to the approval of the Admiralty, there can be no difficulty in amending any shortcomings in the plans now submitted to Parliament.

The limits of harbour jurisdiction are not recited in the Bill No. 1, but it is observed that under the Bill No. 2 these limits are to extend to Blue Anchor on the West, two miles distant, and to Shurton Bars on the east, a distance of seven miles, by lines drawn due north at either terminus to low-water mark of spring tides.

Their Lordships must object to placing such an extent of shore within the jurisdiction of the Harbour Trustees, as unnecessary, and as interfering with public rights of navigation, and therefore suggest that the jurisdiction of the harbour be bounded seaward by a line drawn due east and west, 3,000 feet north of the beacon at Watchet, and by two lines drawn due north and south at one nautical mile, or 6,000 feet, east and west of the said beacon.

Management of Harbour.

In consequence of the small number of traders and shipowners at Watchet, and its immediate vicinity, a considerable difficulty exists in appointing Commissioners having a sufficient interest in the extension and improvement of the harbour.

The Trustees of the estate of the late Earl of Egremont, who are the Promoters of Bill No. 2, claim the harbour, or a portion of it, as a private harbour.

On the other hand, it has been shown that, under the 6th Anne, c. 8, it has been also treated as a public one.

By the Act Geo. 3, c. 49, certain extraordinary dues appear to have been repealed, and the ordinary dues previous to the Act of 6th Anne substituted, the management becoming again vested in the lord of the manor and his steward; but, although the Act of Geo. 3 expired in 1851, the management, under its provisions, has continued, whether according to law or otherwise, and it appears to be part of the scheme of the Bill No. 2 that the management should be first restored to Trustees constituted under the 6th Anne, and by them transferred to Commissioners under the Bill.

Under the head of management their Lordships are of opinion that the improvement and maintenance of the harbour can only be safely and effectually carried out by the parties most deeply interested in the trade or shipping of the port, and that the number of Commissioners should not exceed 12.

In Bill No. 1 the first Commissioners are to consist of—

2 Persons appointed by the Admiralty.
1 The Lord of the Manor, or his nominee.
1 The Steward of the Manor.
9 Persons named in the Bill.

It is understood that of the nine Trustees named, four are interested in the iron mines of the Brendon Hills, and are also Directors of the Railway; one is a Director of the Mineral Railway, but has no shares in the mines; one is a shipowner of Watchet, and agent of the Brendon Hills Iron Ore Company; and three are shipowners and traders of Watchet.

Subsequently to September 1860, the Commissioners are to be appointed as follows:

2 Persons appointed by the Admiralty.
1 The Lord of the Manor, or his nominee.
5 Persons nominated by the West Somerset Mineral Railway Company.
3 Persons elected by registered shipowners.
3 Persons elected by the harbour ratepayers.
And lastly every adult male entitled in his own right to a mortgage of not less than 1,000 *l.* granted by the Commissioners.

14

The qualifications for the permanent management appear to require revising, particularly as to an indefinite number of mortgagees.

The Promoters of Bill No. 2 propose a more complicated and unapt qualification of Commissioners, viz:

1 The Lord of the Manor of Watchet, or his nominee.
5 Owners for the time being of five capital mansion houses, in five neighbouring parishes.
1 The nominee of any Railway Company under an Act of Parliament, connected with any part of Watchet Harbour.
6 Persons to be elected, being residents within the parish of St. Decamus, Somerset, rated to the poor in the annual sum of 20 *l.* or having a personal estate valued at 1,000 *l.*

13

By the above arrangement, it does not appear that the trade and shipping of the harbour are specially represented, except in the case of the Mineral Railway, and of the West Somerset Line, should the Bill of this Session become law.

Their Lordships would suggest, where so great a difference exists in the two Bills as to management, that the following list might be more satisfactory:—

1 Lord of the Manor, or his nominee.
1 Steward of the Manor.
3 Representing the Brendon Hills Iron Ore Company.
2 Representing the Mineral Railway Company.
3 Traders or Shipowners of Watchet.
2 Representing the West Somerset Railway Company, if the Bill of this Session become law.

12

And that the Admiralty may have the power of nominating two Commissioners, should it be deemed desirable by their Lordships so to do.

In conclusion, their Lordships have to express their opinion of the great importance and almost necessity of a new Act of Parliament for the improvement and management of Watchet Harbour, now likely to become of great benefit to the interests of the locality, and will be glad if, with some necessary amendments, the provisions of the Bills become law.

Admiralty, February 23, 1857. *R. Osborne.*

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

[7.—Watchet Harbour Bill.]

[8.—Watchet Harbour Trust Bill]

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *February* 1857.

45—(7, 8). *Under* 1 oz.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.

1857.

REPORT of the Admiralty, under Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 49.

9.—*Tilbury, Maldon, and Colchester Railway Bill.*

The objects of this Bill are to construct—

1. A railway commencing by a double connexion with the London, Tilbury, and Southend Extension Railway, near Pitsea station, in the parish of Pitsea, and terminating by a junction with the Eastern Union Railway, near Colchester, being a total distance of 32⅛ miles.

2. A branch from the first-mentioned line at Three Acres, near Cold Norton Church, and terminating at the town of Burnham, in Essex, on a pier to be constructed in the river Crouch, with jetties and landing stages.

3. A branch line of way proceeding out of the first-mentioned, near Colchester, and terminating by two forks abutting on the river Colne.

Their Lordships did not deem a local inquiry necessary in this case.

The interferences proposed by the above-named railway and branches are—

Piers, jetties, and landing-stages, in the river Crouch, at Burnham, in Essex.

The crossing of the Blackwater river, near Maldon, in Essex.

The two fork lines from the Colchester branch, skirting the river Colne, at Colchester.

Their Lordships must require—

1. That all works interfering with the rivers Crouch, Blackwater, and Colne, be subject to the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and constructed only in conformity with plans so approved.

2. That where the limits of deviation extend below high-water mark of the said rivers, no departure from the continuous centre line of way take place without their Lordships' approval.

3. That the Railway Company shall not claim any exclusive right of water frontage where it skirts the shore, but only such frontage as the railway may require for its own objects; leaving any other parties legally qualified, to construct quays and wharfs to riverward of the Railway, upon obtaining the assent of the Admiralty, and owners of the soil.

4. That where the Railway interposes itself and cuts off access between land and water, all such crossings over, under, or across the Railway be provided, as their Lordships shall from time to time require, in order to give free access to and from the water.

Admiralty, 23d February 1857. *R. Osborne.*

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

[9.—Tilbury, Maldon, and Colchester Railway Bill.]

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *February* 1857.

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.

1857.

REPORT of the Admiralty, under Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 49.

10.—*Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor Railway Bill.*

The Works proposed by the Promoters of this Bill are the following:

1. A Railway commencing by a connexion with the existing line of rails near the Passenger Station at Newry, crossing the Newry River and Canal, and terminating by a Junction with the Enniskillen line, an entire distance of 3½ furlongs.

2. A Tramway along the quays of the dock at Warrenpoint, and the filling up of a portion of the dock.

Their Lordships did not consider a local inquiry necessary in this case.

The crossing of the River Newry is proposed to be effected by a bridge, with an opening span 36 feet wide, and two other spans of 30 feet each, and with a headway of six feet under the soffit of the bridge.

Their Lordships see no objection to the works proposed, and have only to require that the Plans of the Bridges crossing the river and canal at Newry be subject to the approval of the Admiralty, and be only carried out on Plans so approved of.

Admiralty, 23 February 1857. *R. Osborne.*

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

[10.—Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor Railway Bill.]

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by the House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *February* 1857.

45—(10).

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.

1857.

REPORT of the Admiralty, under Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 49.

11.—*Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland (Sligo Extension) Bill.*

The Works proposed to be authorised by this Bill are:

1. A Railway proceeding from the authorised line of the Dublin and Longford Railway near the last-named place, and terminating at the town of Sligo, 58 miles in length.

2. A Railway proceeding from the main line in the townland of Ballysadare, and terminating near the town of Ballysadare, $\frac{3}{8}$ of a mile in length.

3. A Railway from the first-named line at Rathedmond, to the Ballast Quay at Sligo, half a mile in length.

Their Lordships did not consider a local inquiry necessary in this case.

The first-mentioned proposed line crosses the River Shannon about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the commencement, by a Bridge of four fixed spans of 60 feet each, and an opening span 40 feet wide, with headways of 10 feet under the soffits; and in regard to this proposed structure their Lordships have only to require that the Plans of Works for crossing the River Shannon be subject to their approval, and that the Works be only constructed in conformity with Plans so approved.

The Branch line near Sligo, terminating at the Ballast Quay, has limits of deviation extending to the edge of the quays, for an extent of nearly three furlongs, and on that distance their Lordships must require that no deviation seaward of the continuous centre line of way take place without the previous sanction of the Admiralty.

Admiralty, 23 February 1857. *R. Osborne.*

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

[11.—Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland (Sligo Extension) Bill.]

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *February* 1857.

45—(11).

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.

1857.

REPORT of the Admiralty, under Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 49.

12.—*North Level Drainage Bill.*

The objects of the Promoters of this Bill, as regards works, are to improve the North Level Main Drain over a length of 8½ miles, and to deepen the same from four to six feet; also to improve and alter the outlet of the main drain into the River Nene, and to lower the sill of the sluice four feet.

Their Lordships did not consider a local inquiry necessary in this case.

The improvement and deepening of the main drain will, no doubt, prove a great benefit to the lands of the district.

As regards the proposed new and deeper outlet of the drainage into the River Nene, their Lordships are of opinion that the measure is likely to improve the navigation, provided the discharge of the drainage into the river be not effected in too violent a manner, and their Lordships have, therefore, only to require that working plans of the new outlet and sluice at the River Nene be subject to their Lordships' approval.

Admiralty, 23 February 1857. *R. Osborne.*

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

[12.—North Level Drainage Bill.]

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *February* 1857.

45—(12).

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.

1857.

REPORT of the Admiralty, under Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 49.

13.—*Sunken Vessels Recovery Company Bill.*

It appears the above-named Company was formed (under the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies Act of 1856) for the recovery of Sunken Vessels and other Submerged Property, either on account of the Company or of other parties, and on the principle of a patent granted to Stephen Randoll Smith, which the Company has acquired the use of, and under these circumstances, and as stated, with a sufficient Capital, the Company now seeks powers under the Bill now before Parliament,—

To moor vessels, to lay down and fix buoys, sea-marks, and other things necessary and convenient for marking the position of, and for the protection of, such ships and their cargoes, and other bodies and property, and to fix, use, and work such apparatus as may be necessary or convenient for the purpose.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do not see any objection to the principle of the Bill, if it be shown that the Company is possessed of a sufficient capital, and if sufficient Saving Clauses be provided for the following purposes:

1. That the sanction of the owner, or of the representative of the owner, of any sunken vessel or submerged property, be in the first place obtained.

2. That the mooring of vessels, the laying down of buoys, &c. &c. and the fixing and using of apparatus for the objects in view, shall only be effected with the sanction of the Harbour Commissioners within whose limits of jurisdiction such submerged property is situated, and then only under such restrictions and regulations and according to such rules as the Harbour Master, or Acting Conservator of such river, estuary, or creek shall approve of; the Company providing such signals, lights, &c. as may be deemed necessary.

3. That in respect to all other sites of submerged property, not situated within any particular local jurisdiction, the Company shall then only carry out their operations, &c. with the assent of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty first obtained, and under such regulations as their Lordships may require, and subject to the control of the Coast Guard Officer, if situated within any such district.

4. That the rights of the Admiralty generally, and of the Receiver-general of Droits of the Admiralty, be saved.

Admiralty, 25 February 1857. *R. Osborne.*

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

[13.—Sunken Vessels' Recovery Company Bill.]

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *February* 1857.

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of ADMIRALTY REPORTS under PRELIMINARY INQUIRIES ACT.

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.

1857.

REPORT of the ADMIRALTY, under Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 49.

14.—*Waterford and Tramore Railway Bill.*

THE objects of the Bill are to extend the line of Railway about 530 yards, viz. from a point near the present Station at Tramore, to the Strand, and to authorise an increase of capital.

The only interference with their Lordships' jurisdiction occurs near the terminus of the extension, where, over a distance of 300 feet, the limits of deviation extend 250 feet below high-water mark, and their Lordships have only to require that no deviation take place seaward of the continuous centre line of way, on the last 300 feet of the extension, without the previous assent of their Lordships, and then under such conditions as their Lordships may approve of.

Admiralty, 9 March 1857. *R. Osborne.*

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

[14.—Waterford and Tramore Railway Bill.]

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
12 *March* 1857.

45—(14).

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.

1857.

REPORT of the Admiralty, under Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 49.

15.—*Herne Bay and Faversham Railway Bill.*

The object of this Bill is to incorporate the Promoters, and to authorise them to construct a line of Railway proceeding from the authorised line of the East Kent Railway, in the Parish of Preston, near Faversham, and terminating in the Parish of Herne, an entire distance of about 10¾ miles.

Their Lordships did not consider a local inquiry necessary in this case.

It is observed that on the sixth mile of the way the line runs parallel to, and near the shore, with limits of deviation extending to high-water mark; their Lordships have therefore to require:

1. That the Railway Company shall not claim any exclusive right of water frontage where it skirts the shore, but only such frontage as the Railway may require for its own uses; leaving any other parties, legally qualified, to construct quays and wharfs to seaward of the Railway, upon obtaining the assent of the Admiralty, and owners of the soil.

2. That where the line of Railway interposes itself on the above-mentioned distance, cutting off access between land and water, all such crossings over, under, or across the Railway be provided as their Lordships shall from time to time require, in order to give free access to and from the water.

Admiralty, 9 March 1857. *R. Osborne.*

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

[15.—Herne Bay and Faversham Railway Bill.]

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
12 *March* 1857.

45—(15).

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.

1857.

REPORT of the Admiralty, under Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 49.

16.—*Fownhope and Holme Lacy Bridge Bill.*

The objects of this Bill are to incorporate the Promoters, and authorise them to construct a Bridge (with the necessary approaches thereto) over the River Wye, near the Even Pitt Ferry, in the Parishes of Fownhope and Holme Lacy, in the County of Hereford, and to purchase and discontinue the existing Boat Ferry.

The River Wye, at the site in question, is a navigable water, but as there are fixed bridges both above and below the site of that now referred to, their Lordships will assent to the Bill, subject to the condition that no deviation take place from the continuous centre line of Bridge shown on the plan, or the line of section, without their Lordships assent thereto. In other particulars respecting the navigation, the 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th and 35th sections of the Bill meet the usual requirements of the Admiralty.

By the 36th section, it is observed that the Ox Ford, or Old Mill Ford, is to be discontinued; but as such fords or hards tend to prevent the natural scour and deepening of the river, their Lordships would be pleased to find that at the site mentioned the same was to be entirely removed.

Admiralty, 9 March 1857. *R. Osborne.*

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

[16.—Fownhope and Holme Lacy Bridge Bill.]

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
12 *March* 1857.

45—(16).

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.

1857.

REPORT of the Admiralty, under Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 49.

17.—*Wearmouth Bridge, Ferries, and Approaches Bill.*

The objects of the Bill are to repeal the provisions of former Acts relating to the Bridge and Ferries across the River Wear, in the borough of Sunderland, and to grant further powers for the maintenance and improvement of such Bridge and Ferries, and the approaches and landing-places connected therewith; or for the erection of a new Bridge, in lieu of the existing one, across the river.

Their Lordships did not consider a local inquiry necessary in this case.

It appears that an Act was obtained in May, 1830, for placing the preservation and improvement of the River Wear and port of Sunderland under a body of Commissioners, which has continued in operation to this time, and it further appears that in 1851, an Act was obtained for transferring the powers of the Town Commissioners to a mayor, aldermen, and burgesses.

Hitherto these two Acts appear to have been carried out, by their respective governing bodies, with perfect harmony and mutual benefits; while the conservancy of the River Wear, its improvement, and the regulation of the shipping and navigation have been exercised in a manner very satisfactory to the Admiralty.

The Corporation has in no way interfered below the line of high-water mark, and the jurisdiction of the two bodies has thus been kept distinct, as most desirable for protection and improvement of the shipping interests; and their Lordships are desirous that the system which has proved so beneficial hitherto, should in no way be impaired by any provision under the Bill now before Parliament.

Under the 17th section of the Bill, the Corporation takes power,—

1. To alter, widen, strengthen, and improve the Bridge, and to alter the levels thereof.

2. To take down and remove the Bridge and rebuild it, either on the site of the present Bridge or in any other situation within the limits of lateral deviation.

As regards these powers, their Lordships must require that the 12th clause of the Harbours, Docks, and Piers Clauses Act, be incorporated in the Bill.

As regards the repair of the present Bridge and altering the levels, their Lordships must require that the same amount of headway and waterway be maintained, and that plans and sections of such repairs and of the necessary scaffolding, be subject to the approval of the Admiralty and of the River Wear Commissioners, in order that the passage of vessels (about 90 each tide besides rafts) may be maintained as free as practicable during any such operation.

As regards the construction of a New Bridge, their Lordships must require that no deviation take place from the centre line of work without their Lordships' sanction, that the headway and waterway of such New Bridge be not less than in the existing bridge, and that plans and sections of any proposed New Bridge be subject to the approval of the Admiralty, and only constructed in accordance therewith; also, that plans of any proposed scaffolding for such Bridge be subject to the approval of their Lordships. Lastly, that during any improvement of the present Bridge, or construction of a new one, all regulations deemed necessary for the safety of shipping, by the River Commissioners, be carried out.

It appears that the present bridge was erected in 1796, with a span of 236 feet, and a height of 100 feet above low-water mark of ordinary spring tides, and at a time when coal was not shipped above bridge, but was delivered by keels below bridge, whereas the great bulk of coal is now shipped above bridge, thereby rendering that structure one of much greater importance and solicitude than heretofore.

Ferries.—Under the Borough Act of 1851, only one Ferry is referred to, but under the Bill now before Parliament three are noticed.

No. 1, or Pann Ferry, situated about 130 yards below Bridge, is very little used.

No. 2, or High Ferry, situated about 730 yards below Bridge, is much used, boats crossing every five minutes.

No. 3, or Low Ferry, about 1,000 yards below the Bridge, is stated to have a moderate traffic, one boat sufficing for the present working of the Ferry.

It is understood the Corporation supplies the boats and ferrymen, and receives the tolls, while the regulations as to the crossing of the boats, in reference to the passing trade, are understood to be under the control of the River Wear Commissioners. The Corporation now seeks powers, under the Bill, to maintain, alter, and improve the Ferries, to improve, enlarge, extend, and vary the landing-places, the piers, stages, and works connected therewith, and to construct new and improved landing-places, &c. for any of the purposes aforesaid, without any reference to the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, or of the River Wear Commissioners.

It is further observed that the lines of the proposed Ferries have extensive lateral limits of deviation.

In respect to the Ferries, their Lordships must therefore require:

1st. That no deviation from the centre line of Ferry take place without the sanction of the Admiralty.

2dly. That no works, within the line of high water, be constructed, except on plans approved of by their Lordships.

3dly. That no ferry-boat or vessel be navigated by means of an affixed chain crossing the bed of the river, without the previous sanction of their Lordships.

4thly. That the ferrymen, the methods, and the times of crossing the Wear, to prevent collision with the trade and shipping, be subject to such rules and regulations as the River Wear Commissioners shall approve of, and sanction under their authority.

It having been shown that the collier steamers, recently introduced in the Wear, with useful effect, have, from their greater length, and sharper build, considerable difficulty in rounding the projecting point of the North shore of the river, and site of the landing-place of the High Ferry, their Lordships would therefore recommend that power be given in the Bill to set back the line of shore or quay at the place mentioned to an extent of 40 feet.

Admiralty,
10 March 1857.

R. Osborne.

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

[17.—Wearmouth Bridge, Ferries, and Approaches Bill.]

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
12 *March* 1857.

45—(17)

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.

1857.

REPORT of the Admiralty, under Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 49.

18.—*Swansea Harbour Trust, and Swansea Dock Company Bill.*

The objects of this Bill are to authorise the transfer of the Docks of the Swansea Dock Company, to the Swansea Harbour Trustees; and to empower the latter to complete the works authorised.

Their Lordships did not consider a preliminary inquiry necessary in this case.

Their Lordships observe that the usual Admiralty clauses relating to works, &c., are embodied in the Bill, but, as the Company propose to construct an aqueduct near to, and parallel with the shore, over a distance of two and a-half miles, their Lordships require that such proposed aqueduct be so constructed as to leave ample communication with, or access to and from the shore, in such manner, and at such sites, as their Lordships may deem necessary, and shall approve of under the hand of their Secretary.

Admiralty, 10 March 1857. *Thos. Phinn.*

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

[18.—Swansea Harbour Trust, and Swansea Dock Company.]

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *March* 1857.

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of ADMIRALTY REPORTS under PRELIMINARY INQUIRIES ACT.

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.

1857.

REPORT of the ADMIRALTY, under Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 49.

19. *Sittingbourne and Sheerness Railway Bill.*

THE promoters of the present Bill obtained an Act in the last Session of Parliament to make a Railway from Sittingbourne to Sheerness, crossing the navigation of the West Swale, with a Terminus in the vicinity of Her Majesty's Dockyard, and the works of defence for the same, and on that occasion their Lordships directed a local inquiry to be made, under the Preliminary Inquiries Act, when it appeared neither on the part of the Admiralty nor the Board of Ordnance, was any objection taken to the proposed measure, to which their Lordships gave their assent, subject to the usual conditions for the protection of navigation.

The main line of way proposed under the Bill, on the first two miles, viz., from Sheerness to Queenborough, takes a course considerably more westerly and sea-ward than the authorised line of last Session.

On the remainder of the main line to Sittingbourne (five miles and five-eighths), the continuous centre line of way does not differ materially from the authorised line of last year, and is confined within the same limits of deviation.

The remaining new works under the Bill of this Session are :—

1. A Branch Line to the Dockyard, about five furlongs in length, which skirts the line of high-water mark, with limits of deviation extending into the tideway.

2. A Pier at Queenborough Point, extending about 570 feet from the shore into the mid-channel of the Swale Navigation, with limits of deviation extending nearly to the opposite shore of the Swale.

3. Two Forks from the Main Line to the proposed Pier at Queenborough Point, which have limits of deviation extending widely into the tideway.

4. A connexion with the East Kent Railway at Sittingbourne.

The Railway crossing, or Viaduct, over the Swale Navigation at King's Ferry, does not appear to differ materially from the authorised crossing of last Session.

Their Lordships did not deem it necessary to direct a local inquiry into this case under the Preliminary Inquiries Act, but have to require that as regards the Branch Line to the Dockyard at Sheerness—the two Fork Lines to the proposed Pier at Queenborough Point—and that portion of the Main Line lying between the Branch to the Dockyard and the Northern Branch to the proposed Pier, no deviation sea-ward or river-ward of the continuous line of way take place without the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

That the Company shall not become entitled to any exclusive right of water frontage by reason of the line being carried along the shore or river bank, but that the same shall be equally available by other parties, legally entitled, proposing to construct quays, docks, &c., for the uses of shipping and of trade, on the Admiralty sanction being given for the erection or construction of such works.

That where the line of Railway cuts off access to or from the shore, all such crossings on a level, and over, or under the Railway, shall be provided during the formation of the Line, and from time to time afterwards, as in the opinion of the Admiralty shall be deemed necessary.

Pier at Queenborough Point.—Their Lordships can only assent to this work under the following conditions; viz. —

That the Pier shall be constructed on open pilework; that it shall not extend more than 300 feet from the present line of high-water mark; and that no lateral deviations from the continuous line of work take place without their Lordships' assent.

That plans of the proposed work be subject to the Admiralty approval, and be only constructed in conformity with such approval.

That as regards vessels frequenting the proposed Pier, they shall be subject to such regulations as the Captain-Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard may from time to time require.

As regards the Railway crossing of the West Swale Navigation, their Lordships have to require that it be by a Viaduct on piles, with an opening span of not less than 60 feet in width; that the plans of the work be subject to the Admiralty approval, and only executed on plans so approved, and that no deviation from the centre line of way, shown on the deposited plan, take place without their Lordships' sanction; further that the Company shall be subject to the usual regulations for opening the Bridge to passing vessels, and under the usual penalties.

Subject to the above conditions their Lordships assent to the proposed Railway.

Admiralty, 14 March 1857. *Thos. Phinn.*

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of ADMIRALTY REPORTS under PRELIMINARY INQUIRIES ACT.

[19.—Sittingbourne and Sheerness Railway Bill.]

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *March* 1857.

45—(19).

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.

1857.

REPORT of the Admiralty, under Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 49.

20.—*Tweed Fisheries Bill.*

To consolidate and amend the Acts for the more effectual Preservation and Increase of Salmon, and the Regulation of the Fisheries in the River Tweed.

21.—*Tweed River Fisheries Bill.*

For beter regulating the Fisheries in the River Tweed, and the Streams running into the same, and at the Mouth or Entrance of the said River.

It has been found generally that the salmon fisheries in Scotland, with their accessories, have been anything but beneficial to the interests of navigation, and their Lordships would wish to call the attention of the Committees on these Bills to the very extensive jurisdiction of the Commissioners under the Bills, seaward of the harbour's mouth, viz.: from a given point called "Elizabeth's Quay," five miles along the shore southward, and four miles along the shore northward, and direct to sea five miles, including an area of about 45 square miles.

Their Lordships would draw the attention of the Committees to the question, whether such extensive powers should be given to private parties, and how far the rights of the public over so large a space should be restricted.

Ancient usage may afford precedents for such encroachments on the rights of the public, but since such precedents were established, the shipping, and sea fisheries have increased to an enormous extent; and as the parties now come to Parliament for fresh powers, an opportunity occurs for considering how far such extraordinary powers should be granted in the open sea, and their Lordships would suggest that an extension of such powers over a circuit of two nautical miles radius from the lighthouse seaward would be sufficient; and their Lordships must require that nothing contained in the Bills shall lessen or diminish their Lordships' jurisdiction within the flow of the tide.

Admiralty, 16 March 1857. *Thos. Phinn.*

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

[20.—Tweed Fisheries Bill.]

[21.—Tweed River Fisheries Bill.]

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *March* 1857.

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.

1857.

REPORT of the Admiralty, under Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 49.

22.—*Dartmouth and Torbay Railway Bill.*

The object of the Bill is to obtain powers to construct a Railway from the Torquay Branch of the South Devon Railway, near Torquay, to Hoodown Ferry House, on the east side of Dartmouth Harbour, being a total distance of nine miles.

This proposed Railway is essentially a Coasting Line, and may be useful to commerce by the ready communication it will afford to Dartmouth Harbour, and in time of war, by the facility of transit for troops and stores.

Their Lordships did not consider a local inquiry necessary in this case, but have to draw attention to Railways skirting or coursing the line of coast, that free access to and from the shore be maintained or provided for.

Their Lordships observe that on the shore of Torbay, the centre and continuous line of way lies within the line of high-water mark, to the extent of half a mile, and that the limits of lateral deviation on the same shore fall within the line of high-water mark, over a distance of 2½ miles; and that on the east shore of Dartmouth Harbour the centre or continuous line of way falls within high-water mark over a distance of about five furlongs, while the limits of deviation on the same shore fall within high-water mark over a distance of one mile and five furlongs.

Their Lordships have therefore to require,—

1. That where the limits of deviation extend below high-water mark, no departure riverward or seaward of the black continuous centre line of way be carried out, without their Lordships' assent.

2. That the Railway Company shall not claim any exclusive right of water-frontage by reason of the line being carried along the shore, but only such frontage as the Railway may require for its own uses, leaving any other parties, legally entitled to construct quays, wharfs, &c., to seaward of the Railway, on obtaining the sanction of the Admiralty.

3. That where the line of Railway interposes itself, cutting off access between land and water, all such crossings over or under the Railway, or on a level, shall be provided, during the formation of the line, and from time to time afterwards, as in the opinion of the Admiralty shall be deemed necessary, in order to give free access to and from the sea-shore.

4. That the usual Admiralty clauses relating to works below high-water mark, be inserted in the Bill.

Admiralty, 16 March 1857. *Thos. Phinn.*

LOCAL ACTS.

COPIES of Admiralty Reports under Preliminary Inquiries Act.

[22.—Dartmouth and Torbay Railway Bill.]

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *March* 1857.

45—(22).

HARBOURS, &c. BILLS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 February 1857;—

"That the BOARD of TRADE do present to this House a REPORT upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c., in conformity with the practice in force with respect to Railway Bills."

THE following Bills relating to Harbours, Docks and Navigations within the Customs Port of Liverpool have been presented to the House:—

Analysis of Bills.

I. *Birkenhead Docks Construction.*

Birkenhead Docks Construction.

The objects of this Bill are,—

1. make certain alterations in the plans sanctioned by the previous Acts, ss. 5 to 7.

2. To extend the period for completing part of the works till 1st September 1862, and the remainder till 1st September 1869, s. 8.

3. To give certain powers of stopping Streets, &c., ss. 9 to 12.

4. To provide for Landing-place at Woodside, s. 13.

5. To enable the Corporation of Liverpool to borrow, in addition to the sums borrowed or to be borrowed under the Acts of 1855, amounting in the whole to 1,543,000 *l.*, an additional sum of 1,300,000 *l.*

II. *Birkenhead Docks Management Bill.*

Birkenhead Docks Management Bill.

The objects of this Bill are,—

1. To repeal the existing Acts relating to the Birkenhead Docks, ss. 4 to 9.

2. To extend the time for completing the Works to 1st September 1860, s. 12.

3. To give the Corporation or Dock Trustees powers for making Railways on Quays; for letting Warehouses as an Emigrant Home; for inclosing the Docks with Walls; to provide for Drainage of certain Lands; and for keeping the Waters of the Great Float at a certain level, ss. 13 to 21.

4. To provide for the construction of Sea Walls along the sides of the Great Float, and to enable the owners of land adjacent to parts of the Works to purchase rights in such walls on certain conditions, ss. 22 to 33.

5. To provide for giving effect to a certain agreement for the Sale, by the Commissioners of Works, of a certain part of the North Reserve, s. 34.

6. To enable the Corporation to make a certain Railway, ss. 35, 36.

7. To make provisions for substituting for the space on the North Reserve, which by former Acts was to be kept as an open wharf, another and different space, s. 37.

8. To enable the Corporation to take Tolls for and to regulate the traffic across the Embankment, ss. 39 to 45.

9. To enable the Corporation to lease parts of the Birkenhead Docks Estate, for terms not exceeding 75 years, either at reserved rents, or fines, or both, s. 46.

Birkenhead Docks Management Bill.

10. To place the management of the Docks, as and when they are ready to receive shipping, in the hands of the Liverpool Dock Trustees, acting through their Committee, in the same way as is the case with the Liverpool Docks. The time at which the Docks are to be deemed ready, is to be fixed by resolution of the Town Council, duly advertised, ss. 47 to 50.

11. The rates to be taken at the Birkenhead Docks to be the same as those taken at the Liverpool Docks, ss. 51 to 54.

12. To give persons paying rates at Birkenhead Docks the same rights as persons paying rates at Liverpool Docks have under the "Liverpool Dock Act, 1851," s. 55.

13. To give powers to take Tolls for landing-stage at Woodside, s. 56.

14. To make provision for appointment of Harbour-masters, ss 57 and 58; for management of Bonding Warehouses and other matters connected with the Customs, ss. 59 and 60; for the control of Fires and Lights, s. 61; for securing Freight on warehoused goods, s. 62; for making Bye-laws, ss, 63 to 65; for a Dock Police and Punishment of Offences, ss, 66 to 74.

15. The dock trustees to have power to execute ordinary repairs, and also, if the Corporation fail to execute them, substantial repairs; and to charge them as expenses of management, ss. 77 and 78.

16. Rates paid by vessels, using both the Liverpool Docks and the Birkenhead Docks to be apportioned between the Liverpool Docks Fund and the Birkenhead Docks Fund by the Dock Trustees; and if the Corporation are dissatisfied with their decision, by the Mayor, the Senior Magistrate of Liverpool, and the Chairman of the Dock Committee, s. 80.

17. The Birkenhead Dock Estate, except docks ready for shipping, is to be managed by the Liverpool Corporation; and all moneys received by them from or in respect of such estate are to be carried to a separate account, and after paying expenses, to be applied in payment of interest on the bonds issued by the Corporation, under the Act of last Session and the present Bill. The surplus, if any, to be carried to the Liverpool Borough Fund, s. 81.

18. The Liverpool Corporation to be enabled to borrow, in addition to the sum borrowed or to be borrowed under the Act of 1855 (which amounts in the whole to 1,543,000 *l.*), the sum of 220,000 *l.*, for the purpose of completing Birkenhead Docks, s. 82.

Liverpool and Birkenhead Docks (Rates).

III. *Liverpool and Birkenhead Docks (Rates).*

The object of this Bill is,—

To exempt ships using the Docks on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, and not using the Liverpool Docks, from certain rates which they now pay to the Liverpool Dock Trustees, if any part of the cargoes are shipped or discharged within certain limits in the stream of the Mersey.

Liverpool Dock Committee and Birkenhead Docks.

IV. *Liverpool Dock Committee and Birkenhead Docks.*

The objects of this Bill are,—

1. To enable the Birkenhead Improvement Commissioners to appoint four of their members to be members of the Liverpool Dock Committee, and to enable the Wallasey Local Board of Health to appoint three of their members to be members of the same Committee, ss. 2 to 6.

2. To provide for the appointment of a Sub-Committee, consisting of 13 members, of whom seven are to be the Birkenhead and Wallasey members above mentioned; and to place in the hands of the Sub-Committee all the powers relating to Birkenhead Docks which are, by the Act of 1855, given to the Liverpool Corporation; subject, however, to the veto which the Corporation of Liverpool now have, under the Liverpool Dock Act of 1851, on the acts of the Committee of the Liverpool Docks.

V. *Mersey Conservancy and Docks Act.*

Mersey Conservancy and Docks Act

The objects of this Bill are,—

1. To provide for the creation of a Board, called the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, to consist of 21 persons, of whom there are to be three appointed by the Mersey Conservancy Commissioners, and 18 by the Ratepayers, ss. 4 to 8.

2. To provide for the disqualification of Members of the Board, for the rotation and re-election of members, and for the mode of transacting business, ss. 9 to 14.

3. To fix the qualification of Electors, and to provide for making and revising the List of Electors. These are to be all British subjects, who have in the year preceding paid rates to the Board to the amount of 10*l.*, each elector has only one vote, ss. 15 to 17.

4. To fix the manner of holding elections, ss. 18 and 19.

5. To transfer the Birkenhead Docks Estate, the Liverpool Dock Estate, the Liverpool Town Dues, the powers of the Liverpool Dock Trustees, the Liverpool Pilot Commissioners, and all such powers as the Liverpool Corporation exercise in respect of the Docks, and other matters connected with navigation, to the New Board, ss. 23 to 27, and 31.

6. To provide for the security of Creditors of the Liverpool Corporation, by giving them a remedy against the Town Dues in the hands of the New Board, with powers to that Board to recover any sums paid by them to creditors from the Corporation, ss. 28 to 30.

7. To require the New Board to indemnify the Liverpool Corporation from all liabilities the Corporation have contracted in respect of Birkenhead Docks, s. 32.

8. Requiring the New Board to deal with the property placed in their hands by the Bill as one estate, and to hold it for the present upon the same trusts upon which it is held under existing Acts; the Board are, however, to prosecute in the next Session of Parliament a Bill for consolidating the existing Acts, ss. 33, 34 and 40.

9. To require the New Board to proceed at once with the construction of the Birkenhead Docks, as provided for by the Birkenhead Docks Act 1853, s. 35.

10. To require the New Board to keep separate accounts,—

a. Of moneys received and paid for lighting, maintaining and improving, &c., the Navigation of the Mersey.

b. Of moneys received and paid for Pilotage.

c. For other purposes, including Dock Rates.

Provision is made that neither general navigation receipts, nor conservancy receipts, nor pilotage receipts shall be applied for any purposes except the services for which they are collected; further, that no dock-rates shall be paid, except by vessels using the Docks; and that the money received by the Board shall be applied to purposes conducing to the safety or convenience of ships frequenting the Port, and to no other purpose. General powers of borrowing are given; accounts are to be laid before Parliament annually, ss. 36–39

The objects of these Bills may be stated more generally as follows:

General statements of the objects of the above Bills.

Under the first, which is promoted by the Liverpool Corporation, powers are sought to make certain changes in the Plans for Birkenhead Docks, which have been approved by Parliament.

By the second, which is also promoted by the Liverpool Corporation, certain additional powers are sought for, carrying into effect the views of the Liverpool Corporation with regard to Birkenhead Docks. This Bill it is apparently intended to press, whether the first be carried or not.

The third Bill is intended to remove a grievance long complained of by the trade which unloads or loads in the Mersey and does not use the Liverpool Docks.

Liverpool Corporation.

The fourth is intended to give the local interests of Birkenhead and Wallasey a share in the government of the Birkenhead Docks.

The fifth is intended to deal with all the questions connected with the trade of the Mersey which have been so much agitated of late. It proceeds on the principle of vesting all the Public Harbour and Dock Estates in the Mersey, all the powers of existing local bodies, and all taxes levied on shipping, to a general Board elected by and representing the tax-payers.

In order to report on these Bills it is necessary to state shortly the circumstances which have led to their introduction.

Bodies having jurisdiction in the Mersey.

The first subjects which call for observation are the constitution and duties of the various bodies who claim property and exercise jurisdiction in the Port of Liverpool and Harbour of the Mersey.

Conservancy Commissioners.

The Town Council of Liverpool seem, originally, to have claimed to be Conservators of the Mersey. This title to the Conservancy was, however, successfully disputed at law. Under the Mersey Conservancy Act, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 110 (Local), a body of Conservators was appointed, consisting of the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the First Commissioner of Works. These great Officers of State act through an officer appointed by themselves, called the Acting Conservator; but they have no revenues; they undertake no works; and the Acting Conservator resides near London. The powers of the Conservator are consequently exercised for the purpose of preventing injury to the navigation or to the interests they respectively represent, rather than of carrying on useful works, or improving the Harbour. The Acting Conservator is paid two-thirds of his salary by the Town Council of Liverpool, and one-third by the Dock Committee. Considering these circumstances, it is clear that the Acting Conservator cannot, however well he may discharge such duties as are committed to him, be in any sense considered a representative of the trade of the Port, and that the existence and powers of the Conservators, however useful, do not in any way supply the want of a managing body representing that trade, and having all the powers and funds requisite for the management of the Harbour, Docks, and navigation of the Mersey.

Municipal Corporation of Liverpool. Their functions in respect of the Harbour.

The Town Council of Liverpool still exercise some jurisdiction in the River; they pay, as above mentioned, two-thirds of the Acting Conservator's salary; they appoint a water bailiff, and they remove sunken vessels, and other impediments to navigation. They have recently erected an observatory, and are now erecting a landing-stage to enable ocean steamers to land passengers at Liverpool; but it seems to be doubtful how far their powers extend; and since the passing of the Municipal Corporation Reform Act, which confined the application of Borough Funds to borough purposes, it appears also doubtful whether they have legal powers (unless where specially authorised by statute) to apply any part of their Borough Fund, whether arising from dues on shipping or otherwise to harbour purposes.

At any rate, they distinctly state that they are under no obligation to do so. In former times, before the resources of the manufacturing districts were as much developed as at present, and before the Mersey had become so necessary a channel for their enormous trade, the Corporation of Liverpool appear to have taken charge of the Harbour, and to have been at some cost to make it attractive to shipping. They made and managed the Docks and other works connected with shipping, and gave for the purpose both land and money. In later times these duties have been committed to the Dock Trustees, and, notwithstanding the increase of the Town Dues, the expense of the Docks and Harbour works has been thrown on rates specially levied for the purpose on ships and on goods carried in ships.

Liverpool Town Dues.

The Corporation have no less continued to receive the Town Dues. The nature and history of these dues was fully given before the Select Committee of last Session. They consist of a fixed charge on ships, termed "anchorage," and of charges on goods exported or imported. They are levied, not only at Liverpool, but at Runcorn, Frodsham, Birkenhead, and at all other places within limits of the present Customs Port, *i. e.*, from the Red Stones at Hoylake, in Cheshire, to the mouth of the Ribble, including the whole estuary of the Mersey.

The

Liverpool Town Dues.

The tariff is founded on no principle; all articles are taxed; and, as regards some articles, the tax is excessive, and causes serious injury. Salt, for instance, after paying in the shape of Weaver dues the whole county rates of Cheshire, pays 6*d.* a ton to the borough rate of Liverpool. Iron, coal, and pyrites are also heavily taxed.

Tariff inconvenient.

Freemen of Liverpool are exempt from all but anchorage; and freemen of Bristol, Wexford, and Waterford are also exempt, and resident freemen of London.

Freemen exempt.

The amount in 1854 was 125,574*l.*; in 1855, 110,671*l.*, exclusive of the amount which would have been paid by freemen if they had been chargeable. As trade increases these dues will increase, for the Corporation have no power to reduce. The whole are paid into the borough fund, and, with the exception of a very trifling proportion, are applied to purposes from which trade derives no benefit, and for which in other towns a borough rate would be levied. In Liverpool there is no borough rate.

Aggregate amount (*see* Q. 3927 in Evidence before Select Committee, 1856).

Two points raised before the Committee deserve especial attention.

First, as to the nature of the tax, and the mode of determining it.

The Corporation claim to have the right to extend their power of taxation to all new articles from time to time imported or exported, and to fix themselves, by bargaining with the payers, the amount to be taken upon each new article. By the exercise of this power, they have gradually extended their tariff from 61 articles, which were all that it included in 1674, to about 700 articles, which it at present contains. The amounts have from time to time been altered, and in general greatly reduced; but the dues on some articles, *e. g.*, on tallow, and coals, and the anchorage on ships, have been at different times increased. No similar claim to port dues or petty customs could be mentioned to the Committee, and the Town Clerk distinctly admitted that he had no authority for such a claim but that of Lord Denman, upon a trial concerning these dues, which took place in 1833. Lord Denman, however, in a subsequent case in the Queen's Bench, distinctly stated that the right to tax new articles was raised in the Liverpool case, but not decided (Brune *v.* Thompson, 4 Q. B., p. 545.)

Claim to tax new articles (*see* Q. 4390 to 4462, and Lists in Appendix).

Secondly, as to the limits over which the dues are levied. It appears that the Molyneux family were lessees of certain dues from the Crown; that the Liverpool Corporation claimed them by prescription, adversely to the Molyneuxes; that the question was tried in the Duchy Court of Lancaster, and the right decided to be in the Molyneuxes; that the Corporation then became sub-lessees of the Molyneuxes; that the Crown sold its rights in the Town, together with a great deal of other property, to the Corporation of London; that the Corporation of London sold their rights in Liverpool, and its dues, to the Molyneuxes; and that the Corporation of Liverpool purchased from the Molyneuxes, first, a term of 1,000 years, and afterwards the reversion. The price paid by the Corporation to the Molyneuxes for the manor of Liverpool, including the dues, was 700*l.* for the lease, and 30*l.* rent, and 2,250*l.* for the reversion.

Dues levied over the whole estuary of the Mersey.

Q. 3773.

The documents by which these dealings are evidenced contain distinct mention of "customs and keel-toll;" but the *primâ facie* and obvious meaning of the context is to confine the right to take these dues to the limits of the old Borough, or Town, or Lordship of Liverpool, *i. e.*, to limits which, so far from extending over the customs port, are less extensive than those of the present Borough of Liverpool.

Q. 4089 to 4375, and 4821 to 4851.

To meet this limitation, contained in the express terms of the grant under which the Corporation claim, they assert that the ownership of the port, and with it a right to take dues over the whole of it, passed to the Molyneuxes with the lordship, and subsequently to the Liverpool Corporation, and that the limits of the port which so passed to them are the same as those of the present customs' port, which, it is to be observed, were not settled till long afterwards. How far such facts as are produced by the Corporation in support of this claim to the ownership of the present customs' port, opposed, as they are, by other facts, which were brought to the notice of the Select Committee, would be considered by courts of law to support this statement, and what weight would be given to usage, is not a matter which my Lords are competent to determine. Independently of usage, the facts and evidence given in support of the construction

Liverpool Town Dues.

which the Corporation put upon their title-deeds are very meagre. Other facts have been adduced which appear to be inconsistent with this construction, and, in fact, the chief reliance of the Corporation is placed on usage and upon assertions of their right in their own records, which are far more consistent with the prescriptive title which they endeavoured in vain to set up against the Molyneuxes than with the title derived from the Molyneuxes, under which they now claim. How far, under these circumstances, courts of law would give effect to the claim to take dues beyond the limits of the Old Borough, is a question which it is not for my Lords to determine; but they think it material to point out that the Corporation first of all set up a prescriptive right against the Molyneuxes; that when forced to abandon this illegal claim, they purchased from the Molyneuxes, by a title which certainly does not, in specific terms or according to the obvious and *primâ facie* meaning of the documents, give them any right to exempt freemen, to levy dues on new articles, or to levy any dues beyond the limits of the Old Borough; that they have notwithstanding done all these things, and that such title as they now have to do so rests principally on the fact that they have done so for a great number of years.

It is also material to observe with reference to the legal question, whether any title be shown to levy dues beyond the limits of the Old Borough, that if the Corporation title is ever attacked at law it is probable that it will be in respect of dues levied at Birkenhead, Runcorn, or some other place out of the town of Liverpool, which derives no benefit from their expenditure; that if the title to the dues at one of those places failed the Corporation would probably in self-defence have to abandon them at Liverpool, and that these considerations may have had no little weight with the Corporation in first endeavouring to suppress, and in afterwards getting into their own hands the rival port of Birkenhead.

Effect of trial before Lord Denman on the points above referred to. Q. 4463 to 4552.

It has been stated that all these questions were finally settled by the trial before Lord Denman in 1833. The facts of that case are as follows:—Certain merchants of Liverpool resisted payment. The Corporation brought actions which were tried before Lord Denman. The general question of the Corporation's title, including the points above mentioned, was raised; the Corporation obtained a verdict; a bill of exceptions was tendered, but was finally withdrawn.

But it is to be observed, that the Corporation showed clearly a title to some dues; that the ruling was therefore likely for the sake of convenience, whatever Lord Denman's opinion may have been on any particular questions, to be made in their favour on all points; that Lord Denman on the trial treated the points above mentioned as points which would have to be settled by a higher court; and that in a subsequent case in the Queen's Bench he expressly mentioned one of them as a point raised by the Liverpool case, but not decided. It is further to be observed, that the persons who fought that case with the Corporation, were merchants of Liverpool; that they had therefore no interest in exempting the trade of Runcorn or Birkenhead, or of the country generally, from a tax, to which Liverpool trade was to remain subject, and from which the town of Liverpool derived benefit; that some of the merchants and their attorney distinctly stated before the Municipal Corporation Commissioners, that their object was not only or so much to take away the Town Dues from Liverpool, as to get some of them reduced, and to put an end to the freemen's exemptions; and that when the merchants consented to withdraw their bill of exceptions, it was done in contemplation of the Municipal Reform Act, which it was supposed would destroy the freemen's exemptions, and on the understanding with the Corporation that no costs should be paid by either party, and that the most oppressive of the dues should be reduced.

The trial can therefore scarcely be said to have determined anything as regards the points above noticed.

History and constitution of Liverpool Dock Trust.

Q. 96 and 4692, and following.

The history and constitution of the Liverpool Dock Trust are intricate, and are to be found in a series of Private Acts, commencing in 1708 and extending to the present time. None of these Acts have ever been consolidated. The managing body was originally the Mayor, Aldermen and Council, *i. e.*, the governing body of the Corporation. In 1785, this body was re-incorporated for Dock purposes under the title of the "Trustees of the Liverpool Docks." Audit Commissioners were appointed; originally, three by the Corporation and six by the Justices of Cheshire and Lancashire. Afterwards four were appointed by the Corporation and eight by the dock ratepayers. The Audit Commissioners appear at first to have

Liverpool Dock Trust.

have had extensive powers of examining the expenditure, and they instructed the counsel who appeared before the jury appointed to assess the value of land bought by the Dock Trust from the Corporation. In 1824, these Commissioners exposed great abuses. In 1825, the Corporation procured an Act by which the power of the Audit Commissioners was confined to seeing that vouchers were produced. By the same Act, a distinct committee was appointed to manage the Docks, of whom 13, including the chairman, were elected by the Town Council, and eight only represented the dock ratepayers. The Town Council retained the power of annulling by veto any act of the Dock Committee.

Q. 4719.

Appointment of Dock Committee.

In 1851, a Bill for altering the constitution of the Dock Committee was introduced into Parliament. The opinion of the Admiralty, as well as of the Tidal Harbours Commission, is shown by the following extract from the Report of the Admiralty on this Bill :—

" With respect to the proposed change in the management, their Lordships " never lose an occasion of bringing before Parliament the opinion expressed in " the Report of the Tidal Harbour Commission, that the government should be " vested in the most responsible body that Parliament can devise, and that all " rates and dues taken from shipping should be applied to facilitate trade, and " not be diverted to any other purposes."

The Bill, however, as passed, fixed the constitution of the Dock Committee as follows :—Twelve members are elected by the Council of the Borough, and 12 by the dock ratepayers. The chairman, who has the casting vote, must be one of the members appointed by the Town Council. The Town Council, as Dock Trustees, retain the power of annulling every act of the Dock Committee by veto.

Veto by the Corporation. Q. 4723, and following.

The power of veto has been repeatedly exercised, properly, as the Corporation contend, improperly as their opponents contend ; but, however this may be, against the wishes of the Dock Committee and against the interests of the Dock ratepayers. The veto requires a majority of two-thirds of the Town Council ; but in the most important cases of all, viz., those which relate to new Bills, the Corporation find this power is not necessary. The Dock Trustees, who, it will be remembered, are the governing body of the Town Corporation, take such matters into their own hands entirely, and do not allow the Dock Committee to exercise any influence at all.

Q. 4767 to 4773.

Sales of Land by Corporation to Dock Trust. Q. 4669 to 4788, and 4991, and following.

The Corporation were entitled, under their grants from the Molyneux's, or otherwise, to the waste lands in the borough, including the strand or foreshore, which was most available for Dock purposes. At first they acted liberally. They gave the land for the first three Docks, and they also gave some money towards making the Docks out of the corporate estate. From the close of the last century, when it became clear that the trade of Lancashire must find its outlet in the Mersey, they acted differently. They began, in their capacity of Corporation, to sell to themselves, in their capacity of Dock Trustees.

The greater part of the Liverpool Docks are, as may be seen by the map attached to the evidence before the Select Committee, made upon strand or land made from the river. Much of the land so made appears by the statements of the engineer to the Dock Trustees, to have been made by the Dock Trustees with the excavations from the Docks, and a great part of the land so made has been subsequently wanted for Dock purposes, and has been sold by the Corporation to themselves as Dock Trustees, at the large prices which the increased trade necessarily gave to it.

Notwithstanding these circumstances must have been obvious, it appears that the Corporation never obtained from Parliament power to sell and appropriate for Dock purposes more land than was actually wanted immediately for the purposes of the Docks for the time being in construction, but always reserved to themselves the adjacent strand.

The result of these transactions is not so explicitly stated in the evidence given last Session as could be wished, and Returns on the subject which were moved for have not yet been produced ; but from the evidence of the mayor of Liverpool, who on behalf of the Dock Trustees has valued the greater part of the land sold by the Corporation to themselves as Dock Trustees, and who at the time he valued it was a member of the Corporation, it appears that the amount of land which has (principally in early times, when land was of comparatively little value), been given by the Corporation to the Docks, amounts to about

Liverpool Pilot Commissioners.

about 45 acres; that the land sold by the Corporation to the Docks amounts probably to about 300 acres, and that the sums which have been paid for this by charges on the Dock Rates, the interest for which is now paid out of those rates, amounts to nearly 1,000,000 *l.*

A large part of this land was, it must be remembered, made by the Dock Trustees at the expense of the Docks. It also appears by the evidence of the engineer to the Docks, given in 1851, that at that time the Corporation were, in addition to the purchase-money for what they had sold to the Docks, in possession of 47 acres of very valuable land formed in the construction of, and at the expense of the Docks, and then available for the purposes of the Corporation.

Powers of Dock Committee.

Subject to the powers of the Corporation above mentioned, the Dock Committee have powers for managing the estate of the Liverpool Docks; and they have also powers under various Acts of Parliament to manage the lights, buoys and beacons in and near the mouth of the Mersey; and for these they levy separate rates.

The income of the Dock Trust from Dock and Harbour Rates is not given in the evidence of last year, but it is believed to amount to nearly 500,000 *l.* a year. Their debt is believed to amount to 6,000,000 *l.*, or upwards.

Pilot Commissioners.

Besides the above mentioned bodies there is a body constituted under the Act 6 Geo. 4, c. 73, for the management of pilots and pilotage, consisting of a committee appointed by certain commissioners, of whom the Town Council form part, and of whom the rest are self-elected. This body has full powers for the management of the pilotage of and into the Mersey.

Payment to Pilots from Public Taxes.

Examination of T. Hughes, 3191, and following.

It appears that the Pilotage Fund at Liverpool receives about 8,000 *l.* a year from the public taxes of the country, in lieu of differential duties formerly taken on foreign ships. It further appears that a given part of the earnings of the pilots, including this payment from the public taxes, is awarded to the 12 pilot boats. These boats are owned by the pilots themselves in shares, which they can leave to their widows and children. The sums awarded to the boats are so large that the purchase-money given by the pilots for a boat which has cost, say 2,000 *l.*, amounts to three or four times that sum; and the interest on the money so invested amounts to 9 per cent.

It is therefore no exaggeration to say that the public in general pay nearly 8,000 *l.* a year, in order to provide an extravagant investment for the earnings of the Liverpool pilots.

Birkenhead Docks.

Q. 4869 and following.

4875. 4878.

It is unnecessary to give at length the history of the Birkenhead Docks. When they were first projected in 1824, the Liverpool Corporation bought large tracts of land on the shores of Wallasey Pool, in order, as was stated by the Town Clerk in 1834, and again by the present Town Clerk last year, to prevent the establishment of a rival port. In 1843-1844, the scheme for docks having been again set on foot, the Corporation sold long leases of this land at high prices. They then vigorously opposed the Birkenhead Docks Bill. The subsequent history of Birkenhead is the history of a struggle with Liverpool, and with Liverpool taxation.

Bills of 1856, concerning Birkenhead.

In 1855 six Bills were introduced into Parliament.

By one it was proposed to carry into effect the recommendations contained in the Report of the Shipping Dues Commission, 1854. This Bill was not proceeded with.

By another Bill, promoted by the Committee of the Liverpool Docks, it was proposed to enable that body to raise 3,500,000 *l.* on mortgage of their rates, for the purpose of making new Docks on the north side of the River.

The other four Bills related to Birkenhead. They contained powers for amalgamating the several undertakings at Birkenhead, and for other purposes; but the principal object of their promoters was to relieve the trade of Birkenhead from the Liverpool Town Dues, and from certain payments to the Liverpool Dock Trustees.

These Bills were all referred to one Committee, and at first it appeared as if they would be vigorously contested. Means were however found to settle the differences.

The Committee on the Bills was strongly of opinion that there could be little hope for the success of the Birkenhead scheme so long as it was treated as antagonistic to Liverpool.

The

Birkenhead Docks.

Proposal to purchase Birkenhead.

The Liverpool Corporation, aware of the Report of the Royal Commissioners, and having reason to believe that the subject of the Town Dues would be brought shortly before Parliament, entered into a treaty with Birkenhead for the purchase of the Birkenhead Docks, a treaty which, if completed, would not only give to Liverpool undisputed control of the trade on both sides the Mersey, but would silence the strongest opponents of the Town Dues. An agreement was accordingly made between the Birkenhead Dock Trustees and the Birkenhead Dock Company on the one hand, and the Liverpool Corporation on the other, by which the Corporation agreed to buy the Birkenhead Docks, and Birkenhead agreed to withdraw its Bills, and not to oppose the Liverpool Docks Bill. The Committee referred the matter to the Board for their Report. That Report will be found at length at page 5 of the Board of Trade Report on the Harbour Bills of last Session.

Parliamentary Paper, 93—1. 1856.

In the end the Committee came to the following conclusions:—

Conclusions of the Committee on the Bills.

They refused to the Liverpool Dock Trustees power to extend their Docks on the Northern side of the Mersey as proposed, and confined the new powers of borrowing for which they sought to the sum of 850,000 *l.*, instead of extending it to 3,500,000 *l.* as proposed.

They confirmed the arrangement for the purchase of the Birkenhead Docks; but inserted the following clauses in the Bill which passed as the Birkenhead Docks Act, 1855:—

Management of Birkenhead Docks.

Clause 17. "That so much and such parts of the undertaking (*i. e.* the Birkenhead Docks), by this Act vested in the Corporation of Liverpool, as are now completed, or as may be hereafter completed, shall, as and when the same are adapted to the accommodation of shipping, be managed by the Commitee of the Liverpool Docks, who shall have and exercise all such rights, powers, and authorities in relation thereto, as if the same undertaking was vested in the Trustees of the Liverpool Docks under or by virtue of any of the Acts relating to those Trustees, and formed a part of their estate."

Committee to keep accounts.

Clause 18. "The said Committee shall keep separate accounts of their annual receipts arising out of the undertaking of the Corporation under this Act, and of their annual expenditure in relation thereto, which accounts shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by the Council of the Borough of Liverpool or any Committee thereof, or by any person or persons appointed by them to inspect the same; and such accounts shall be annually audited in like manner as the accounts of the Trustees of the Liverpool Docks; and the annual surplus (if any) of the receipts arising out of the said undertaking, over and above the expenditure connected therewith, shall be paid over by the Committee to the Corporation, and shall be by them applied, so far as the same will extend, in and towards the payment of the interest accruing on the bonds issued by the Corporation for the purposes of their undertaking, and for carrying the same into effect, and in relief of the Borough Fund, so long as such bonds shall form a charge thereon."

Application to be made to Parliament in the next Session.

Clause 19. "And whereas it is expedient that the Birkenhead Docks should, with as little delay as possible, be constructed and completed in such manner as may render them most available for the commercial purposes of the Port of Liverpool in connexion with the Liverpool Docks, and that the same rates, dues, and charges should be levied in respect of the Birkenhead Docks as are now or may hereafter be levied in respect of the Liverpool Docks, and that all the said Docks should be placed permanently under the same control and management, and be consolidated with, and become part of the existing estate of the Liverpool Docks; Be it therefore enacted, That the Corporation shall, and they are hereby required, either alone or conjointly with the Trustees of the Liverpool Docks, to prosecute a Bill in Parliament in the next Session for obtaining the requisite powers for accomplishing the several objects aforesaid."

Separate accounts to be kept.

Clause 26. "The Corporation shall keep separate and distinct accounts of all liabilities incurred and payments made by them on account of works and otherwise, and of principal and interest moneys, costs or expenses, and interest thereon respectively, in reference to their undertaking under this Act, and in

Birkenhead Docks.

" bringing the same into operation, and of all sums received by them in respect " of such undertaking."

Corporation to transfer undertaking to the Trustees of the Liverpool Docks.

Clause 27. " If at any time hereafter the Trustees of the Liverpool Docks " shall be authorised by Parliament to become the purchasers of the undertaking " by this Act vested in the Corporation, then, upon being repaid or adequately " secured the repayment of all sums expended by them in the purchase or com- " pletion of the said undertaking, or in relation thereto, or for the payment of " which they shall have become liable, and being paid or relieved from all " liability, expense, or loss incurred by them for the purposes of the said under- " taking or incident thereto, with interest thereon, or on such other terms as " may be mutually agreed upon and approved by Parliament, the Corporation " shall, and they are hereby required to transfer the said undertaking, as con- " ferred upon the Corporation by this Act, to the said Trustees of the Liverpool " Docks, together with all their powers, rights, privileges and authorities in " relation to the said undertaking, to the end that the same, and the future control " and management thereof, may thereafter be vested in the said Trustees of the " Liverpool Docks as part of the Dock Estate of Liverpool."

The Committee also inserted in the Bill promoted by the Liverpool Dock Trustees, which passed as the Liverpool Dock Act, 1855, the following clause :—

Application to be made to Parliament in the next Session for giving effect to certain objects herein named.

Clause 38. " Whereas a Bill is now pending in Parliament, having for its " object (amongst other things) the sale of the Birkenhead Docks to the said " Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Liverpool, on certain terms and condi- " tions therein set forth : And whereas it is expedient, after such sale shall have " been perfected, that the said Birkenhead Docks should be transferred to the " Trustees of the Liverpool Docks, and should, with as little delay as possible, " be constructed and completed in such manner as may render them most avail- " able for the commercial purposes of the Port of Liverpool, in connexion with " the Liverpool Docks, and that the same rates, dues and charges should be " levied in respect of the Birkenhead Docks as are now or may hereafter be " levied in respect of the Liverpool Docks, and that all the said Docks should " be placed permanently under the same control and management, and be " consolidated with and become part of the existing estate of the Liverpool " Docks : Be it therefore enacted, That the Trustees shall, and they are hereby " required, either alone or conjointly with the Corporation of Liverpool, to " prosecute a Bill in Parliament in the next Session, for obtaining the requisite " powers for accomplishing and giving full effect to the several objects afore- " said."

Special Report of Committee.

The Committee further made a special Report, which was as follows :—

" The Committee on Group (D.) of Private Bills, in considering the Liverpool " Docks Bill and the Birkenhead Docks and Liverpool Docks Bill referred to " them, have come to the conclusion that it is of great importance that an " amalgamation should take place of the Birkenhead and Liverpool Docks on " both sides of the river, under the control of one public body.

" In lending their assistance to promote and effect this amalgamation, the " Committee have not been able to provide for all the points which must ulti- " mately be arranged with regard to it, and which it is proposed should be " finally settled in a Bill *to be introduced in the next Session.* They are however " desirous of specially calling attention to the following subjects :—

1. " That the earliest opportunity should be taken of carefully considering " the constitution of the Dock Trust, with reference to the altered circumstances " in which it will be placed in consequence of this amalgamation.

2. " That they should have provided for the immediate equalisation of the " rates of both sides of the river, with the full concurrence of the promoters of " the Bill, had they not been apprehensive that, on technical grounds, the pass- " ing of measures which they considered of urgent public advantage during the " present Session would have been endangered.

3. " That they were very sensible of the importance of accurately defining " and limiting the arrangements consequent on the proposed transfer of the " Birkenhead

" Birkenhead property from the Liverpool Corporation to the Dock Trustees ; *Birkenhead Docks.*
" but as the whole matter will necessarily come under the consideration of
" Parliament next Session, they are unwilling to prejudge this particular part
" of it.

4. " That the question of the Liverpool Town Dues only came incidentally
" before the Committee as a portion of the existing revenues of the Corporation.
" It has been their object not to prejudge, or affect in any manner, either the
" title of the Corporation or the general question of the propriety of future
" legislation with regard to municipal changes of this character."

It is a fact which my Lords think particularly worthy of attention, that the Corporation of Manchester, although Manchester was deeply interested in the subject, was held to have no *locus standi* before the Committee, and that therefore, when the Birkenhead interest was bought by the borough of Liverpool, there was no party before the Committee to represent the interest of the public, so far as that interest was opposed to the interest of the town of Liverpool.

In 1856 the Liverpool Corporation introduced a Bill concerning Birkenhead Docks. One of the objects of that Bill was to alter the plans known as Rendel's plans. The remainder of the Bill was to the same effect as the second of the Bills above noticed as introduced this Session, with the exception that the Bill of this Session proposes in addition to give the payers of rates at Birkenhead Docks power to vote for the 12 members of the Liverpool Dock Committee elected by the Dock ratepayers. Bill of 1856.

Upon the Bill of 1856, my Lords, after stating some of the facts above noticed, reported in the following terms :—

" The Committee of 1855, as is shown by what has been stated, contemplated further Points remaining to be provided for.
" legislation. The following are the objects to which, as it appears to my Lords, that legis-
" lation should be directed, and with which the Committee of 1855 would have dealt had it
" been possible to do so.

" 1. The equalisation of rates in the Liverpool and Birkenhead Docks respectively.

" 2. The placing the Docks under the management of one Dock Committee.

" 3. The completion of the Birkenhead Docks upon the plan best suited to the wants of
" the port and the public.

" 4. The transfer of the Birkenhead Dock Estate to the Liverpool Dock Trustees.

" 5. The reconstitution of the Liverpool Dock Committee, and an extension of its
" powers, so that it may represent, not the Borough of Liverpool, nor the Dock ratepayers
" resident in Liverpool only, but all persons having an interest in the Docks and trade of
" the Mersey.

" Further, it appears to my Lords that the object of giving the Liverpool Corporation Meaning of the arrangements of last Session as regards Birkenhead Dock Estate.
" power to pledge their Borough Fund for the purchase of the Birkenhead Docks, was
" simply to provide a security for the completion of the sale of the Birkenhead Docks by
" their then owners, which was a necessary preliminary to the amalgamation of the Birken-
" head Docks with the Liverpool Docks. It was clearly intended that the Liverpool
" Corporation should be simply Trustees of the Birkenhead Dock Estate for the benefit of
" the public, in the same way that the Dock Trustees would have been, if the purchase had
" been made by them ; and that, except so far as might be necessary to indemnify them
" from loss, they should not derive any benefit from the rates to be levied at the Birkenhead
" Docks, or from the rents or profits of the purchased estate.

" As regards the Liverpool Town Dues, which are now under the consideration of Parlia- As regards Liverpool Town Dues.
" ment, it was distinctly intended that Parliament should not be prejudiced in any course it
" might think fit to adopt. The question concerning the Town Dues is, and always has
" been, whether they should (if and so far as they continue to exist) be applied to Borough
" purposes or to shipping purposes. Should Parliament decide on the latter alternative, the
" debt incurred for the purchase of Birkenhead will seriously interfere with the carrying
" such decision into effect, unless the Birkenhead Dock Estate is distinctly declared to be
" the property of the public and not of the Corporation, and unless the claim of the Liver-
" pool Corporation to indemnity on account of the debt incurred in the purchase is confined
" to such proportion of the debt as may fall on the Borough Fund, *exclusive of the Town*
" *Dues.*

" It remains to see how far the Bill now before Parliament carries into effect the objects Effect of present Bill.
" above stated, and fulfils the intentions of the arrangement of last Session.

" 1st. As regards the equalisation of rates. This object appears to be sufficiently pro- 1. Equalisation of Rates.
" vided for. The opponents of the Bill state that large tracts of land were granted on con-

Birkenhead Docks.

" dition that there should be no wharfage dues. Upon this point my Lords have no " information, and they have no doubt the facts will be fully brought before the Committee

Management of Birkenhead Docks.

" 2d. As regards placing the management of the Birkenhead Docks, when completed, in " the hands of the Liverpool Dock Committee. This object appears to be also sufficiently " provided for.

Completion of the Works.

" 3d. The completion of the Docks and Works upon the plan best suited to the wants " of the public. The Bill contains provisions for this purpose. Upon the nautical and " engineering questions which they involve, it is for the Admiralty, and not for this Board, " to give an opinion to the House. The only observation my Lords have to offer, and " which, considering who are the promoters of the Bill, deserves especial consideration, is, " that the plans to be adopted should be such as may best meet the wants, not merely of " the town of Liverpool, but of all persons in the country who are interested in the trade of " the Mersey.

Transfer of Birkenhead Docks to Liverpool Dock Estate.

" 4th. As regards the transfer of the Birkenhead Dock Estate to the Liverpool Dock " Trustees, so that both may form one property and one public trust. This was distinctly " required by the Acts of last Session, and no provision whatever is made for it. The pro- " moters of the Bill state that it would have been done, but that the Trustees of the " Liverpool Docks are not in a financial position to assume the debt already contracted for " this purchase, or to become liable to the additional debt to be contracted for the com- " pletion of the Works. My Lords are not in a position to judge on what terms the " Liverpool Dock Trustees can procure money; but they are as little able now as they were " last year to reconcile this alleged inability of the Liverpool Dock Trustees to raise a " million and a half or two millions for the purchase and completion of Birkenhead Docks " with the proposal of the Dock Trustees (rejected by Parliament last year) to raise three " millions and a half for making new Docks on the Liverpool side of the Mersey.

Reconstitution of the Dock Committee.

" 5th. As regards the reconstitution of the Liverpool Dock Committee. This point, " taken in connexion with the other features of the case, appears to my Lords to be of the " utmost importance. It is sufficiently clear from what has been already stated, that there " is no Dock or Harbour Authority to represent the interests of trade in the Mersey; that " the Liverpool Dock Committee represent the interests of Liverpool rather than those of " the trade of the Port; that the Town Council have an absolute veto on the proceedings " of the Dock Committee; that the interests of the Corporation may be, and often are, " opposed to those of the Trade of the Port; as, for instance, in the matter of the Town " Dues, and in the matter of the sales of land by the Corporation to the Dock Estate. It " is clear that the evils arising from this state of things will be aggravated if the Birkenhead " Docks Estate either remains in the hands of the Corporation, or is transferred to the " Liverpool Dock Committee, without any change in the organisation of the latter body.

" The Bill, however, contains no provision whatever on this subject.

General effect of these omissions in the Bill.

" The effect of these omissions, taken in connexion with the provisions contained in the " Bill and the Acts of last Session, appears to be as follows:—

" The Corporation will have in their own hands, except so far as they may be controlled " by the plans approved by Parliament, the completion of the Works, and the manner " in which they shall be executed. It rests with them to state at what period the manage- " ment shall be handed over to the Liverpool Dock Committee. Even when that is " done, the ratepayers at the Birkenhead Docks will not be represented on the Liverpool " Dock Committee, and Liverpool will therefore not only own, but manage Birkenhead " Docks. As regards the future transfer of the Birkenhead Docks and the Birkenhead " Dock Estate to the Liverpool Dock Trustees, there is no specific provision in any of the " Acts requiring the Borough to part with them; and the Liverpool Dock Trust, as now " constituted, neither can nor will seek to enforce the transfer against the wish of the Cor- " poration. Notwithstanding the obvious intention to the contrary of the arrangements of " last Session, there is nothing to prevent the Corporation from treating the Birkenhead " Dock Estate as property from which the Corporation may derive pecuniary benefit. On " the contrary, it is specially provided that the surplus rates shall be paid into the Borough " Fund; and although under the Act of last Session separate accounts must be kept, there " is nothing which distinctly makes the Corporation Trustees of the Estate for the Public; " nothing which confines their beneficial interest to indemnifying the Corporation for the " debt incurred for the purchase; nothing which states to what part of their Borough Fund " that indemnity shall extend, if Parliament thinks fit to apply the Town Dues to shipping " purposes. If the Bill passes as it stands, Liverpool may, if the Birkenhead Docks turn " out a losing speculation, come to Parliament in concert with the Dock Trustees, under " the clauses in the Act of last Session, to throw the burden on the Liverpool Dock rate- " payers. If, as is more probable, the purchase turns out a profitable bargain, the Borough " of Liverpool may retain the Dock Estate and claim the profits (arising, it is to be observed, " for the most part, if not entirely, from taxes on trade) for its Borough Fund.

" As regards the Town Dues, the effect of the purchase of Birkenhead Docks must be, " at all events, to get rid of the Birkenhead opposition, and to embarrass any mode of " dealing with the Dues which can be suggested. And it may perhaps throw more serious " difficulties in the way. As long as the Birkenhead Docks are a source of expense, it will

" no doubt be represented that that expense is a fair charge on funds which arise from dues " on shipping and trade. Should the Docks become profitable, it may be represented " (notwithstanding the contrary intention of the arrangements of last Session), that having " been bought by a charge on funds which, at the time of the purchase, were the property " of the Corporation, they are part of the corporate property, and must, even should the " Town Dues be afterwards abolished, be dealt with accordingly. In the latter case, the " purchase effected by the Corporation would be a very profitable investment of the anti- " cipated Town Dues. *Birkenhead Docks.*

" My Lords are of course not acquainted with the intentions of the Liverpool Corporation " in the matters above referred to, and cannot say what use may be made by them of the " powers for which they seek; but my Lords think it their duty to call attention to all " points in which, as it appears to them, the rights and interests of the public are not so " provided for by the express terms of the Acts of last Session and the present Bill as to " enable parties interested, if occasion for so doing should unfortunately arise, to enforce " those rights and interests against the Corporation in a court of law.

" There is one other subject to which my Lords wish to call attention. The Liverpool " Corporation, when Docks at Birkenhead were first proposed, are said to have purchased " a large quantity of land at Birkenhead. When the Birkenhead Dock scheme was a " second time brought forward, they are said to have sold long leases of a large part of this " land for very high prices, and then to have strongly opposed the Birkenhead Dock " scheme. Whether this land now forms part of the Birkenhead Dock Estate, and is again " in the hands of the Corporation, and whether the Corporation have since parted with the " whole of their land and reversion at Birkenhead, and if so, on what terms, my Lords " cannot say; but they think it right to call attention to the point, both for the purpose of " illustrating the relations of the Corporation to the Dock Estate, and also because, should " such land be hereafter required for Dock purposes, it is not right that the Corporation, " acting as Trustees of the Docks for the public, should purchase of themselves. Land belonging to the Corporation at Birkenhead.

" Looking to the whole case as above stated, my Lords suggest that distinct provisions " should be inserted in the Bill to the following effect: Suggestions.

" 1. A declaration to the effect, that the Birkenhead Docks, and all the estate and pro- " perty transferred to the Corporation under the Acts of last Session, are held by them, not " as corporate property, but as trustees for the public.

" 2. A distinct provision to the effect, that the Liverpool Corporation and the Liverpool " Dock Trustees shall next Session introduce a Bill to effect the following objects:—

" *a.* The reorganisation of the Liverpool Dock Trust on such principles as that it " may represent the whole trade of the Mersey.

" *b.* The transfer of the Birkenhead Docks and *all the estates and property purchased* " by the Liverpool Corporation, under the Acts of last Session, to the new body of " Trustees or Conservators, so, however, that the Liverpool Corporation shall, upon such " transfer, be entitled to indemnity out of the Dock Rates, or other revenues of the " Trustees or Conservators, for any loss to which their Borough Fund, exclusive of the " Town Dues, may be subjected by reason of the purchase and completion of Birkenhead " Docks, all sums received by them in respect of such Docks and Dock Estate being " duly accounted for.

" 3. The notices for the proposed Bill of next Session to be so framed as to enable Par- " liament to consider the propriety of vesting all duties connected with the Conservancy, " Lights, and Pilotage of the Harbour in the body of Conservators to be thereby consti- " tuted."

The Committee on the Bill of 1856, promoted by the Liverpool Corporation, having heard evidence on the proposed alteration of Rendel's plans, threw out the Bill.

In the Session of 1856, the Select Committee on Local Dues took evidence on the Liverpool case, and that evidence has since been published, and the evidence of the Mayor, the Town Clerk and the Pilots of Liverpool have furnished most of the data for this Report. Committee on Local Dues, 1856.

The only other fact to which my Lords think it right to call attention, is a statement, whether well-founded or not my Lords have no means of ascertaining, that the Liverpool Corporation have recently been purchasing, as part of their corporate estate, land in the immediate vicinity of the Birkenhead Docks.

Upon the whole of this case, it is clear that there is no body which, fairly representing the trade of the Mersey, possesses all the powers necessary for the maintenance and management of the Harbour and its Works. It is also clear that the Corporation of Liverpool has a preponderating influence, and that that body, though undoubtedly interested in the trade of the Port, has had, and to General Observations.

Shipping Dues Commission.

a great extent still has, in the application of the Town Dues to Borough purposes, in the sale of land to the Dock Trust, and in the suppression or control of Birkenhead, interests directly opposed to the interests of the commerce of the Mersey, and of the trade of the country.

Before considering what effect the Bills now before Parliament will have on the present state of things, it is desirable to refer to the recommendations of the Shipping Dues Commission, 1854, being, as they virtually are, the same as those of the Admiralty and the Tidal Harbour Commission referred to above.

Recommendations of Shipping Dues Commission.

The recommendations in question are as follows:

"That a single body of Conservators be constituted in each public harbour.

"That the limits within which each body of Conservators shall exercise "jurisdiction be determined; and that provision be made for revising these limits "from time to time.

"That all powers necessary for the maintenance and government of the "harbour be vested exclusively in the conservators of the harbour.

"That all properiy held by the existing authorities of any public harbour, and "appropriated to the purposes of the harbour, be transferred to the conservators "of that harbour.

"That all revenues appropriated to the purposes of any public harbour, be "transferred to the conservators of that harbour.

"That all dues and tolls on ships, or on goods carried in ships, levied by "municipal corporations or other town authorities, within the limits of any public "harbour, be transferred to the conservators of the public harbour within which "they are levied.

"That the debts secured, either partially or wholly on the property or revenues "transferred to the conservators, be a charge on the harbour revenues.

"That where these debts are also secured on a borough fund, or on rates "payable by the inhabitants of a district, the harbour revenues be indemnified "against these debts by such borough fund or rates unless these debts have been "incurred for harbour purposes; and that where requisite, special provision be "made to secure to the harbour revenues indemnification from the ratepayers "of the town or district against debts which are not secured, or inadequately "secured on a borough fund, or on rates, but which have been incurred for "municipal or other town purposes.

"That the tariffs of the dues and tolls on ships, or on goods carried in ships "transferred to the conservators, be revised.

"That the limits within which each such due or toll is leviable be also revised.

"That provision be made for the future revision of such tariffs and limits from "time to time.

"That all exclusive privileges within public harbours be abolished.

"That compensation to individuals whose vested interests are prejudiced by "the abolition of these privileges be provided from the revenues of the harbour "in which the privilege existed.

"That all dues or tolls on ships, or on goods carried in ships leviable by the "conservators of a public harbour, be levied equally, and all exemptions from or "inequalities in such dues or tolls be abolished.

"That all payments from the public funds under the Reciprocity Treaty Acts "in respect of dues or tolls abolished, transferred to, or purchased by the con-"servators of any public harbour, cease."

Specific Observations on the several Bills.

With these recommendations, my Lords concur generally, and they think that there is no harbour which more urgently calls for their practical application than that of the Mersey. In applying them to the Bills now under consideration, they desire to make the following remarks:—

Birkenhead Docks Construction Bill.

As regards the first of the above Bills, involving, as it does, nautical and engineering questions, my Lords have only to observe, as they observed last year, that the plans to be adopted should be such as to meet the wants, not merely of the town of Liverpool, but of all persons in the country who are interested in the trade of the Mersey. They think it the more important to make this observation, since the Admiralty, who in general report on all questions of this kind on behalf

behalf of the public, have not done so of late years in consequence, as is believed, of the creation of the Mersey Conservancy.

Specific Observations on Bills.

As regards the second of the above Bills, my Lords cannot do more than refer to their report upon the Bill of last year, which, with the exceptions above noticed, and with the further qualification that the observations there contained on the proposed alteration of plans are not applicable to the present Bill, is applicable to the Bill of this year. As regards the fact that the Liverpool Dock Trustees have not come to Parliament to make the Birkenhead Dock Estate part of the general Dock Trust, my Lords desire to refer to the history of the Dock Trust above given, from which it is clear that, for purposes of legislation, the Liverpool Dock Trustees are only the Liverpool Corporation under another name, and that the whole power is in their hands.

Birkenhead Docks Management Bill.

As regards the third of these Bills, my Lords have only to observe, that although the grievance it proposes to remedy is small when compared with the far more important questions named by the other Bills, it is one which certainly ought to be removed.

Liverpool and Birkenhead Docks (Rates) Bill.

As regards the fourth of the above Bills, my Lords desire to observe that the appointment of persons representing Birkenhead as members of the Liverpool Dock Committee, might at the present moment be an improvement on the present condition of things, and might lead to getting the capabilities of Birkenhead more completely developed than if the matter were left in the hands of the Liverpool Corporation. But it is to be remembered that as the Acts at present stand the Liverpool Corporation and not the Dock Committee are to complete Birkenhead Docks, and so long as the Liverpool Corporation possess a majority in the Dock Committee, and have an absolute control over their proceedings, there seems to be little advantage in infusing new elements into the Dock Committee. Moreover, it appears to my Lords very doubtful whether, looking to the general interests of the country, it is desirable that the control of important public harbours should be placed in the hands of persons who represent, not the trade of the place, but the owners of property on the spot and local ratepayers. The example of Liverpool is a warning to the contrary. The evil in the present case would be the more obvious if a scheme which has been talked of should ever be brought forward, viz., for uniting Liverpool and Birkenhead in one municipality, and thus giving Birkenhead a joint interest with Liverpool in maintaining the Town Dues.

Liverpool Dock Committee and Birkenhead Docks.

The fifth and last of the above Bills, which is also far the most important, appears to be founded upon, and carries into effect most of the recommendations of the Shipping Dues Commissioners, with which my Lords have expressed their concurrence.

Mersey Conservancy and Docks Bill.

The principal questions which it raises are :—

1. As to the nature of the body which is to hold and manage the Harbour and its works.

Constitution of New Board.

The principle adopted is that with which the country is familiar, viz., that taxation and representation should go together.

Those who pay directly towards the expenses of the Trust, *i.e.*, the Dock and Harbour ratepayers, are, it is proposed by the Bill, to elect the trustees. My Lords believe that this is the true principle, and that no other will be found to be at once just and practicable. That local bodies having interests often directly at variance with those of trade ought not to have the control, is clear from the history of Liverpool itself; and management by the Central Government is not to be thought of. A question might be raised to what extent representation should go, as all persons producing or consuming goods exported or imported have a more or less direct interest in the Harbour and Docks through which they pass. But the principle of representation will probably be thought to be carried as far as practicable, when it is extended, as in the present Bill, to all merchants, manufacturers or dealers who pay rates on goods or on ships to a certain given amount, more especially as they can vote by proxy. Whether, however, each ratepayer should, whatever the amount he pays, have only one vote, is a question

Specific Observations on Bills.

which appears to my Lords to deserve serious consideration, as the interest of each rate-payer in the trust certainly increases in proportion to the amount he pays.

Transfer of Dock Property to New Board.

2. As to the transfer of the Dock and Harbour property and its revenues from the Corporation and the Dock Trustees to the new Board.

Since this property, so far as regards the Liverpool Docks, is held, and so far as regards Birkenhead Docks, ought to be held, upon a clear legal trust for public purposes, there appears no reason why it should not be dealt with as may be most expedient for public purposes; and if the above observations are well founded, it is expedient, for those purposes, that it should be divested out of the Liverpool Corporation, and vested in such a body as the new Board.

The Bill, it is to be observed, indemnifies Liverpool from any debts incurred by reason of the purchase by the Corporation of Birkenhead Docks.

Transfer of Town Dues.

3. As regards the transfer of the Town Dues to the new Board, it is not for my Lords here to enter upon all the arguments which have been raised concerning the propriety of dealing with these Town Dues, more especially as their opinion on the subject is well known.

They desire only to refer to what they have above said on this subject, and to point out that, if the new Harbour Trust undertakes the Birkenhead works, the town of Liverpool will be relieved from the very large debt which it has undertaken in respect of those works. It is also to be observed, that the Town Dues will still be applied by a local body to local purposes, although those purposes will be such as to benefit the trade of the port rather than the ratepayers of the town.

Whether, if the Town Dues be transferred as proposed, the Corporation of Liverpool should remain charged with the debts (other than the Birkenhead debt) which they incurred whilst in possession of those dues, or whether, as proposed in the Government Bill of last year, that debt, or any part of it, should be apportioned between the dues, the remaining property of the Corporation, is a question which will deserve consideration, and in determining which the whole dealings of the Corporation with the Dock Trust may fairly be taken into consideration.

Great Western Railway Company's Claims.

The claims of the Great Western Railway Company to certain accommodation at Birkenhead will no doubt be brought fully before the Committee. My Lords are not acquainted with the facts on which they vest their claim, and can therefore offer no opinion, beyond saying that so far as they are informed concerning the transactions of 1855, it was not the intention of the Committee of the House of Commons, by any provisions contained in the Acts of that year, to deprive either the Public or the Railway Companies of any facilities at Birkenhead, to which under previous Acts or arrangements they had become entitled.

Payment of 8,000 *l.* to Pilots out of Public Taxes.

The Bill contains no reference to the 8,000*l.* a year paid by the public to the Pilotage Commissioners in lieu of differential duties.

This payment should, my Lords think, be put an end to. They are aware that the pilots claim a vested interest in its continuance; looking, however, to the facts above stated, my Lords are of opinion that apart from any rights which existing individuals may have, the pilots as a body can have no vested interest as against the public in the continuance of a payment the object and result of which appears to be to provide an extravagant investment for their earnings; and my Lords further think that, if the vested interest of existing individuals or the efficiency of the pilotage service cannot be provided for by means of the pilotage rates now paid, the deficiency should be made up by raising those rates, and not by a charge upon the public taxes of the country.

My Lords therefore suggest the expediency of inserting in the Bill, if not inconsistent with the Standing Orders, such clauses as may be necessary for this purpose.

Consolidation of Acts.

My Lords desire further to call attention to the necessity of providing for an early consolidation of the Liverpool and Birkenhead Dock Acts, as proposed in this

this Bill; these Acts, nearly 30 in number, are so long and so intricate, that it is a matter of great difficulty to understand what enactments are in force, and to what they apply.

Specific Observations on Bills.

Lastly, the Bill does not contain the usual clause, reserving the operation of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and of other general Acts relating to shipping, which has, at the suggestion of this Board, been generally inserted in all Dock and Harbour Acts.

Reservation of Merchant Shipping Act.

Subject to the above observations, my Lords desire to express their approval of the objects contemplated by this Bill.

Board of Trade,
February 1857.

James Booth.

HARBOURS, &c. BILLS.

REPORT of the BOARD of TRADE, dated February 1857, upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c.

(*Mr. Lowe.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
9 *February* 1857.

Under 3 *oz.*

HARBOUR, &c. BILLS.

FURTHER RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 February 1857;

"That the BOARD of TRADE do present to this House a REPORT upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c., in conformity with the practice in force with respect to Railway Bills."

St. Helens Canal and Railway Bill.

St. Helens Canal and Railway Bill.

THIS Bill will be reported upon separately as a Railway and Canal Bill; but as it contains important provisions relating to dues levied by the Liverpool Dock Trustees and the Liverpool Corporation, My Lords desire to make the following Report on the clauses which relate to these matters, as an addition to their Report on the Bills relating to Harbours, Docks, and Navigation within the Customs Port of Liverpool.

The provisions referred to are as follows:—

Analysis of Bill.

The preamble recites that "the Saint Helens Canal and Railway Company "are owners of the Garston Docks, the Widnes Docks, and the Sankey Canal, "all of which communicate with the River Mersey, and are within the Port of "Liverpool; and that the vessels resorting to the said Docks and Canal are, in "certain circumstances, subjected to the payment of rates and dues (besides "Harbour, Buoy, and Light Dues), to the Trustees of the Liverpool Docks and to "the Corporation of Liverpool; and that the goods shipped or unshipped in the said "Docks and Canal of the Company are also subject to the payment of like rates "and dues, and to the payment of rates or dues for the Town of Liverpool; and "that it is expedient to relieve the said vessels and goods from the payment of such "rates and dues (other than Harbour, Buoy, and Light Dues) where no service is "performed by the said Trustees or Corporation, and where the Docks and "works of the said Trustees and Corporation are not used for the purposes of the "said vessels or goods; and to grant a partial relief when such Docks and "works are only partially used."

From this it would appear that it is the intention of the framers of the Bill to exempt the vessels and goods in question from payment of Liverpool Town Dues, and, except in cases where the Liverpool Docks are used, from Liverpool Dock Dues.

The effect of clause 11, par. 1 and 2, appears to be to exempt ships which use the works of the Company and do not use the Liverpool or Birkenhead Docks from Liverpool Town Dues, *i. e.*, from anchorage and from Liverpool Dock Dues; and to exempt vessels which use both the works of the Company and the Liverpool or Birkenhead Docks from one-half of the Liverpool Town Dues, *i. e.*, from one-half of the anchorage, and from one-half of the Liverpool or Birkenhead Dock Dues.

The same section, par. 3, exempts goods shipped or unshipped at the works of the Company from the Liverpool Town Dues.

But the clause does not appear to exempt vessels which use the works of the Railway Company, and which also use the Liverpool or Birkenhead Docks, from the whole of the Liverpool Town Dues; nor does it exempt goods shipped or unshipped in the stream of the Mersey in or from vessels which use the works of the Company, from Liverpool Town Dues or Liverpool Dock Dues.

St. Helens Canal and Railway Bill.

Section 12 provides that vessels using the works of the Company shall be exempted from the provisions contained in the 109th section of the Liverpool Dock Act (6 Geo. 4, c. 187), from the 103rd and 104th sections of the Liverpool Dock Act (4 Vict. c. 30), and from the 33rd section of the Liverpool Dock Act of 1855, (18 & 19 Vict. c. 174). These enactments contain provisions concerning payment of Liverpool Dock Dues. Their effect appears to be as follows, viz.:— to require the Collector of Customs to refuse clearance until a receipt for the Dock Dues is produced; to require persons in charge of ships entering the Customs Port of Liverpool, and claiming exemption from Liverpool Dock Dues, to make a declaration to the collector of such dues, stating the ground of exemption; to enable the Liverpool Dock Trustees, if their revenue is so far reduced as to be insufficient to pay their expenses and interest on their debt, to levy Dock Dues on all vessels entering the Customs Port; and to require that a list of all goods imported or exported at Liverpool (it is not clear whether by this is meant the Town of Liverpool or the Customs Port of Liverpool) shall be left at the Dock Office.

The Bill further provides (section 13) for the appointment at Garston and Widnes of a collector of the Harbour and Light Dues payable to the Liverpool Dock Trustees.

Upon this Bill My Lords desire to observe as follows :—

Observations.

Liverpool Town Dues.

1. As regards the Liverpool Town Dues My Lords have, in their Report upon the Mersey Conservancy and Docks Bill, fully expressed their views on this subject. It will be seen that they are of opinion that the Town Dues in question should either cease to exist, or be applied to shipping purposes by a body representing those who pay the dues. Garston, Widnes, and other ports in the estuary of the Mersey, outside the Borough of Liverpool, have a peculiar claim to be heard on this question, both because it appears to be doubtful how far the legal right of the Corporation of Liverpool to claim dues beyond the limits of the old Borough of Liverpool is justified by the title they have shown, and because the places in question derive no benefit whatever from the expenditure of these dues. If, however, this question is dealt with in the manner contemplated by the Mersey Conservancy and Docks Bill, it will of course be impossible to make the dues levied at Widnes and Garston an exception to the general rule. But in that case it may be for consideration whether some provision should not be introduced into the last-mentioned Bill to prevent Town Dues levied at Widnes, Garston, Runcorn, and other places situate above Liverpool, from being applied to the purposes of the Liverpool and Birkenhead Docks. It is probable that this may be one of the objects contemplated by the fourth paragraph of the 37th section of the Mersey Conservancy and Docks Bill, by which it is provided that "No sums shall be "payable in respect of docks by any vessel that does not use the same;" but it appears doubtful whether the words used include dues which are levied as Town Dues, but are applied to the purposes of Docks.

Liverpool Dock Dues.

2. As regards the Liverpool Dock Dues, it appears to My Lords that no such dues should be levied upon vessels or upon goods which do not use the Liverpool Docks; and that when vessels use docks belonging to one undertaking for unloading, and the docks belonging to another undertaking for loading, the dues paid to each undertaking should not be the same as when both operations are conducted in one dock, but that the payment should be equitably apportioned between the two undertakings.

Mode of enforcing payment of Liverpool Dock Dues.

3. As regards the mode of collecting the dues payable to the Liverpool Dock Trustees, it appears to My Lords that when the charges themselves are equitably determined, there will be no hardship in requiring a vessel which is bound to pay dues to the Liverpool Dock Trustees to produce a receipt for such dues before getting her clearance at the Customs; but they see no reason why a vessel which never enters the Liverpool Docks should be bound to give an account of her cargo to the collector of the Liverpool Dock Dues; or why a person upon whom the Liverpool Dock Trustees have no claim whatever, should be dealt with as *primâ facie* liable, and be bound to make a declaration to their collector, for the purpose of proving that he is exempt.

St. Helens Canal and Railway Bill.

My Lords are not aware whether Clause 33 of the Liverpool Dock Act, 1855, (18 & 19 Vict. c. 174,) requiring a list of the articles composing cargoes of ships to be delivered at the Dock Office in Liverpool, is held in practice to apply to cargoes which, by the Act 4 Vict. c. 30, are exempted from the payment of Liverpool Dock Dues; but if this is the case, it appears to My Lords that the clause requires special consideration; because, although it cannot, so far as the said cargoes are concerned, be of any use to the Liverpool Corporation, in their capacity of Dock Trustees, for the purpose of collecting Dock Dues, it may afford them facilities in their capacity of Borough Corporation for enforcing payment of the Town Dues. My Lords think it is clear that it was never intended by Parliament to give such facilities, and that powers given expressly with the view of securing payment of Dock Dues ought not to be applied to secure payment of Town Dues.

Mr. Arnaud's Examination, Qu. 5135 to 5153.

These points are the more important, because there is reason to believe from the evidence given by the late Collector of Customs at Liverpool to the Select Committee of 1856, that by taking the receipt for Town Dues on the same piece of paper as the receipt for Dock Dues, and by making the former precede the latter, the Corporation, who have no statutory power for collecting Town Dues, make the statutory powers which have been given to them as Dock Trustees for securing payment of Dock Dues of considerable practical use for securing payment of Town Dues.

Admiralty Report on Birkenhead Dock Bill.

As regards the observations contained in their former Report, to the effect that the Admiralty do not report upon works affecting navigation in the Mersey, My Lords desire to observe that the Admiralty have this year resumed their practice of reporting on such Bills; and have made a Report upon the Birkenhead Docks Construction Bill, printed as Parliamentary Paper, 45–(1).

James Booth.

Board of Trade,
February 1857.

HARBOUR, &c. BILLS.

REPORT of the Board of Trade, dated February 1857, upon the Private Bills for Harbours, Docks, Navigations, &c.

(*Mr. Lowe.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 23 *February* 1857.

19—I.

Under 1 *oz.*

HARBOUR, &c. BILLS.

FURTHER RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 February 1857;

"That the BOARD of TRADE do present to this House a REPORT upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c., in conformity with the practice in force with respect to Railway Bills."

Clyde Navigation Bill.

Analysis of Bill.

Clyde Navigation Bill.

THIS Bill has the following objects:—

To enable the Trustees of the Clyde Navigation to execute certain works; ss. 5 to 10.

To enable them to complete the purchase of Govan Ferry, close to Glasgow, and of a piece of land adjoining, for an annual rent of 800 *l.* a year, to be paid out of their general funds; and to enable them further to take certain ferry tolls, and to lease them; ss. 11, 12.

Observations.

The purchase of this ferry by the Clyde Trustees, to be paid for by a sum of 800 *l.* a year, charged on the trade of the Clyde, appears to my Lords to require careful consideration. If the purchase will confer on the navigation of the Clyde a benefit equal in value to the price paid for the ferry, there appears to be no reason, so far as trade is concerned, why the purchase should not be confirmed by Parliament; but if the effect of the transaction is to reduce the ferry toll, or to give increased facilities to those who use the ferry at the expense of the funds of the Clyde Trustees, My Lords think that the purchase ought not to be confirmed. In the latter case, if the ferry rights are to be purchased, the purchase-money should be paid by persons locally interested in the ferry, and not out of funds arising from rates on shipping, and on goods carried in ships, in which not Glasgow or its neighbourhood only, but all persons interested in the trade of the Clyde have an interest, and which therefore ought to be applied for the benefit of the trade and not for local purposes.

James Booth.

Board of Trade,
February 1857.

HARBOUR, &c. BILLS.

REPORT of the BOARD of TRADE, dated February 1857, upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c.

(*Mr. Lowe.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 23 *February* 1857.

HARBOUR, &c. BILLS.

FURTHER RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 February 1857;

"That the BOARD of TRADE do present to this House, a REPORT upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c., in conformity with the Practice in force with respect to Railway Bills."

Weaver Navigation Bill.

(Alteration of Weaver Dues and Amendment of Acts.)

Weaver Navigation Bill.

THE Weaver Navigation is, strictly speaking, an Inland Navigation. But the questions raised by this Bill are closely related to those raised by the several Bills affecting the Port of Liverpool and the Navigation of the Mersey, upon which my Lords have already reported.

Object of Bill.

This Bill simply proposes to reduce the Toll now levied by the Trustees of the River Weaver on coal and salt, from its present rate of 1 *s.* per ton to 4 *d.* per ton; (s. 3).

History of the Weaver Navigation.

The questions, however, raised by this Bill are so important, that it is desirable to give a short statement of the circumstances of the case.

The River Weaver is, or was, a natural stream running through the Salt Districts of Cheshire into the River Mersey.

Acts of Parliament: 7 Geo. 1, c. 10.

In the year 1720 three gentlemen of Cheshire were empowered by the Act 7 Geo. 1, c. 10 (under the name of Undertakers and Trustees), to make the River Weaver navigable from Frodsham Bridge to Winsford Bridge. The reasons for the Undertaking are stated by the Act to be, that such an Undertaking would "not only be very beneficial and convenient, as well for the carriage of *Salt* "and *Cheese* (the great manufactures and produce of the said county), as of "other goods and merchandizes to and from the towns and parts adjacent, but "would employ the poor, and be a means to preserve the highways in the "said county, and would very much tend to the employing and increase of "watermen and seamen, and be for the good of the public."

By the same Act the Trustees were empowered to charge on all goods carried on the Navigation, 1 *s.* 3 *d.* a ton, until the charges for completing the Navigation were satisfied; and 1 *s.* a ton afterwards; (s. 6).

Manure and marl carried on the navigation for the purpose of manuring lands situate within five miles of the river, were exempted from Tolls; (s. 14).

Fourteen gentlemen named in the Act agreed to lend 9,000 *l.* for the completion of the work, to be repaid to them with interest at 5 per cent., and one per cent. additional for risk, out of the Tolls; (ss. 24, 25). This debt has long since been repaid.

Certain Commissioners named in the Act were empowered to audit the accounts; (s. 27).

The surplus of the Tolls, after paying debts and expenses, was to be applied:—1st. Towards amending and repairing the public bridges in the county of Chester, and other public charges on the said county, as the Justices of the county might direct. 2dly. Towards the extraordinary expenses which would be occasioned in repairing the highways near the river, by reason of carrying salt

Weaver Navigation Bill.

to the river. 3dly. Towards amending and repairing the other highways in the county; (ss. 28, 29, 30).

33 Geo. 2, c. 49. In the year 1760 another Act (33 Geo. 2, c. 49) was passed, by which new Trustees were appointed, consisting apparently of gentlemen of the county.

The ton upon which the Toll of 1 *s.* was to be taken was fixed, as regards salt, at 40 bushels; and, as regards coal, at 63 cubic feet; (s. 30).

The Toll was reduced from a date mentioned in the Act to 10 *d.* a ton on iron and stone, and 1 *s.* a ton on salt, coal, and other articles; (s. 40).

It was further provided that, after payment of debts and expenses, the surplus should be applied towards amending and repairing the public bridges in the county, and afterwards for repairing and amending the highways in the county, or such other public charges or uses of the county, in such manner as the Justices of the county should direct; (s. 41).

The accounts were to be audited by the Clerk of the Peace or other person appointed by the Justices; (s. 45).

Power was also given to make a road to the terminus of the Navigation, at the expense of the Navigation; (s. 52).

47 Geo. 3, c. 82. In the year 1807 another Act, 47 Geo. 3, c. 82, was passed, by which the Trustees were authorised to make a navigable cut from Frodsham, on the River Weaver, to Weston Point in the Mersey.

In order to raise 22,000 *l.* for this work, they were empowered to charge an additional 1 *d.* per ton on iron and stone, and an additional 2 *d.* per ton on coal, salt, and other articles. The ton was to be calculated in the same way as under former Acts; (ss. 25–59).

The toll on Ashlar stone, burr stones, and bricks, was reduced to 2 *d.* a ton; (s. 27).

The exemption in favour of manure and marl was continued; (s. 31).

Certain exports and imports for the benefit of the owners of the township of Frodsham, Clifton, and Weston, were also exempted from tolls; (s. 32).

The Trustees were empowered to fill up vacancies in their own body; (s. 50).

6 Geo. 4, c. 29. Another Act was passed in 1825 (6 Geo. 4, c. 29), by which, amongst other things, it was provided that the Trustees should keep accounts, which should be open to the inspection of the proprietors of the Navigation, and to creditors; (s. 16).

10 Geo. 4, c. 70. In 1829 another Act was passed (10 Geo. 4, c. 70), by which it was provided, that the cut to Weston on the Mersey should be deemed for all purposes part of the Weaver Navigation; (s. 2).

The exemption from tolls in favour of manure carried on the Weaver, was extended to all dung, marl, mould, soil, ashes, lime, compost, soap lees, or bones, carried in any vessel owned or hired by any occupier of lands within five miles of the Navigation, to be used for manuring land in any parish, township, hamlet, village, or place through which the Navigation passes, and also to all materials for any highways in the county of Chester; (s. 50).

The Trustees were empowered, before the annual audit of their accounts, to pay any moneys which they did not consider necessary for the Navigation towards the bridges, highways, and other public uses of the county, and to take credit for such payments afterwards; (s. 51).

In this Act the right of the Liverpool Corporation to Town Dues is reserved; (s. 63).

3 & 4 Vict. c. 124. In 1840 another Act was passed (3 & 4 Vict. c. 124), by which, after reciting that the surplus paid over to the county of Chester for 15 years had on an average amounted to 15,000 *l.*; that the Trustees had made bye-laws, closing the Navigation on the Sabbath-day; that the men employed in the Navigation were consequently stopped on the Sabbath-day at places where there was not sufficient church

church accommodation for them; and that the making the Navigation had been the means of drawing a large population to certain places on its banks; and that it was therefore expedient to erect churches, and parsonage-houses, and other buildings, and to endow ministers out of the Navigation Tolls; it was provided that the Trustees might apply 6,000 *l.* out of the Navigation Tolls in building churches belonging to the Church of England, at places therein mentioned—that the bishop should appoint the ministers, who should be bound to perform divine service according to the ritual of the Church of England, but should not be allowed to take fees or interfere with the rights of the local clergy; (s. 4)—that the Trustees should be authorised to settle on each clergyman an endowment of 150 *l.* a year to be paid out of the Navigation Tolls; (s. 6)—that the expense of maintaining the said churches and other buildings should be paid out of the Navigation Tolls; (s. 7)—and that the Trustees should also out of the same tolls erect school-rooms, to be placed under the management of the said clergymen and bishop. *Weaver Navigation Bill.*

The Undertaking is, therefore, and has from the beginning, been a Public Trust. It appears to have originated with certain gentlemen of Cheshire, who advanced money for the purpose by way of loan, which has long since been repaid. The Trustees are now a self-elected body, consisting, as it appears, of landowners, gentry, and clergy of Cheshire; but they do not represent the interests of the trade which uses the Navigation. Present management.

The trade in question arises almost entirely from the Salt Works of Cheshire. Coal is carried up the Weaver, to be used in the evaporation of the salt, and the salt is carried down the Weaver, to be exported coastwise and to foreign countries, from the Port of Liverpool. A large number of ships, which bring timber and other bulky goods to Liverpool, take salt by way of return cargoes. Trade of the Weaver.

The present Weaver Toll on salt is 1 *s.* per ton of 40 bushels; on coal, 1 *s.* per ton of 63 cubic feet. By evidence given before the Committee last year on Local Dues on Shipping, it appears that the average price of a ton of salt at the Works was about 7 *s.* 6 *d.* The price of the ordinary description of salt is, it is believed, less. The Weaver Toll on a ton of salt, and on the quantity of coal employed in making it, is about 1 *s.* 5 *d.* Consequently, it amounts to nearly 20 per cent. of the value. Present Toll. Evidence of Mr. Hull and Mr. Worthington.

The debt incurred at the commencement of the Undertaking has long since been paid off. The Accounts laid before Parliament go back to the year 1795. In that year, 3,500 *l.* out of Surplus Tolls was paid for the use of the County of Chester. Since that date, a large and increasing sum has been paid over to the like uses in every year except 1809, when 16,000 *l.* was lost by the bankruptcy of the Treasurer, and the five years from 1810 to 1815, in which New Works were going on. Appropriation of the Tolls. Parl. Papers, 90 H. C. 1838; 115 H. C. 1844; 232 H. C. 1856.

In 1841, the Expenditure on Churches commenced.

The aggregate Receipts from 1795 to 1854 amount to 1,602,278 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.*

This sum has been expended as follows:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Upon the maintenance and improvement of the Navigation itself, and Incidental Expenses connected therewith - - - - -	843,720	–	–
To the use of the County of Chester - -	716,613	–	–
In building and endowing Churches - -	17,049	–	–

Taking the ten years 1845 to 1854, both inclusive, it appears that

The average Annual Receipts have been - -	42,178	–	–
The average Annual Payments have been—.			
For the purposes of the Navigation - -	21,385	–	–
To the use of the County - - - -	19,550	–	–
In building and endowing Churches - -	813	–	–
In the year ending 5 April 1855, the actual Receipts, excluding a balance from the previous year, were -	41,207	4	1
The actual Expenditure upon the Navigation -	26,710	11	4
,, ,, the County - -	16,500	–	–
,, ,, Churches - -	838	14	9

Weaver Navigation Bill.

In short, the owners of property in Cheshire levy on the trade in salt a tax of 42,000 *l.* a year; and of this tax they apply about 21,000 *l.* only to the purposes of the trade, and use the remainder to defray their own local burdens.

It is further worthy of notice that the expenses of management, which are included in the amounts above stated to have been expended on the Navigation, have gradually increased since 1823 from 5,770 *l.* to 19,580 *l.*

Effect of this application of the Tax.

It is difficult to say what is the exact incidence of the tax, but it is clear that the producer of the salt, the merchant and shipowner, and the consumer, must all be prejudiced by a tax which, without rendering service in return, increases cost and diminishes competition. It is obvious, especially in a case like the present, where there is competition from all quarters, from the foreign producer and from railway borne salt, how seriously a tax of 1 *s.* to the county of Chester, for which no service is rendered, coupled with the Liverpool Town Due of 6 *d.* a ton on salt, for which also no service is rendered, must affect the price and sale of an article, the value of which is 7 *s.*

Alleged reasons for application to county purposes.

It will be seen that it is put forward in the old Acts, as a reason for expending the Tolls on highways, that the traffic to the Navigation makes it necessary to repair the highways. Upon this it is sufficient to observe, first, that the expenditure has not been confined to highways injured by this traffic; and secondly, that the same reason, if admitted, would justify a direct tax for the same purposes on every industrial undertaking.

On similar grounds it is impossible to admit the justice of the reasons put forward in the preamble of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 124, for Building and Endowing Churches and Schools. Every industrial undertaking attracts a number of labourers; but until Parliament adopts the principle that every Railway Company, every Dock or Harbour Trust, and every other industrial undertaking, shall be taxed to provide Church Accommodation and Education for those whom it employs, it is impossible to support the compulsory application of the Weaver Tolls to religious and educational purposes, more especially when it is considered that the Act which enforces the application was obtained not by persons representing the payers of Tolls, but by an entirely different set of persons, who had already greatly profited by the surplus rates, and upon whom, if this Act had not been obtained, the expense of Churches, Clergymen, and Schools, if incurred, would probably have fallen.

This state of things should be remedied.

My Lords think that this is a state of things, more especially when considered in connection with the Liverpool Town Dues, which ought not to be allowed to continue. It appears to them not a little remarkable that the trade of the Mersey, which now forms so large a proportion of the trade of the kingdom, should be exposed at the hands of Liverpool on the one hand, and of Cheshire on the other, to such heavy local burdens. It is also remarkable that salt should be the artcle which, in both cases, suffers most severely. But while my Lords think that it would be much to be regretted if the opportunity afforded by the present Bill were lost, they also think that the remedy proposed by the Bill is inadequate, and that the evil complained of will not be effectually remedied unless the subject is more thoroughly dealt with. They think, too, that it should be treated as a matter affecting the interests of the shipowner, the merchant, and the consumer of salt; in short, the general trade of the country, as well as the interests of the local salt manufacturers.

The Bill only proposes to reduce the Weaver Toll on coal and salt to a certain fixed sum, viz., 4 *d.* a ton. It is presumed that this sum is taken as that which will give the requisite amount for maintaining the Navigation. But it is obvious that it is difficult as regards the present, and impracticable as regards the future, to calculate exactly what this amount will be. Four-pence a ton may not be enough, and then the Navigation will be endangered. It may moreover be necessary to raise, by borrowing or otherwise, large sums for the purpose of improvements. On the other hand, 4 *d.* a ton may be, and probably will, at some time hereafter, be too much, and then the same evils which are now complained of will continue to exist.

It appears to my Lords that the true remedy is as follows:—

1. To

Weaver Navigation Bill.

1. To place the Undertaking in the hands of a body fairly representing the Trade and Navigation of the Weaver.

Suggested remedy.

2. To make the Tolls fair and equal for all persons who use the Navigation, and to abolish all exemptions and privileges.

3. To fix such a rate of Tolls as will certainly be sufficient to maintain, and if necessary to improve the Navigation, and to require that, after satisfaction of any debts and of any claims of individuals which may have acquired the nature of vested interests, all the money levied as Tolls shall be applied solely to the purposes of the Navigation.

4. To require annual publication of accounts, with full powers of inspection and audit, as has been commonly done in recent Navigation Bills.

My Lords are not aware whether all these objects can be accomplished under the Notices given for the Bill of this Session; but if not, they would suggest for the consideration of the Committee, whether a clause should not be inserted in the present Bill, requiring the Trustees to come to Parliament next year with such a Bill as may enable Parliament to deal with the whole question in the manner above suggested.

Board of Trade,
February 1857.

James Booth.

HARBOUR, &c. BILLS.

REPORT of the BOARD of TRADE, dated February 1857, upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c.

(*Mr. Lowe.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
27 *February* 1857.

Under 1 *oz.*

HARBOUR, &c. BILLS.

FURTHER RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 February 1857;

"That the BOARD of TRADE do present to this House, a REPORT upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c., in conformity with the Practice in force with respect to Railway Bills."

Elie Harbour Bill.

Objects of the Bill.

BY this Bill it is proposed to empower William Baird, Esquire, as being the Proprietor of the Lands and Barony, and also of the Harbour of Elie, in the County of Fife, and his heirs and successors, to improve, maintain, and manage the Harbour of Elie, and to levy tolls on shipping and goods in the Harbour.

Observations.

As the title to the Harbour is of importance with reference to the proposed definition of its limits, and to the power which is applied for of levying tolls from the time of the passing of the Act, and to the future control of Parliament over the management of the Harbour, it will no doubt be proved to the Committee that Mr. Baird is entitled to be considered as the "Proprietor of Elie Harbour." (See Section 2.)

Sections 11 and 12. It is proposed to give powers to levy tolls from the time of the passing of the Act; but the Bill contains no provision for securing the outlay by Mr. Baird of any definite sum, or the execution of any definite works in the improvement of the Harbour. It may deserve consideration whether the right to levy tolls should not be made to depend on its being proved to the satisfaction of some competent authority that an adequate sum (to be specified) shall have been previously expended in the improvement of the Harbour; or at any rate whether such right should not cease at a certain time if an adequate sum has not then been expended.

Sections 15 and 16. It is proposed that the Proprietor of Elie Harbour for the time being shall exercise certain functions of a Pilotage Authority; and it appears also to be intended that Pilotage shall be compulsory. But it is not stated what ships are to be subject to compulsory Pilotage; and although future General Acts are reserved, the provisions concerning Pilotage in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, are not reserved. It appears to my Lords that the first of these points should be made clear; that the maximum rates of Pilotage should be determined by the Act; that the Proprietor of the Harbour should be constituted a Pilotage Authority within the meaning of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and that the Pilotage clauses of that Act, as well as of any future general Act relating to Pilots, should be reserved.

Section 16. The power proposed to be vested in the Proprietor to award to pilots in certain cases compensation beyond their fixed remuneration appears to be objectionable, as interfering with the jurisdiction in matters of salvage reserved to Magistrates and to the Court of Session respectively, under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Adverting to the Report of the Board of Trade on the Harbour, &c. Bills, for the Session of 1855, pages 4 and 5, it may be observed that this Bill does not contain any such provisions as are there suggested:

Elie Harbour Bill.

For the publication of accounts;

For the audit of accounts by an independent auditor, in case of complaint;

For the reservation of the clauses of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, relating to Lights, Buoys, and Beacons, and to the general Lighthouse Authorities therein mentioned;

For the reservation of any existing or future General Acts relating to Harbours, and of the future revision by Parliament of the Tolls to be authorised by the proposed Act.

Board of Trade,
February 1857.

James Booth.

HARBOUR, &c. BILLS.

[*Elie Harbour Bill.*]

REPORT of the BOARD of TRADE, dated February 1857, upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c.

(*Mr. Lowe.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *March* 1857.

HARBOUR, &c. BILLS.

FURTHER RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 February 1857;

"That the BOARD of TRADE do present to this House, a REPORT upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c., in conformity with the Practice in force with respect to Railway Bills."

Fraserburgh Harbour Bill.

Fraserburgh Harbour Bill.

Objects of Bill.

THE objects of this Bill are to enable the Commissioners of the Harbour to take additional lands for its improvement, to increase the amount which they may borrow for the purposes of the Harbour from 20,000 *l.* to 40,000 *l.*, and to regulate the rates to be payable for shipping and goods, and for pilotage.

Observations.

Section 3. It is proposed that the lands to be purchased shall be paid for with money to be raised on the security of the Harbour Rates. It is presumed that such lands are required for purposes by which the Harbour, and not the Town merely, will be improved.

Section 8. The proposed rates on shipping, in Schedule A. involve differential charges in favour of vessels belonging to Fraserburgh, as compared with other British vessels, and in favour of British vessels generally as compared with foreign vessels; and the rates on goods in Schedule B. involve differential charges in favour of goods belonging to freemen of Fraserburgh possessed of a certain amount of property there, as compared with goods belonging to other persons. Similar differential rates are now in force under the Fraserburgh Harbour Act (2 & 3 Vict. c. 65), with the exception of the difference between British vessels not belonging to Fraserburgh and foreign vessels, which difference, though authorised by the above-mentioned Act, has since been abolished by the Lords of the Treasury, under a power reserved to them by the 57th section of that Act. This power, however, it would seem it is not proposed in the present Bill to renew.

These differential charges are inconsistent with the principles of all recent legislation, and with the 24th recommendation in the Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Crown to inquire into Local Charges on Shipping in Ports of the United Kingdom, &c., 1854, page xlviii., which is to the effect, "That all dues or tolls on ships, or goods carried in ships, leviable by the conservators of a public harbour, be levied equally, and that all exemptions from, or inequalities in, such dues or tolls be abolished." These principles have, it is to be observed, been adopted in the General Act, "To enable Burghs in Scotland to maintain and improve their Harbours," (16 & 17 Vict. c. 93,) by the 15th section of which all exclusive privileges of freemen of burghs in respect of harbour dues are abolished, and rates are to be charged equally, in all harbours to which that Act may be applied; my Lords think, therefore, that the differential charges, as proposed in this Bill, should not be sanctioned.

This Bill does not contain such provisions as are recommended in the Report of the Board of Trade on the Harbour, &c., Bills of the Session of 1855:

For the reservation of the clauses of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, relating to pilotage, lights, buoys, and beacons, and the rights, powers, and privileges of the general lighthouse authorities.

For the reservation of any *existing* General Acts relating to harbours or dues on shipping.

Board of Trade,
February 1857.

James Booth.

[*Fraserburgh Harbour Bill.*]

REPORT of the BOARD of TRADE, dated February 1857, upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c.

(*Mr. Lowe.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
3 *March* 1857.

HARBOUR, &c. BILLS.

FURTHER RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 February 1857;

"That the BOARD of TRADE do present to this House, a REPORT upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c., in conformity with the Practice in force with respect to Railway Bills."

Great Yarmouth Britannia Pier Bill.

Great Yarmouth Britannia Pier Bill.

THE object of this Bill is to incorporate a Company, with a capital of 5,000 *l.*, to be raised by shares, and 1,500 *l.* by loan, for the construction of a Pier at Great Yarmouth, and with powers to let the tolls, and to sell the undertaking.

Sections 4 and 7. The application of the money to be raised is not expressly restricted to the purposes of the Bill.

Section 40. It seems deserving of consideration whether power should be given to dispose of a public work of this permanent character to any individual or Corporation without restriction. It may be further a matter for consideration whether, if the undertaking is to be allowed to pass from a Trading Company into the hands of a public body, *e.g.*, a Municipal Corporation, provision should not be made that in that case the Tolls taken shall not be more than sufficient to pay the expense of the undertaking and the interest of the purchase money.

There are in this Bill no such provisions as are recommended in the Report of the Board of Trade on the Harbour, &c. Bills of the Session of 1855, page 5:

For the publication of accounts.

For the audit of accounts by an independent auditor, in case of complaint.

For the reservation of the clauses of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, relating to Lights, Buoys, and Beacons, and the rights, powers and privileges of the General Lighthouse Authorities;

For the reservation of any existing or future General Act relating to Piers, or to Dues on Shipping or Goods carried in Ships;

And for the future revision of the Tolls and Rates to be authorised by this Act.

Board of Trade,
February 1857.

James Booth.

HARBOUR, &c. BILLS.

[*Great Yarmouth Britannia Pier Bill.*]

REPORT of the BOARD of TRADE, dated February 1857, upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c.

(*Mr. Lowe.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *March* 1857.

HARBOUR, &c. BILLS.

FURTHER RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 February 1857;

"That the BOARD of TRADE do present to this House, a REPORT upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c., in conformity with the Practice in force with respect to Railway Bills."

Lowestoft and Burgh St. Peter Ferry and Roads Bill.

Lowestoft and Burgh St. Peter Ferry and Roads Bill.

Object of Bill.

THE object of this Bill is to establish a Ferry across the River Waveney, near Burgh St. Peter, in the County of Suffolk, with Approach Roads, which are to be deemed Turnpike Roads; the Ferry and Roads to be managed by Commissioners, with power to take Tolls for the Ferry, and to raise 3,500 *l.* on the credit of the Tolls.

Observations.

My Lords do not find in this Bill anything which appears to call for observation on the part of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
February 1857.

James Booth.

[*Lowestoft and Burgh St. Peter Ferry and Roads Bill.*]

REPORT of the BOARD of TRADE, dated February 1857, upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c.

(*Mr. Lowe.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *March* 1857.

HARBOUR, &c. BILLS.

FURTHER RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 February 1857;

"That the BOARD of TRADE do present to this House, a REPORT upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c., in conformity with the Practice in force with respect to Railway Bills."

Swansea Harbour Trust and Swansea Dock Company Bill.

Objects.

BY this Bill it is proposed that the Swansea Dock Company, and the Swansea Harbour Trustees shall be authorized to enter into agreements with each other for the transfer of the undertaking of the Swansea Dock Company to the Swansea Harbour Trustees, in consideration of sums not exceeding in the whole 67,000 *l.*, to be secured with interest not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum, to the Shareholders in the Company, on the Dock Rates; that when such transfer shall have taken place, the Swansea Dock Company shall be dissolved, and the works, which they have been authorized to execute, shall be completed by the Swansea Harbour Trustees.

Also, that the Swansea Harbour Trustees shall be empowered to make a Railway from the South Wales Railway at Swansea to the above mentioned Dock, and to borrow 50,000 *l.* on mortgage of the Dock Rates, and (as a collateral security) of the Swansea Harbour Fund, for the completion of the Docks, and the works connected therewith, and 75,000 *l.* on mortgage of the Railway tolls, and (as a collateral security) of the Swansea Harbour Fund, for the construction of the Railway.

It is also proposed to authorise the Swansea Harbour Trustees, and the South Wales and the Vale of Neath Railway Companies to enter into agreements for the maintenance and working of the Railway by those two Companies, or either of them, and for the interchange of traffic; and to authorise the two Railway Companies, or either of them, to guarantee interest on the money which may be borrowed by the Trustees for the purposes of the Railway.

Observations.

The general object of this Bill being to transfer certain Docks and Works from a Trading Company to public Trustees, and to give the latter the requisite powers for completing the works, appears, so far as the interests of trade are concerned, and if consistent with justice to individuals, to be very desirable.

Section 5. It is proposed to except from incorporation in this Bill "the provisions with respect to lands required by the promoters of the undertaking under the provisions of this, or the special Act, or any Act incorporated therewith, of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845." As there is no subdivision of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, to which the words above quoted are introductory, and therefore their extent may not be easily ascertained, it may be preferable to specify the provisions which are to be excepted, either by describing them in the manner pointed out in the 5th Section of the Act, viz., in the words introductory to the enactment with respect to such matter, or by enumerating those sections of the Act in which they are contained.

The 95th section of "The Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," which it is proposed to except, in order that it may not apply to the intended Railway, provides that no tolls shall be taken for the use of the Railway during any time at which the list of tolls shall not be exhibited at the places where they are payable, and at which milestones shall not be set up, according to the provisions of previous sections which are to be incorporated in this Bill. It may be a question whether the proposed exemption of the Railway from the requirements of the 95th section should be permitted.

Section 90. By this clause it is proposed to authorise an unlimited charge for all parcels not exceeding 500 lbs. in weight, and not, as is usual, a graduated scale of maximum charges for small parcels in proportion to their weight.

Section 94. By this section it is proposed to authorize the Trustees to make, in addition to the maximum charges fixed in section 93, a charge for "collecting, receiving, and delivering" goods or animals. So far as those services are performed at the Railway, they appear to be matters within the meaning of the words "every other expense connected with the conveyance of goods," as used in the 136th Standing Order of the House of Commons, and therefore to be not properly separable from the maximum rates of charge for conveyance upon the Railway, to be fixed in pursuance of that Standing Order. So far as the "collecting, receiving, and delivering" are intended to have reference to carrying to be performed by the Trustees to and from, but not upon, their Railway, it may be observed that it is not usual to recognise the right to charge for those matters in Acts relating to Railways.

Sections 96–102. With respect to the agreements proposed to be authorised in these clauses, *see* the Observations on Working Arrangements between Railway Companies in the Report of the Board of Trade on the Railway Bills of the present Session, pages 12 and 13.

This Bill may be considered to belong to the class of Bills referred to in page 13 of that Report, as containing powers to enter into working arrangements, in which no period is limited, but power is reserved to the Board of Trade to revise the terms of the agreement at stated times.

Having regard to doubts which might arise upon the terms of the 102d section of this Bill, it may deserve consideration, whether it should not be provided more explicitly, that the power of modification to be vested in the Board of Trade shall extend to putting an end to any agreement, if thought necessary for removing public injury.

In section 126, it appears that after the word "interest" in the third line, the words "out of the Harbour Fund" have been omitted.

Referring to the provisions concerning the separate funds of the Trustees, sections 104 to 128, it is to be observed that the Swansea Harbour Fund is made a security both for advances made for completing the Docks and for advances made for completing the Railway. If the effect of this is to charge vessels and goods which do not use the Docks or Railway, with additional rates for the completion of those works, it should be shown either that it is for the interest of those vessels and their trade, that the works in question should be completed, or that the works themselves, when finished, will, in all probability return sufficient income to repay the advance and indemnify the Harbour Fund.

Section 138. Referring to the Report of the Board of Trade, on the Harbour, &c., Bills, of the Session of 1855, pages 4 and 5, it appears that this Bill does not contain the provisions there suggested:

For the publication of accounts relating to the Docks;
For the audit of such accounts by an independent auditor in case of complaint.
For the revision of the Dock Rates authorised by this Bill.

Sections 134 and 136 of this Bill reserve the rights of the Water Bailiff and Layer Keeper, and of the Corporation of Swansea, to certain tolls which do not appear to be applied for the benefit of shipping. My Lords are not aware whether these tolls can be in any way dealt with in the present Bill, but it appears to them very desirable, if possible, that some arrangement should be made, whereby they may, either at present or prospectively, be put an end to, or applied to shipping purposes.

Board of Trade,
March 1857.

James Booth.

[*Swansea Harbour Trust and Swansea Dock Company Bill.*]

REPORT of the BOARD of TRADE, dated March 1857, upon the PRIVATE BILLS, for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c.

(*Mr. Lowe.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 3 *March* 1857.

HARBOUR, &c. BILLS.

FURTHER RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 February 1857;

"That the BOARD of TRADE do present to this House, a REPORT upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c., in conformity with the Practice in force with respect to Railway Bills."

Briton Ferry Docks Bill.

Briton Ferry Docks Bill.

THE objects of this Bill are to extend the limit of the time for the completion of the Dock and other Works authorised by "The Briton Ferry Dock and Railway Act, 1851," from 1858 to 1862.

To authorise the purchase of additional land, and the raising of additional sums of 45,000 *l.* by shares (to which a preferential dividend may be assigned), and 15,000 *l.* by loan;

And to enable the Vale of Neath Railway Company to subscribe a further sum of 10,000 *l.*, and the South Wales Mineral Railway Company to subscribe 10,000 *l.*, towards the undertaking.

Section 7. It may be a point for consideration whether this is a "Railway Bill" in which the proposed powers of creating preferential shares will render necessary the insertion of the clause to protect existing preferences (if any), prescribed by the 137th Standing Order of the House of Commons, unless the Committee on the Bill report otherwise.

Section 28. This clause should be made to apply to the Company's Dock; and reservation should be made of General Acts, existing or hereafter to be passed, relating to Docks, or Dues on Shipping.

My Lords have further to observe, that this Bill contains no such provisions as are recommended in their Report upon the Harbour Bills of 1855, for the annual publication and for the audit of accounts, and for the future revision, under the authority of Parliament, of the Dues levied at the Company's Dock.

Board of Trade,
March 1857.

James Booth.

HARBOUR, &c. BILLS.

[*Briton Ferry Docks Bill.*]

REPORT of the BOARD of TRADE, dated March 1857, upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c.

(*Mr. Lowe.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
3 *March* 1857.

HARBOUR, &c. BILLS.

FURTHER RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 February 1857;

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Norfolk Estuary Acts Amendment Bill.

BY this Bill it is proposed to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to "The Company of Proprietors of the Norfolk Estuary," to grant further powers for the purposes of the Undertaking, and to extend the time for the completion of the works of embankment and reclamation of land.

Section 31 relates to certain tolls levied by the Lynn Harbour Commissioners, and provides for their reduction. These tolls are differential in favour of British ships. It appears to my Lords to deserve consideration whether their differential character should not be abolished.

Section 75 reserves the rights of the Trinity House. Since the passing of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, it has been the practice, in lieu of this clause, to insert a clause reserving the operation of the provisions of that Act relating to lights, buoys, and beacons, and the rights, powers, and privileges of the General Lighthouse Authorities, and my Lords think that this clause should be altered accordingly.

There does not appear to be any other matter in this Bill which calls for remark on the part of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
March 1857.

James Booth.

[*Norfolk Estuary Acts Amendment Bill.*]

REPORT of the BOARD of TRADE, dated March 1857, upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c.

(*Mr. Lowe.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *March* 1857.

HARBOUR, &c. BILLS.

FURTHER RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 February 1857;

"That the BOARD of TRADE do present to this House, a REPORT upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c., in conformity with the Practice in force with respect to Railway Bills."

Sunken Vessels Recovery Company (Limited) Bill.

ALTHOUGH this Bill is not strictly a Dock or Harbour Bill, it so clearly affects navigation, that my Lords have thought it right to include it in their Report upon the Private Bills for Docks, Harbours, and Navigations of the present Session.

The object of the Bill is to give to the Company powers for better enabling them to raise and recover vessels and their cargoes, and other bodies sunk or wrecked upon the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and Isle of Man, and in navigable rivers, harbours, and other waters belonging thereto; and enables them to lay down and fix buoys, sea-marks, and other things necessary and convenient for marking the position of, and for the protection of such ships and their cargoes, and to fix, use, and work the requisite apparatus.

Provision is made for requiring the exhibition at night of such lights as the Admiralty may require.

It appears to my Lords that, in addition to this provision, the existing powers of all Harbour Authorities, as well as of the general lighthouse authorities mentioned in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, should be distinctly reserved, and that these authorities should—as regards harbour authorities within their own harbours, and as regards the general lighthouse authorities in all other places—have absolute power to prevent any operations on the part of the Company which may be dangerous to navigation, and for that purpose to control, and stop or direct the removal of any vessels, buoys, or works of the Company, which they consider injurious or dangerous.

My Lords also think that the operation of the eighth part of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, which contains the general law relating to wreck and salvage, should be distinctly reserved.

Board of Trade,
March 1857.

James Booth.

HARBOUR, &c. BILLS.

[*Sunken Vessels Recovery Company* (*Limited*) *Bill.*]

REPORT of the BOARD of TRADE, dated March 1857, upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c.

(*Mr. Lowe.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *March* 1857.

FURTHER RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 February 1857;

"That the BOARD of TRADE do present to this House, a REPORT upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c., in conformity with the Practice in force with respect to Railway Bills."

Swansea Docks Bill.

THE objects of this Bill are to grant to the Swansea Docks Company a further period of seven years for the completion of the Docks and Works, which they were authorised to execute by an Act of 1847, the time for completion having been already extended by an Act of 1850, and being now limited so as to expire on the 2nd July 1857; and also to give the Company powers to raise, by shares, to which a preferential dividend may be assigned, 30,000*l.*, in addition to their present authorised share capital of 100,000 *l.*, and to borrow 30,000*l.*, in addition to the sum of 33,000 *l.*, which they are already authorised to borrow; to confirm a conveyance of land made to the Company by the Corporation of Swansea; and to relieve shipping and goods in the Company's Docks from payment of rates to the Trustees of Swansea Harbour. Objects.

Section 2. As it appears that the Company, under their Act of 1855, have already issued preferential shares, it may deserve consideration whether a provision should not be inserted in the Bill to protect preferences already existing, similar to that prescribed for Railway Bills by the 137th Standing Order of the House of Commons. Observations.

Section 4. The power of borrowing, as proposed in this clause, is not made subject to the usual condition that the whole of the Company's share capital shall have been subscribed, and one-half of it paid up, before the power is exercised.

Section 5. It should, perhaps, be made to appear distinctly, whether the grant of land by the Corporation of Swansea to the Company, which it is proposed to confirm by this clause, is in lieu of the subscription to the capital of the Company to the extent of 1,000 shares, and of the guarantee of interest on the mortgage and bond debt of the Company, which the Corporation have been authorised to give, as recited in the preamble, or whether it is intended that those powers of the Corporation may still be exercised. There appear to be objections to permitting a Municipal Corporation to hold shares in a trading company.

Referring to the Board of Trade Report on the Harbour and Dock Bills of 1855, it is to be observed that this Bill does not contain the clauses there suggested, reserving the operation of present and future General Acts relating to Docks, or dues on shipping and goods carried in ships, and providing for the publication of accounts, and the revision of the rates authorised by the Company's Acts.

Board of Trade,
March 1857.

James Booth.

[*Swansea Docks Bill.*]

REPORT of the BOARD of TRADE, dated March 1857, upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c.

(*Mr. Lowe.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *March* 1857.

HARBOUR, &c. BILLS.

FURTHER RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 February 1857;

"That the BOARD of TRADE do present to this House, a REPORT upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c., in conformity with the Practice in force with respect to Railway Bills."

Nene Valley Drainage and Navigation Improvement Bill.

Nene Valley Drainage and Navigation Improvement Bill.

Object of Bill.

BY this Bill it is proposed to grant further powers to the Nene Valley Drainage and Navigation Improvement Commissioners, and to extend the time for the completion of the Works in the Third District, and to amend some of the provisions of the former Acts relating to the undertaking.

Observations.

There does not appear to my Lords to be anything in this Bill which calls for observation on the part of the Board of Trade.

My Lords would suggest that there should be inserted in this Bill, as well as in other Bills which relate to Inland Navigations, a Clause similar to that inserted in every Railway Bill, under the 146th Standing Order of the House of Commons, and to that now usually inserted in Harbour and Dock Bills, to the effect that nothing therein contained shall be deemed to exempt the navigation in question from the provisions of any general Act relating to navigations or dues on vessels, or goods carried in vessels, now in force, or which shall be passed in the present or any future Session of Parliament, or from any future revision and alteration, under the authority of Parliament, of the Navigation Tolls authorised by the Act or any of the Acts recited therein.

Board of Trade,
March 1857.

James Booth.

[*Nene Valley Drainage and Navigation Improvement Bill.*]

REPORT of the BOARD of TRADE, dated March 1857, upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c.

(*Mr. Lowe.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 3 *March* 1857.

HARBOUR, &c. BILLS.

FURTHER RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 February 1857;

"That the BOARD of TRADE do present to this House, a REPORT upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c., in conformity with the Practice in force with respect to Railway Bills."

North Level Drainage Bill.

THE objects of this Bill are to authorise works for the improvement of the North Level Drainage; to enlarge the powers of the North Level Drainage Commissioners; and to render additional districts subject to taxation for the purposes of the North Level Drainage.

By Sections 10 and 11 the Commissioners are enabled to open certain channels for navigation and to take tolls. It may be a matter for consideration whether there should not be provisions for publication of the accounts relating to these tolls, and for their revision from time to time.

There is nothing else in this Bill that appears to call for remark on the part of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
March 1857.

James Booth.

HARBOUR, &c. BILLS.

[*North Level Drainage Bill.*]

REPORT of the BOARD of TRADE, dated March 1857, upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c.

(*Mr. Lowe.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
5 *March* 1857.

HARBOUR, &c. BILLS.

FURTHER RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 February 1857;

"That the BOARD of TRADE do present to this House, a REPORT upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c., in conformity with the Practice in force with respect to Railway Bills."

Wearmouth Bridge, Ferries and Approaches Bill.

THE objects of this Bill are to enlarge the powers of the Corporation of Sunderland for the improvement and maintenance of the existing Bridge over the River Wear, at Sunderland, or to enable them to substitute a New Bridge, and to give powers for the maintenance of Ferries over the River, and to take Bridge and Ferry Tolls, and to authorise the raising a further sum of 100,000 *l.* on the credit of the Bridge and Ferry Tolls.

Section 23. It is usual in Acts which authorise the execution of definite works, to fix some limit to the quantity of land which may be acquired for the purposes of the Act.

By the 40th section, it is proposed to confirm, or establish, an exclusive right of ferry across a part of the River Wear; and by section 43 the Corporation may take for the use of the ferries the "*accustomed*" tolls, and "subject to such tolls," and to any exemptions in force at the passing of the Act, the same tolls as they would be authorised to take in respect of the Bridge.

If the exclusive right of ferry should be sanctioned as proposed (a matter, on the propriety of which my Lords are unable to offer an opinion, but which will, no doubt, be considered by the Committee,) it may deserve consideration whether the ferry tolls should not be defined in the Act, and whether provision should not be made for their being published.

Board of Trade,
March 1857.

James Booth.

[*Wearmouth Bridge, Ferries and Approaches Bill.*]

REPORT of the BOARD of TRADE, dated March 1857, upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c.

(*Mr. Lowe.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
5 *March* 1857.

HARBOUR, &c. BILLS.

FURTHER RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 February 1857;

"That the BOARD of TRADE do present to this House, a REPORT upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c., in conformity with the Practice in force with respect to Railway Bills."

Victoria (London) Docks Bill.

BY this Bill it is proposed to extend the time for the completion of works already authorised, and to authorise new works, and also the raising of further sums of 300,000 *l.* by shares, and 100,000 *l.* by loan, and to extend the Company's powers of leasing their undertaking.

Section 9. It is not usual to give a general power to "stop up" public roads *permanently*. It would seem to be more proper that the roads to be stopped up should be specified in the Act.

Section 27. It may be observed that the duration of leases of warehouses, buildings, and quays, which it is proposed in this section may extend to *ninety-nine* years, could not exceed *three* years under the 23rd section of the Harbours, Docks, and Piers Clauses Act, 1847.

Sections 32 to 40 contain provisions for leasing the undertaking to certain persons named, or to a Company formed under the "Joint Stock Companies Act, 1856." Such a power of leasing is, my Lords believe, new; but they are not aware that there is, in principle, any objection to it.

Board of Trade,
March 1857.

James Booth.

[*Victoria* (*London*) *Docks Bill.*]

REPORT of the BOARD of TRADE, dated March 1857, upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c.

(*Mr. Lowe.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
5 *March* 1857.

HARBOUR, &c. BILLS.

FURTHER RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 February 1857;—

"That the BOARD of TRADE do present to this House a REPORT upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c., in conformity with the practice in force with respect to Railway Bills."

Watchet Harbour Trust Bill.

Watchet Harbour Bill.

THE general objects of both of these Bills are similar; viz., to constitute Commissioners for the Conservancy of the Harbour of Watchet, in the county of Somerset, with powers to execute works for the improvement of the Harbour, and to raise money for that purpose. Objects of Bills.

The Harbour of Watchet appears to be an ancient public Harbour. By an Act of 6 Anne certain rates on vessels and goods were granted for a term of years, and Trustees (of whom the Lord of the Manor of Watchet was always to be one) were appointed for the maintenance and management of the Harbour, and the application of those rates; but after the expiration of the term, certain lower rates in respect of *imported* goods were to be payable to the Lord of the Manor of Watchet, to be laid out in the support of the Harbour and Quay.

The higher rates were from time to time continued by succeeding Acts for further terms, but ceased to be leviable in the year 1851.

For a considerable time past the Lord and the Steward of the Manor of Watchet have alone acted as Trustees of the Harbour, and the Lord of the Manor, or his agents, have claimed to be alone entitled to collect the rates.

In 1855 the "West Somerset Mineral Railway Act" (18 & 19 Vict. c. 150) was passed, by which a Company was incorporated for making the West Somerset Mineral Railway, to terminate at the Harbour of Watchet; and by that Act the owners of the Harbour were empowered to grant a lease of it to the Company, and provisions were made for the management, improvement, and maintenance of the Harbour, and for the levying of rates on shipping and goods; but such provisions appear to have been dependent on the lease being made.

No lease has been made.

My Lords understand, as above-mentioned, that the Harbour is a Public Harbour, and that the tolls which have hitherto been taken there have been held upon a public trust for the maintenance of the Harbour, although the legal ownership of the soil of the Harbour, or of the adjacent Quays, or of a part thereof, may have continued vested in the Lord of the Manor. If it should prove that there are proprietary and *beneficial* interests in the Harbour belonging to private persons, the appropriation of these rights to the public ought of course to be accompanied by the usual provisions for compensation, but they ought not to interfere with such provisions for the future management of the Harbour as may be necessary for the sake of public interests.

The Watchet Harbour Trust Bill is promoted by the devisees under the will of the late Earl of Egremont, who represent the Lord of the Manor of Watchet.

The Watchet Harbour Bill is promoted by the West Somerset Railway Company.

Management of Harbour.

By each Bill it is proposed to create a body of Commissioners for the future management of the Harbour and its funds; but it will be seen that the provisions proposed in the two Bills for the constitution of that body are materially different.

The constitution of a body for the conservancy of a public harbour is often a matter of considerable difficulty. As a general principle, my Lords have little doubt that the power ought to be placed in the hands of those who are most interested in the Harbour, *i. e.*, in the hands of a body representing the trade which uses the Harbour, rather than of a body representing local interests in land or houses. The trade of the Harbour is certainly a matter of great importance to those who live in its neighbourhood, but it is also of great importance to the country of which it is the outlet or inlet, and representation of those who use, or, in other words, pay rates at the Harbour, appears, as a general rule, to be the best mode of giving to all interests their fair share of influence. The strict application of this principle may, however, in some cases create difficulties and require modifications.

By the *Watchet Harbour Trust* Bill (sect. 19), the body of Commissioners would consist of—

The Lord of the Manor of Watchet (or his nominee);

Five landowners in the neighbourhood;

One nominee of each railway company having a railway communicating with the Harbour (there being at present but one such railway authorised, and a second proposed); and,

Six *elective* Commissioners, who must be *residents in the parish of St. Decuman's* (within which the Harbour of Watchet is situated), the electors to be the persons assessed to the poor's rate in the parish of St. Decuman's, and the owners of shipping belonging to Watchet.

By the *Watchet Harbour* Bill (sect. 19), the body of Commissioners would consist, after the month of September 1860, of—

Two persons appointed by the Admiralty;

The Lord of the Manor of Watchet (or his nominee);

The Steward of that Manor;

Three persons to be elected by the owners, resident within seven miles of the Harbour, of vessels registered as belonging to or trading from the Harbour;

Three persons to be elected by the Harbour ratepayers, resident within seven miles of the Harbour;

Persons holding mortgages of the Harbour Dues for 1,000 *l.* each, or upwards; and,

Five persons to be nominated by the West Somerset Mineral Railway Company, so soon as they shall have advanced 5,000 *l.* on mortgage for the purposes of the Act.

Of these two schemes for the constitution of the body of Commissioners, the former gives a preponderating influence to landowners and to parishioners of St. Decuman's; and even so far as the principle of representing the trade is admitted, the constituency is confined to persons assessed to the poor's rate in the parish in which the Harbour is situated (whose interests may not be in accordance with those of the general traders at the Harbour), and to the registered shipowners of Watchet, to the exclusion of the owners of other shipping trading to that place, and of all persons paying Harbour rates as exporters or importers of goods. This scheme cannot be considered to give due effect to the principle that taxation shall give a right to representation, or to give to those most interested in the Harbour sufficient influence in its management.

The other scheme, viz. that of the *Watchet Harbour* Bill, appears to make provision for a more ample representation of the Harbour ratepayers; but at the same time it is to be considered whether it does not give an undue amount of influence to the West Somerset Mineral Railway Company, to the exclusion, *pro tanto*, of other persons who may use the Harbour.

The following observations relate to such of the other provisions of two Bills respectively as appear to call for remark.

Watchet

Watchet Harbour Trust Bill.

Sect. 6. As the Board of Trade have recently undertaken the superintendence of life-boats, in compliance with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, it may deserve consideration whether power to require the life-boat, &c. to be kept, should not be vested in that Department. Such power with respect to Watchet Harbour was vested in the Board of Trade as well as in the Admiralty by the 35th section of "The West Somerset Mineral Railway Act, 1855." Further Observations.

Sect. 26. To make residence within the parish of St. Decuman's a necessary qualification of an elected Commissioner, as is here proposed, must have the effect of reducing within narrow limits the number of eligible persons; and would probably also have the effect of strengthening the territorial and parochial elements in the body of Commissioners at the expense of the trading element.

Sect. 95. The proposed exemption from Harbour rates of boats or barges conveying lime or manure for farms in any of the five parishes specified, would be a departure from the principles that "all tolls or dues on ships or goods carried in ships, leviable by the conservators of a public harbour, should be levied equally," and that "all exclusive privileges be abolished," which are amongst those recommended for adoption in this branch of legislation in the Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Crown to inquire into Local Charges upon Shipping in Ports of the United Kingdom, and adopted in the Report of the Board of Trade in the Bills relating to Harbours, Docks, Navigations, &c., in the Session of 1855, pages 2 and 3.

Sect. 113. It may deserve consideration, whether some limit should not be fixed to the sum which may become chargeable in favour of the representatives of the late Earl of Egremont under this section; and also, whether provision should not be made for repayment by them, in case the balance of the amount should be found to be in favour of the Harbour; also, whether provision should not be made that, in taking the account of receipts and expenditure, the question whether the tolls have been duly collected, and whether the application of the money has really been for the benefit of the Harbour, should be taken into consideration.

Sects. 114 and 115. No limit is fixed for the duration of contracts to be entered into by the Commissioners for granting to others the right to lay down rails and other accommodation. In order to secure the periodical revision of such contracts by the Commissioners, as representing the public, it might be proper to make such contracts terminable at intervals not exceeding 10 years.

Sect. 123. To the matters which are to remain subject to future revision, it would seem to be proper to add "the limits of the Harbour."

Watchet Harbour Bill.

Sect. 16. It is proposed that the persons named in this section shall continue Commissioners for a period which would be not less than three years after the passing of the Act. Having regard to the proposed provisions as to the laying down rails on the piers by the West Somerset Mineral Railway Company at the expense of the Commissioners (s. 68), and as to leasing the Harbour to the Railway Company (s. 117), particular care appears to be requisite in the selection of persons to be *original* Commissioners. Further Observations.

Sect. 24. If any right of nominating Commissioners be accorded to the Company, it would seem to be proper to provide, that when the Company cease to be mortgagees, they shall cease to nominate Commissioners, and that they shall nominate one Commissioner only for each entire sum of 1,000 *l.* due to them on mortgage, up to 5,000 *l.*

Sect. 28. It may be a question whether, as vessels down to *nine* tons are to be subject to Harbour dues, the lowest limit of shipping property, which shall give a vote, should be fixed so high as *fifty* tons.

Sects. 67 and 68. With respect to the rails, which it is proposed shall be laid down at the Harbour by the Commissioners, or by the Railway Company at the expense of the Commissioners, it may deserve consideration, whether a limit

should not be fixed to the expenditure which the Company may charge to the Commissioners, and whether the tolls to be payable to the Commissioners for the use of the rails should not be defined.

Sect. 103. The proposed power to the Railway Company to raise the sum of 10,000 *l.* would seem to render proper the insertion of a clause to preserve the priority of any mortgages or bonds, &c., already granted by them under their Act of 1855, and perhaps also of the clause prescribed by the 137th Standing Order of the House of Commons.

Sect. 117. It may deserve consideration whether the leasing the Harbour to the Railway Company should not be deferred, until after the first *election* of Commissioners under the Act has taken place.

Board of Trade,
March 1857.

James Booth.

HARBOUR, &c. BILLS.

[*Watchet Harbour Trust Bill.—Watchet Harbour Bill.*]

REPORT of the BOARD of TRADE, dated March 1857, upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c.

(*Mr. Lowe.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
6 *March* 1857.

19—XVII. *Under* 1 *oz.*

HARBOUR, &c. BILLS.

FURTHER RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 February 1857;

"That the BOARD of TRADE do present to this House a REPORT upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c., in conformity with the practice in force with respect to Railway Bills."

Ely Tidal Harbour and Railway Bill.

THE objects of this Bill are,— Objects.

To empower the Ely Tidal Harbour and Railway Company (whose name it is proposed to change to "The Ely Harbour, Dock, and Railway Company,") to construct the following works; viz.:

A Railway, length 2 miles 9 chains from their line already authorised, near the point where it crosses the road from Penarth to Cardiff, to the south-west bank of the River Ely, near Cwtch y Cwm, and a branch, length 48 chains, from the above-mentioned intended Railway to a point on the south-west bank of the River Ely, between Cogan Pill and Cwtch y Cwm, and a Dock on the south-west side of the River Ely, between Cogan Pill and Penarth Head Inn.

Also to authorise the Company to raise additional sums of 192,000 *l.* by shares, and 64,000 *l.* by borrowing.

Sect. 6. There being no express provision in the Bill for defining the tolls and maximum charges for the Railways now proposed to be authorised, it may be a question whether the concluding part of the 6th section is in that respect sufficiently explicit to satisfy the requirement of the 136th Standing Order of the House of Commons. Observations.

Sect. 13. The Bill does not contain any provision restricting the application of the monies to be raised to the purposes of the Company's authorized undertaking.

Sect. 24. It appears to be intended by this section to render it compulsory, in respect of every vessel using the Dock, that the servants of the Company shall alone be employed in the disembarking and shipping of goods, at the expense of the parties interested in the goods. It may deserve consideration whether this provision should be admitted to the extent of depriving those parties of the services of the crew of the vessel in shipping, unshipping, landing, and relanding goods.

Sect. 27. By this section it is proposed to authorize each of the Ely Tidal Harbour and Railway and the Taff Vale Railway Companies to run over and use the lines of the other of those Companies.

With reference to "Running Powers," *see* the observations on that subject in the Report of the Board of Trade on the Railway Bills of the present Session, page 12.

It may also be observed with reference to the proposed Docks, that the Bill contains no such provisions as are suggested in the Report of the Board of Trade on the Harbour, Docks, and Navigation Bills of the Session of 1855:

For the publication of accounts of dues on shipping; and goods carried in ships.

For the audit of such accounts by an independent auditor in case of complaint.

Board of Trade,
March 1857.

James Booth.

[*Ely Tidal Harbour and Railway Bill.*]

REPORT of the BOARD of TRADE, dated March 1857, upon the PRIVATE BILLS for HARBOURS, DOCKS, NAVIGATIONS, &c.

(*Mr. Lowe.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
9 *March* 1857.

RAILWAY AND CANAL BILLS.

REPORT from the Board of Trade, in compliance with an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 16 February 1857;—

"THAT the BOARD of TRADE do present to this House a REPORT upon the RAILWAY and CANAL BILLS of this Session, in compliance with the Recommendation contained in the Fifth Report of the Select Committee on RAILWAY and CANAL BILLS of the Session of 1853."

(*Mr. FitzRoy.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
27 *February* 1857.

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REPORT of the Board of Trade on the Railway and Canal Bills of 1857.

The Number of Bills for Railways in Great Britain deposited this Session amounts to 130.

Of this Number, 97 authorise new works.

The proposed new works to be authorised by the 97 before-mentioned Bills, may be classed as follows:

By New Companies.

	Number of Bills.	Length of Line.
England - - - -	32	417 miles.
Scotland - - - -	12	347 „
Ireland - - - -	2	132 „
Total - - -	46	896 miles.

By Existing Companies.

	Number of Bills.	Length of Line.
England - - - -	34	360 miles.
Scotland - - - -	7	64 „
Ireland - - - -	10	150 „
Total - - -	51	574 miles.

The total length of New Lines is, therefore, 1,470 miles, and there are in addition 40 miles of Deviation Lines, and 19 projects for Enlargements of Stations, &c.

These Bills may be further classified as follows :—

Nature of Bill.	Existing Companies.			New Companies.			Total.	Remarks.
	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.		
I.—BILLS BY WHICH THE INTERESTS OF MORE THAN ONE COMPANY ARE AFFECTED.								
1. Powers of Amalgamatign, Sale, &c.:								
1. Powers of Amalgamation, Sale or Lease, exclusively	5	–	1	–	–	–	6	
2. Powers of Amalgamation, Sale or Lease, Subscription, Working and Capital Arrangements, Extension of Time, and New Works	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	
3. Powers of Amalgamation, Sale or Lease, Subscription, Working Arrangements, and Extension of Time	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	
4. Powers of Amalgamation, Sale or Lease, Running Powers, Working and Capital Arrangements, and New Works	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	
5. Powers of Amalgamation, Sale or Lease, Running Powers, and Capital Arrangements and New Works	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	
6. Powers of Amalgamation, Sale or Lease, and Working Arrangements, and New Works	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	
7. Powers of Amalgamation, Sale or Lease, Working and Capital Arrangements, and New Works	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	
8. Powers of Amalgamation, Sale or Lease, Working and Capital Arrangements	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	
9. Powers of Amalgamation, Sale or Lease, New Works, and Capital Arrangements	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	
2. Powers of Subscription, &c.:								
10. Subscriptions	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	
11. Subscriptions, Running Powers, Working and Traffic Arrangements, and New Works	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	
12. Subscriptions, Running Powers, Working and Capital Arrangements, and New Works	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	
13. Subscriptions and Working Arrangements	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	
14. Subscriptions, Working and Capital Arrangements, and New Works	1	–	–	4	3	–	8	
15. Subscriptions, Working Arrangements, Extension of Time, and New Works	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	
16. Subscriptions, Working Arrangements, and New Works	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	
17. Subscriptions, Extension of Time, and Capital Arrangements	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	
18. Subscriptions, Capital Arrangements, and New Works	2	–	–	1	–	–	3	
19. Subscriptions and Capital Arrangements	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	
3. Running Powers:								
20. Running Powers	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	
21. Running Powers, Working and Capital Arrangements, and New Works	2	–	–	8	1	1	12	
22. Running Powers, Working Arrangements, Extension of Time, New Works, and Capital Arrangements	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	
23. Running Powers, New Works, and Capital Arrangements	2	–	–	–	1	1	4	
4. Working Arrangements:								
24. Working Arrangements exclusively	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	
25. Working Arrangements and New Works	7	1	3	14	6	–	31	
26. Working Arrangements and facilities for Traffic, and New Works	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	
27. Facilities for Traffic and New Works	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	
II.—BILLS BY WHICH ONE COMPANY ONLY IS AFFECTED.								
1. Extension of Time:								
28. Extension of Time	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	
29. Extension of Time, Capital Arrangements, Guarantees, and New Works	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	
30. Extension of Time, Capital Arrangements, and Guarantees	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	
31. 2. New Works exclusively	11	5	2	3	1	–	22	
32. 3. Capital Arrangements	6	3	3	–	–	–	12	
33. 4. Miscellaneous	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	
Totals	57	11	15	32	13	2	130	

I.

BILLS BY WHICH THE INTERESTS OF MORE THAN ONE COMPANY ARE AFFECTED.

1.—POWERS OF AMALGAMATION, SALE, LEASE, &c.

Powers of Amalgamation, Sale or Lease, Exclusively.

By Existing Companies.	*By New Companies.*
Andover Canal.	
East Suffolk.	
Mallow and Fermoy, and Great Southern and Western.	
North Eastern and Hartlepool Dock and Railway.	
North Staffordshire (Bridgewater Canals.)	
Vale of Towy.	

Powers of Amalgamation, Sale or Lease, Subscription, Capital and Working Arrangements, Extension of Time, and New Works.

By Existing Companies.	*By New Companies.*
Portadown and Dungannon.	

Powers of Amalgamation, Sale or Lease, Subscription, Working Arrangements, and Extension of Time.

By Existing Companies.	*By New Companies.*
West London and Crystal Palace.	

Powers of Amalgamation, Sale or Lease, Running Powers, Working and Capital Arrangements, and New Works.

By Existing Companies.	*By New Companies.*
Great Southern and Western of Ireland (Extension from Tullamore to Athlone.)	

Powers of Amalgamation, Sale or Lease, Running Powers, Capital Arrangements, and New Works.

By Existing Companies.	*By New Companies.*
Stamford and Essendine.	

POWERS OF AMALGAMATION, SALE OR LEASE, WORKING ARRANGEMENTS, AND NEW WORKS.

By Existing Companies.	*By New Companies.*
Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction, and Great Western.	

POWERS OF AMALGAMATION, SALE OR LEASE, WORKING AND CAPITAL ARRANGEMENTS, AND NEW WORKS.

By Existing Companies.	*By New Companies.*
London and South Western.	

POWERS OF AMALGAMATION, SALE OR LEASE, WORKING AND CAPITAL ARRANGEMENTS.

By Existing Companies.	*By New Companies.*
West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway and North Eastern Railway.	

POWERS OF AMALGAMATION, SALE OR LEASE, NEW WORKS, AND CAPITAL ARRANGEMENTS.

By Existing Companies.	*By New Companies.*
Dublin and Wicklow. Shropshire Union Canal, London and North-Western Railway, and Shropshire Union Canal and Railway.	

2.—POWERS BY WHICH ONE COMPANY WOULD OBTAIN AN INTEREST IN ANOTHER COMPANY BY SUBSCRIPTION, &c.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By Existing Companies.	*By New Companies.*
Norfolk.	

SUBSCRIPTIONS, RUNNING POWERS, WORKING AND TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS, AND NEW WORKS.

By Existing Companies.	*By New Companies.*
Cannock Mineral (No. 1).	

SUBSCRIPTIONS, RUNNING POWERS, WORKING AND CAPITAL ARRANGEMENTS, AND NEW WORKS.

By Existing Companies.	*By New Companies.*
	Bristol, South Wales, and Southampton Union.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND WORKING ARRANGEMENTS.

By Existing Companies.	*By New Companies.*
Cannock Mineral (No. 2).	

SUBSCRIPTIONS, WORKING AND CAPITAL ARRANGEMENTS, AND NEW WORKS.

By Existing Companies.	*By New Companies.*
Border Counties (Teviotdale Section).	Aberdeen Junction. British and Irish Grand Junction. Carlisle and Hawick. Coniston. South Durham and Lancashire Union. Thames and Medway. West Metropolitan and Thames Embankment.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, WORKING ARRANGEMENTS, EXTENSION OF TIME, AND NEW WORKS.

By Existing Companies.	*By New Companies.*
Dundalk and Enniskillen.	

SUBSCRIPTIONS, WORKING ARRANGEMENTS, AND NEW WORKS.

By Existing Companies.	*By New Companies.*
	Formartine and Buchan.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, EXTENSION OF TIME, AND CAPITAL ARRANGEMENTS.

By Existing Companies.	*By New Companies.*
Metropolitan. Cornwall.	

SUBSCRIPTIONS, CAPITAL ARRANGEMENTS, AND NEW WORKS.

By Existing Companies.	*By New Companies.*
North Eastern (Lanchester Valley Line). Stockport, Disley, and Whaley Bridge (Extension to Buxton).	South London.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND CAPITAL ARRANGEMENTS.

By Existing Companies.	*By New Companies.*
Bedale and Leyburn.	

3.—RUNNING POWERS.

Running Powers.

By Existing Companies.	*By New Companies.*
Caledonian.	

Running Powers, Working and Capital Arrangements, and New Works.

By Existing Companies.	*By New Companies.*
East Lancashire—Colne and Bradford.	Bourn and Essendine.
East Kent (Strood to St. Mary's Cray)	Great Northern and Western.
	Hull and Hornsea.
	Keith and Dufftown.
	Newtown and Machynlleth.
	North Derbyshire.
	Southampton, Bristol, and South Wales.
	Tilbury, Maldon, and Colchester.
	West Somerset.
	Wimbledon and Dorking.

Running Powers, Working Arrangements, Extension of Time, New Works, and Capital Arrangements.

By Existing Companies.	*By New Companies.*
Portsmouth.	
Rhymney.	

Running Powers, New Works, and Capital Arrangements.

By Existing Companies.	*By New Companies.*
Ely Tidal Harbour and Railway.	Carlisle, Liddisdale, and Hawick.
South-Eastern (Greenwich Junction to Dartford).	Dublin and Meath.

4. WORKING ARRANGEMENTS.

Working Arrangements Exclusively.

By Existing Companies.	*By New Companies.*
Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, and Scottish Central.	
Whitehaven and Furness Junction.	

Working Arrangements, and New Works.

By Existing Companies.

Dorset Central.
East Somerset.
Fife and Kinross.
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire (Railways to Buxton, &c.)
Mid-Kent (Bromley to St. Mary's Cray).
Mid-Kent (Croydon Extension).
Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.
Newry and Enniskillen.
Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor.
Reading Railways Junction.
Sittingbourne and Sheerness.

By New Companies.

Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Fraserburgh.
Aldershot.
Banff, Macduff, and Turriff (Extension).
Banff, Portsoy, and Strathisla.
Cwm Amman.
Dartmouth and Torbay.
Doncaster and Wakefield.
Ely Valley.
Hamilton and Strathaven.
Herne Bay and Faversham.
Kinross-shire.
Leslie.
Lewes and Uckfield.
Mid-Kent and South Kent.
Mid-Sussex.
Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Guidebridge Junction.
Ringwood, Christchurch, and Bournemouth.
South Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire.
Stratford-upon-Avon.
Tottenham, Hornsey, and Willesden.

Working Arrangements and Facilities for Traffic to be afforded to one Company by another, and New Works.

By Existing Companies.

South-Eastern (Reading Branch).

By New Companies.

Richmond and Kew.

Facilities for Traffic to be afforded to one Company by another, and New Works.

By Existing Companies.

North Western.

By New Companies.

II.

BILLS BY WHICH ONE COMPANY ONLY IS AFFECTED.

1.—EXTENSION OF TIME, &c.

Extension of Time.

By Existing Companies.

East Kent (Extension to Dover).
Exeter and Exmouth.
Norwich and Spalding.

By New Companies.

Extension of Time, Capital Arrangements, Guarantees, and New Works.

By Existing Companies.

Bagenalstown and Wexford.

By New Companies.

Extension of Time, Capital Arrangements, and Guarantees.

By Existing Companies.

Cork and Bandon.

By New Companies.

2.—NEW WORKS EXCLUSIVELY.

By Existing Companies.

Blackburn—Extensions.
Blyth and Tyne.
Caledonian (Lines to Granton).
Deeside (Extension).
Eastern Counties (New Lines).
Lancaster, Carlisle, and Ingleton.
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire (Railways to Romiley).
Midland Great Western of Ireland (Extension to Sligo.)
Monkland.
Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford.
Salisbury and Yeovil.
St. George's Harbour and Railway.
Scottish Central (Extensions).
Taff Vale.
West Somerset Mineral (Extension).
West of Fife Mineral (Branches).
Waterford and Tramore.
Wycombe (Extension to Thame).

By New Companies.

Bathgate, Airdrie, and Coatbridge.
Clifton.
Conway Valley.
Thames Embankment and Railway.

3.—CAPITAL ARRANGEMENTS.

By Existing Companies.	*By New Companies.*
Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction (Power to hire Steamboats).	
Cork and Youghal.	
Forth and Clyde Junction.	
Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland.	
Great Western and Brentford.	
Inverness and Nairn.	
North Eastern.	
Peebles.	
St. Helen's Canal and Railway.	
South Devon.	
Tralee and Killarney.	
Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont.	

4.—MISCELLANEOUS.

By Existing Companies.	*By New Companies.*
Westminster Terminus (Clapham to Norwood)—Abandonment.	

I.

BILLS BY WHICH THE INTERESTS OF MORE THAN ONE COMPANY ARE AFFECTED.

1. *Bills by which the Interests of more than one Company are affected.*

Under this head are comprised 90 Bills.

15 Bills confer power of amalgamation, sale, lease, &c.

22 Bills authorise one Company to subscribe to the undertaking of another Company.

23 Bills confer running powers.

69 Bills sanction working and traffic agreements.

As regards the provisions in these several Bills, my Lords would call the attention of the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills to the recommendations on this subject by the Select Committee of the House of Commons of the Session of 1853 upon Railway and Canal Bills, which are numbered 5 and 6, at pages 20 and 21 of the Fifth Report, viz.:

Amalgamations and Working Arrangements.

" 5. That working arrangements between different Companies for the regu- " lation of traffic and the division of profits should be sanctioned, under proper " conditions, and for limited periods; but that amalgamation of Companies " should not be sanctioned, except in minor or special cases, where it clearly " appears to the Standing Committee that the true and only object of such " amalgamation is improved economy of management, and consequent advan- " tage to the public.

Running Powers.

" 6. That running powers should generally be discouraged on the score of " danger, and conceded only in cases where the public object of free transit " from one system to another cannot practically be ensured by other means."

My Lords would also observe, that the necessity there may formerly have been for allowing running powers may be assumed to be now, to some extent, obviated by the Traffic Regulation Act of 1854, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, which obliges Railway Companies to afford all reasonable facilities for the transmission on their line of traffic passing from and to lines in connexion with their Railway. Hence until that Act be shown not to be operative, it must be assumed that running powers are now only practically necessary in cases where a Company requires to pass for a short distance over the lines of another Company to reach a station at which to deposit and receive traffic, or when such short piece of line is a link necessary for the completion of a special railway system.

In their Report of the Session of 1855, my Lords observed, that " If the " General Committee shall agree in the foregoing resolutions, it will remain for " them to determine, in the case of working agreements being sanctioned " between two Companies, what are in each case the proper conditions to be " imposed, and the proper duration of the agreements.

" In sanctioning working arrangements involving division of profit between " different Companies, two things seem important to be considered; viz.

" 1. That the arrangement shall not prejudice the general interest.

" 2. That it shall not be, in its nature and terms, unfair between the contracting Companies.

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" As regards this latter point, it appears to my Lords that if the Committee " take such measures as appear to them necessary, in order to ensure that the " well-advised and carefully considered and matured assent of the shareholders " themselves has been given to the arrangements, the best means will have been " taken for securing the interests of each party. Such arrangements do not " appear to be included in the terms of the Standing Order of the House of " Lords (No. 185), and are therefore more especially necessary to be considered

" by

" by the Committee of the House of Commons. The Order in question might, " however, be easily adapted to the present purpose by introducing the words, " ' Bills empowering any Company to *enter into working arrangements or other* " ' *combination of interest with any other Company.*' "

1. *Bills by which the Interests of more than one Company are affected.*

My Lords would further observe, that for the last three Sessions, Parliament has, as a general rule, limited the period for which Railway Companies have been allowed to enter into working arrangements to 10 years, and many of the Bills of the present Session contain a similar proviso; this limit appears to be consistent with the object which the Select Committee of 1853, on Railway and Canal Bills, had in view in the following passage, of insuring that it should be treated as a working arrangement only, and not as a virtual amalgamation; viz.:

" But if working arrangements not now valid in law shall be sanctioned by " Parliament, under definite conditions and for limited periods, capable of being " renewed by the same authority when approaching the term of their existence, " it will be in the power of the Companies to contract alliances useful for the " conduct of traffic, while it will be open for Parliament to interfere for the " prevention of permanent public mischief."

Most of these Bills contain a clause empowering the Companies to renew the agreements at the expiration of the period for which they have been granted, with the approval of the Board of Trade. This would appear to be in accordance with the suggestions which My Lords made in the Report of Session 1855, viz.:

" If the Committee should be of opinion that sufficient security would be " afforded by substituting the ratification of the Board of Trade for the more " costly process of a renewed application to Parliament by the Companies who " desire at its conclusion to extend the term of any such agreement, My Lords " are of opinion that a clause might properly be inserted for that purpose."

But there are several Bills which contain powers for Companies to enter into working arrangements, in which either no period is limited, or the period limited is of considerable length. In these cases a power is, as a general rule, reserved to the Board of Trade to revise the terms of the agreement at the end of 10 years, if it is found to be injurious to the public interests. The reason alleged in favour of an agreement of long duration is, that it is frequently the case, especially with a small new line joining a longer existing line, that at the end of the term it will be in the power of the larger Company to dictate unfavourable terms to the other; and that unless there be a certainty of favourable conditions for a long period, the new line would not be constructed. This objection to the short term is fully met, and the public interests are equally well cared for, by granting a long period subject to a power of revision, at stated periods, by the Board of Trade, provided such power of revision includes the power of putting an end to the agreement if necessary.

In their Report of last Session, My Lords made the following observations upon Bills containing powers for Companies to enter into arrangements, which observations they take this opportunity to repeat, viz.:

" The Bills of the class at present under consideration generally contain a " clause providing that the arrangements between the Companies shall not " alter, affect, increase, or diminish the tolls and charges they are authorised " by their Acts to demand from other parties. In order to insure an obser- " vance by the Companies of the Parliamentary limitation of the maximum " charges in their dealings with the public, it might be advisable to require the " insertion of this clause in all Railway Bills by which working or traffic " arrangements are proposed to be authorised.

" It appears to My Lords to deserve the consideration of the Committee, " whether the provisions in the several Bills, as well as those requiring Com- " panies to afford facilities for the transmission over their lines of the traffic of " other lines, as those sanctioning working arrangements, might not usefully be " made of a more uniform character; those provisions which on consideration " are deemed to be best adapted for securing the object intended, being adopted " in all Bills of the same class."

I.
Bills by which the Interests of more than one Company are affected.

Amalgamation, Sale, Lease, &c.

1.—POWERS OF AMALGAMATION, SALE, LEASE, &c.

There are 15 Bills classified under this head.

Powers of Amalgamation, Sale or Lease exclusively.

By the *East Suffolk Railway (Amalgamation, &c.) Bill* the Lowestoft and Beccles, and Yarmouth and Haddiscoe Railway Companies, authorised by Acts of last Session, would be dissolved, and the undertakings vested in the East Suffolk Railway Company.

The capital of the united Company is recited at 620,000 *l.* with power to borrow 198,000 *l.*, and Sir S. Peto is empowered to take the whole or any part of the undertaking on lease for 21 years.

In connexion with this Bill, although properly belonging to another subdivision, may be mentioned,—

The *Tilbury, Maldon, and Colchester Railway Bill*, which incorporates a Company with a share capital of 700,000 *l.*, and power to borrow 233,000 *l.*, for making a Railway from the London, Tilbury, and Southend Extension Railway to Maldon and Colchester, with Branches to Burnham and Hythe, with power to use the Eastern Union Railway between Colchester and the Junction of the East Suffolk Railway, and to enter into working arrangements with the lessees of the London, Tilbury, and Southend Extension Railway, with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders, and subject to the approval of the Board of Trade; the agreement to be for 10 years, and renewable. Sir S. Peto is one of the lessees of the London, Tilbury, and Southend Extension Railway; hence these two Bills would create a line of Railway independent of the Eastern Counties Railway from London to Colchester, Lowestoft, and Yarmouth.

The Eastern Counties Railway Company have a Bill which proposes to provide accommodation for the same districts as are provided for in this Bill, which is therefore a competing scheme. It is noticed at page 29.

The *North-Eastern and Hartlepool Dock and Railway Amalgamation Bill* transfers the Hartlepool Dock and Railway to the North-Eastern Railway Company. The 440,570 *l.* capital stock of the Hartlepool Company is guaranteed 8 per cent. until 1879, when it is to rank with the Berwick stock of the Company. In connexion with this Bill may be mentioned as also conferring power on the North-Eastern Railway Company,

The *West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway and North-Eastern Railway Companies Amalgamation Bill*, which empowers the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company to raise 450,000 *l.* by new shares, or on mortgage, and to be amalgamated with the North-Eastern Railway Company; until such amalgamation has taken place, the Companies may enter into arrangements for working the traffic.

The *North Staffordshire Railway (Bridgewater Canals) Bill* transfers to the North Staffordshire Railway Company the Duke of Bridgewater's Canals, the Mersey and Irwell Navigation, and the Runcorn and Western Canal; the Company to be chargeable for certain annuities.

The North Staffordshire Railway Company would also receive powers by the following Bills, viz.:

The *Cannock Mineral Railway (Extension) Bill* empowers the Cannock Mineral Railway Company to construct certain Railways, and to raise 80,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 26,666 *l.* for the general purposes of the undertaking. If the Company neglects to proceed with its line the North Staffordshire Railway Company may complete it, and exercise the powers of the Act. With the consent of three-fifths of their shareholders the North Staffordshire Railway Company may subscribe 200,000 *l.* towards the undertaking. The Cannock Mineral Railway Company may use a portion of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway, as well as the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton and Great Western Joint Station at Wolverhampton. The North Staffordshire Railway Company may use the Cannock Mineral Railway, and the before-mentioned portion of Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton Railway, and the three Companies may make agreements as to the receipt and apportionment of traffic.

It appears as well to mention in this place the *Cannock Mineral Railway (No. 2) Bill*, which empowers the North Staffordshire Railway Company, and the Cannock Mineral Railway Company to enter into agreements for enabling the North Staffordshire Railway Company to construct the Cannock Mineral Railway, and advance money towards its construction, or to hold shares and bonds

I.
Bills by which the Interests of more than one Company are affected.
——
Amalgamation, Sale, Lease, &c.

bonds in the Railway on the security of the tolls; or, the North Staffordshire Railway Company may (if the Cannock Mineral Railway Company neglect) construct the Cannock Mineral Railway, and exercise all the powers of the Cannock Mineral Railway Company, and raise additional shares for the purpose, a separate account being kept. The Companies may enter into working and traffic arrangements.

These Bills would afford to the North Staffordshire Railway a connexion with the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, and the Great Western Railways at Wolverhampton, and an outlet to the south independent of the London and North Western Railway.

The *London and South-Western Railway (Power to Abandon, &c.) Bill*, which Bill authorises the abandonment of part of the Basingstoke and Salisbury, Salisbury and Yeovil, and Salisbury Market Railways, and empowers the London and South Western Railway Company to construct other lines instead. The Company may also construct a Railway from Romsey to Milbrook, and widen the station at Farnborough. The Company is empowered to purchase the Andover Canal Navigation, and to stop it up. The Company may raise 100,000*l.* by shares, and borrow 33,000 *l.* for the purposes of this Act. The London and South-Western Railway Company is empowered to take a lease of the Wimbledon and Croydon Railway: or, the London and South-Western Railway Company, the Brighton Company, and the Wimbledon and Croydon Company, may make working and traffic arrangements with respect to the Wimbledon and Croydon Railway. All contracts and arrangements are to be with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders, and subject to the approval of the Board of Trade. Such agreements may be modified at the end of 10 years by the Board of Trade. In connexion with these, although belonging to another class, may be mentioned the following Bill, which affects the London and South-Western Railway Company.

The *Southampton, Bristol, and South Wales Railway Bill* incorporates a Company with a share capital of 300,000 *l.*, and power to borrow 100,000 *l.* for making a Railway from Southampton to the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway at Fisherton Anger. The line to be on the broad gauge, and the Company to lay down broad gauge rails upon the Basingstoke and Salisbury, and Bishopstoke and Salisbury Branch of the London and South-Western Railway, and upon the line of the Market House and Salisbury Railway; and the Company, with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders, may enter into working and traffic arrangements with the Great Western and the London and South-Western Railway Companies, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade, for 10 years.

The *Andover Canal Bill* authorises the sale of the Andover Canal to the Salisbury and Southampton Railway Company, to be incorporated by the Southampton, Bristol, and South Wales Railway Bill last mentioned, or, in case that Bill should not pass, to any person or corporation whatever.

The *Vale of Towy Railway Bill*, authorises that Company to lease its undertaking to the Central Wales (Limited) Company. This Bill is further alluded to at page 32.

The *Mallow and Fermoy, and Great Southern and Western Railway Bill* enables the Mallow and Fermoy Railway Company to lease or sell their Railway to the Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland Company, and authorises the latter Company to accept such lease or to make such purchase.

The Great Southern and Western Railway Company also obtains power by the *Great Southern and Western of Ireland Railway (Extension from Tullamore to Athlone) Bill*, to extend and construct a Railway from Tullamore to join the Midland Great Western of Ireland Railway at Athlone, and to raise for the purpose 160,000 *l.* by shares. The Company are also empowered to use the Athlone Station of the Midland Great Western Railway and the approaches thereto, subject to the arbitration of the Board of Trade.

The Great Southern and Western Railway Company, and the Midland Great Western of Ireland Railway Company, may from time to time enter into working and traffic arrangements for periods of 10 years, all such agreements being with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders, and subject to the approval of the Board of Trade. The Company may lease or sell the Railway, proposed by this Bill to be made, to the Midland Great Western of Ireland Railway Company, who are authorised to accept such lease or to purchase the line, and to apply their corporate funds to the purpose.

I.
Bills by which the Interests of more than one Company are affected.

Amalgamation, Sale, Lease, &c.

Powers of Sale and Lease, Subscription, Working Arrangements, New Works, Capital, and Extension of Time.

The *Portadown and Dungannon Railway Bill* extends the time limited by the Act for the completion of the line to the 31st July 1858, and authorises the Company to abandon part of, and to deviate, and extend their line. The name of the Company is changed to that of "Portadown, Dungannon, and Omagh Junc- "tion Railway Company." The Company are authorised to raise 100,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 33,000 *l.* The Ulster Railway Company is empowered to subscribe 40,000 *l.* to the undertaking, and to take a lease of the Railway or to enter into working and traffic arrangements with the Company for 21 years, with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders, and subject to the approval of the Board of Trade: any agreement to be renewable at its expiration.

The *West London and Crystal Palace Railway Bill* extends the time for completing the Farnborough Extension, and modifies the clause as to the deposit. It empowers the Company to sell or lease its line to the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company. The Company may enter into working and traffic arrangements with the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, the London and South-Western Railway Company, and the South-Eastern Railway Company, and the three Companies may subscribe to the undertaking, and may raise additional capital for the purpose, if necessary. Any agreements are to be with the consent of three-fifths of shareholders, and subject to the approval of the Board of Trade, and if entered into for more than 10 years, the agreement may be revised by the Board of Trade at the expiration of 10 years. This Bill is further alluded to at page 34.

Powers of Amalgamation, Sale or Lease, Running Powers, and Capital Arrangements.

The *Stamford and Essendine Railway Bill* authorises the Company to raise an additional sum of 20,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 5,000 *l.*, and to use a portion of the Great Northern Railway. The Company is also empowered to transfer its undertaking by sale or lease to the Great Northern, the London and North-Western, and the Midland Railway Companies, who are empowered to accept the transfer, and to apply their surplus capital to the purpose. It has been stated to their Lordships that the three Companies are not desirous of accepting a lease of or purchasing the Stamford and Essendine Railway.

Powers of Amalgamation, Sale, Lease, and Working Arrangements.

The *Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction and Great Western Railway Companies (Purchase or Lease, &c.) Bill* empowers the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction Railway Company to grant, and the Great Western Railway Company to accept, a lease of the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction Railway upon such terms and conditions, and for such period as may be agreed upon. The Bill also empowers the Companies to enter into working and traffic arrangements for a period of 99 years, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade.

Powers of Amalgamation, New Works, and Capital Arrangements.

The *Shropshire Union Railway and Canal, London and North-Western Railway and Shropshire Canal, Companies Bill* vests the Shropshire Canal in the Shropshire Union Railway and Canal Company, and leases it to the London and North-Western Railway Company, who already have a lease of the Shropshire Union Railway and Canal. The London and North-Western Railway Company is empowered to construct out of existing capital a railway along certain portions of the Canals of the Shropshire Union Company, and to close the Canals for the purpose. The London and North-Western Railway Company is empowered to take additional land at Watford and Shrewsbury, and to make arrangements as to the use of the joint station at Chester with the Chester and Holyhead, the Great Western and the Birkenhead, Lancashire and Cheshire Junction Railway Companies.

The *Dublin and Wicklow Railway Bill* authorises the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company to extend their line at Dublin, and to raise 50,000 *l.* by shares on a preference of 6 per cent., and to borrow one-third of that amount. The Dublin and Bray Company is dissolved, and its undertaking vested in the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company.

1.
Bills by which the Interests of more than one Company are affected.

BILLS BY WHICH ONE COMPANY WOULD OBTAIN AN INTEREST IN ANOTHER COMPANY.

Bills by which one Company would obtain an Interest in another Company.

Subscriptions.

The *Norfolk Railway Bill* empowers the Company to hold shares in the Wells and Fakenham Railway and to appoint directors. A Bill with the same object was introduced last Session, but was not passed.

Subscriptions, Running Powers, Working Arrangements, Capital, and New Works.

The *Bristol, South Wales, and Southampton Union Railway Bill* incorporates a Company for making a Railway from Bristol to one side of the New Passage Ferry on the River Severn, and from the other side of the Ferry to the South Wales Railway, with power to raise 300,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 98,000 *l.*, the Company to provide steamboats for working the traffic across the ferry. The Company may use the station of the Great Western Railway Company, and of the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company at Bristol, and may, with the consent of three-fifths of shareholders, enter into working and traffic agreements with the Great Western, the Bristol and Exeter, and the South Wales Railway Companies, subject to approval of the Board of Trade, the duration of agreement being limited to 10 years, and renewable.

Subscriptions, Working Arrangements, Capital, and New Works.

The *South Durham and Lancashire Union Railway Bill* incorporates a Company for making a Railway from the Stockton and Darlington Railway to Tebay on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, with power to raise 400,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 133,000 *l.* The Stockton and Darlington and the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway Companies are empowered to subscribe each 50,000 *l.* to the undertaking, and the Company and the Stockton and Darlington, the Darlington and Barnard Castle, and the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway Companies are empowered to enter into working and traffic arrangements with the consent of the shareholders, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade; the arrangement to be for 10 years, and renewable.

The *West Metropolitan Railway and Thames Embankment Bill* incorporates a Company for making a Railway to connect the West London Railway with the West End of London and Crystal Palace Railway, and the London and South Western Railway with Westminster, and to make an Embankment on the North side of the River Thames, between the New Chelsea Bridge and the Kensington Canal, and to raise for the purpose 298,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 99,333 *l.* with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders. The Company may enter into working and traffic arrangements with the London and North Western, the Great Western, West London, West End of London and Crystal Palace, London and South Western, London, Brighton and South Coast, and South Eastern Railway Companies for 10 years, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade, the agreements to be renewable. These Railway Companies may subscribe to the undertaking with the consent of three-fifths of their shareholders, and raise additional capital for the purpose. This Bill is further alluded to at page 34.

The *Thames and Medway Railway Bill* incorporates a Company with a share capital of 54,000 *l.*, and power to borrow 18,000 *l.*, and to make a Railway from the Thames at Gravesend to the Medway, and to Strood, with wharves, landing-places, &c., and to enter into working and traffic arrangements with the lessees of the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway, and with the South Eastern, and the East Kent Railway Companies, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade, and with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders; the duration of the agreements is limited to 10 years, but they are renewable; and the three Companies may subscribe to the undertaking and raise money by shares for the purpose.

The *Coniston Railway Bill* incorporates a Company for making a Railway from the Furness Railway to Coniston, with power to raise 45,000 *l.* by

I. *Bills by which the Interests of more than one Company are affected.*

shares, and to borrow 15,000 *l.* The Furness Company may subscribe 10,000 *l.*, towards the Undertaking, and raise additional capital for that purpose; or they may guarantee shares in the Railway. The Company and the Furness Railway Company may, with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders, enter into working and traffic arrangements for not more than 10 years, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade. The agreement may be renewed at its expiration.

Bills by which one Company would obtain an Interest in another Company.

The *Border Counties Railway (Teviotdale Section) Bill* empowers the Border Counties Railway Company to extend its Railway to Belses, and to raise 500,000 *l.* additional capital by shares, and to borrow one-third of that sum. The North British and the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Companies are empowered to subscribe to, and hold shares in the undertaking, with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders, and they may guarantee interest or dividend on money expended on the proposed extension line. These three Companies may, with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders, enter into working and traffic arrangements for such period as may be agreed upon, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade, and the agreement may be modified at the expiration of 10 years by the Board of Trade.

The *British and Irish Grand Junction Railway Bill* incorporates a Company with power to raise 460,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 153,330 *l.* for making a Railway from Castle Douglas to Port Patrick. The Great Northern Railway Company is authorised to subscribe 160,000 *l.*, the North Western Company 20,000 *l.*, and the Belfast and County Down Railway Company 15,000 *l.* out of surplus capital; the Glasgow and South-Western Company may subscribe 60,000 *l.* and raise new shares for the purpose. The Caledonian, the Lancaster and Carlisle, the London and North Western, and the Midland Railway Companies, may also subscribe towards the undertaking, or guarantee shares or loans, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade, and with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders. The Company may enter into working and traffic arrangements with the Glasgow and South Western, the North Western and the Great Northern Railway Companies, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade, for a period of 10 years, as well as to make a traffic agreement for a similar period with the Belfast and County Down, the Caledonian, the Lancaster and Carlisle, the London and North Western, and the Midland Railway Companies, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade.

The *Carlisle and Hawick Railway Bill* incorporates a Company for making a Railway from near Carlisle to Hawick, with power to raise 340,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 113,333 *l.* The Caledonian Railway Company is empowered to subscribe 50,000 *l.* towards the undertaking, and to raise money by new shares for the purpose. The Company are to maintain the Railway for one year after completion; after which period it is to be maintained and worked by the Caledonian Railway Company. Out of the gross receipts, the Caledonian Railway Company are to receive the total amount of all through traffic, the actual expenses of collection and delivery at stations, and a certain proportion of terminal expenses, and the expenses of a joint committee. This arrangement would not make it the interest of the working Company to develope local traffic. The Carlisle and Hawick Company and the Caledonian Railway Company are empowered, with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders, to enter into traffic arrangements with the North British and Lancaster and Carlisle Railway Companies, for periods not exceeding 10 years, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade, the agreement to be renewable.

The following Bill, which is for a competing scheme, although belonging to another class, may be mentioned here, viz.:

The *Carlisle, Liddisdale, and Hawick Railway Bill* incorporates a Company for making a Railway from the Caledonian Railway, near Carlisle, to Hawick, with power to raise 600,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 200,000 *l.* for the purpose, and to use the portion of the Caledonian Railway between the Junction and Carlisle.

As regards these two Bills, it is to be observed that the construction of a line between Carlisle and Hawick will afford an additional route to that afforded by the Caledonian Railway between the West of England and Edinburgh; and that it appears desirable, therefore, that the Bill the Committee may pass should not

I.
Bills by which the Interests of more than one Company are affected.

Bills by which one Company would obtain an Interest in another Company.

not interpose any impediments to the free interchange of traffic between the line authorised and the North British Railway. The following Bill also bears to some extent upon this question, and is therefore inserted here, although it properly appertains to another class, viz.:

The *Caledonian Railway* (*Lines to Granton*) *Bill* authorises that Company to construct a Railway from the Haymarket Branch to Granton, as well as another Branch Line, and to raise by new shares 60,000 *l.*, and to borrow 20,000 *l.* for the purpose. Separate accounts for the expenditure and receipts on these lines are to be kept.

The *Aberdeen Junction Railway Bill* incorporates a Company for making a Railway to connect the Great North of Scotland Railway with the Scottish North-Eastern Railway, and to raise for the purpose 120,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 40,000 *l.* The Great North of Scotland Railway Company is empowered to subscribe 50,000 *l.* and the Scottish North-Eastern Railway Company 40,000 *l.* to the undertaking. The Company may, with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders, make arrangements with the Great North of Scotland Railway Company to maintain, use, and work the Railway, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade, for 10 years, and may make agreements with the Scottish North-Eastern Railway Company on the subject of the use of stations.

Subscriptions, Working Arrangements, Extension of Time, and New Works,

The *Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Bill* empowers the Company to deviate the Railway, and extends the time for the completion of the deviation line. The Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway Company is empowered to subscribe 10,000 *l.* towards the station at Enniskillen, and to enter into arrangements for using the extension line and station; and the Dublin and Drogheda, and Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway Companies may subscribe to the undertaking to the amount of 30,000*l.* each.

Subscriptions, Working Arrangements, Capital, and New Works.

The *Formartine and Buchan Railway Bill* incorporates a Company for making a Railway from the Great North of Scotland Railway to Fraserburgh and Peterhead, and empowers the Company to raise for the purpose 370,000*l.* by shares, and to borrow 123,000*l.* The Great North of Scotland Railway Company is authorised to subscribe out of its funds 50,000*l.* towards the undertaking.

The Company may enter into agreements with the Great North of Scotland Railway Company for the maintenance, use, and working of its Railway, with the approval of three-fifths of the shareholders, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade, the duration of such agreement being 10 years, but any agreement to be renewable at its expiration from time to time with a further approval of the Board of Trade.

The *Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Fraserburgh Bill*, mentioned at page 25, is a competing scheme to the one proposed by this Bill.

Subscriptions, Extension of Time, and Capital Arrangements.

The *Metropolitan Railway Bill* extends the time for the purchase of the land. It empowers the Great Western and the Great Northern Railway Companies to increase the amount of their subscriptions, and empowers the money, deposited in the Court of Chancery to secure the completion of the line, to be invested in the purchase of land bought from the corporation of the city of London. This Bill is further alluded to at page 34.

The *Cornwall Railway Bill* extends the time for the completion of the line to the 23d June 1860. If the Company fail to complete the line so as to be ready for opening by the 23d June 1859, the Great Western, Bristol and Exeter, and South Devon Railway Companies may enter upon and complete the line, and account to the Cornwall Railway Company for the expenditure, which is to be repaid. The Bill recites, that a lease to the three Companies has been agreed upon under the terms of the Cornwall Railway Act of 1855. The Cornwall Railway Company is required to issue 300,000*l.*, part of their existing capital,

I. *Bills by which the Interests of more than one Company are affected.*

as stock bearing interest at 5 per cent. guaranteed by the three Companies, and to issue a further sum of 100,000 *l.* with a similar guarantee, if required by the three Companies. The Company may also issue new shares in lieu of any cancelled shares, with a preferential dividend of 6 per cent.

Subscriptions, Capital Arrangements, and New Works.

Bills by which one Company would obtain an Interest in another Company.

The *North-Eastern Railway (Lanchester Valley Branch) Bill* empowers the North-Eastern Railway Company to construct a Branch Railway, and to raise for the purpose 120,000*l.* by shares guaranteed 5 per cent., and the Company is also empowered to subscribe to, and hold shares in, the Dearness Valley Railway to such extent as they think fit.

The *Stockport, Disley, and Whaley Bridge Railway (Extension to Buxton) Bill* empowers the Company to extend its line to Hayfield and to Buxton, and to raise 230,000*l.* by shares, and to borrow 76,666 *l.* The London and North Western Railway Company is authorised to subscribe 121,000*l.*, and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company 40,000*l.* to the undertaking, with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders. As to some extent competing schemes with this line, although belonging to another subdivision, may be here mentioned,—

The *North Derbyshire Railway Bill*, which incorporates a Company for making a Railway from Whaley Bridge to Dove Holes, and Buxton, and to raise for the purpose 160,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 54,000 *l.* The Company may with consent of three-fifths of the shareholders, enter into working and traffic agreements with the London and North-Western, and the Stockport, Disley, and Whaley Bridge Railway Companies, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade; the duration of the agreement is limited to 10 years, but may be renewed. The Company may use, with their engines and carriages, the line, station, &c. of the Stockport, Disley, and Whaley Bridge Railway.

And also the *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway (Railways to Buxton, &c.) Bill* enables the Company to make a Railway from the Stockport, Disley, and Whaley Bridge Railway to Buxton, and to employ its corporate funds for the purpose, and to enter into traffic agreements with respect to the Stockport, Disley, and Whaley Bridge Railway, with the London and North Western Railway Company, and the Stockport, Disley, and Whaley Bridge Railway Company; the agreement to be approved of by the Board of Trade, and limited in duration to 10 years.

The *South London Railway Bill* incorporates a Company for making a Railway from Clapham to near the London Bridge station, and to raise 300,000*l.* by shares, and to borrow 100,000*l.* for the purpose; the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company being authorised to subscribe to the undertaking out of their existing capital. This Bill is further alluded to at page 34.

RUNNING POWERS.

Working Arrangements, New Works, and Capital Arrangements.

Running Powers.

The *Bourn and Essendine Railway Bill* incorporates a Company for making a Railway from Essendine, on the Great Northern Railway, to Bourn, with power to raise 48,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 16,000 *l.*, and to enter into working and traffic arrangements with the Great Northern Railway Company, with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders, for three years, and subject to the approval of the Board of Trade.

The Company has power to use the line and station of the Great Northern Railway Company at Essendine.

The *East Lancashire Railway (Colne and Bradford) Bill* empowers the East Lancashire Railway Company to construct a Railway from Marsden, on the East Lancashire Railway to Bowling, on the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction Railway, to raise for the purpose 800,000 *l.* by shares, on a guarantee of five per cent., but this guaranteed capital may be redeemed. The Company may also borrow 266,600 *l.*; and may use the line of the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction Railway, and the Bradford, Wakefield, and Leeds Railway, the

the Leeds Central Station, and the adjoining lines, as well as the Wakefield and Bradford and Halifax Stations, with the adjoining line. The Company may enter into traffic arrangements with the London and North Western, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, the North Eastern, the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction, the Bradford, Wakefield, and Leeds, and the Great Northern Railway Companies: any agreement to be subject to the approval of the Board of Trade, and to be revised every 10 years. This projected line will afford to the East Lancashire Railway Company a direct line to Leeds and to the East Coast.

The *East Kent (Strood to Saint Mary's Cray, &c.) Bill.* By this Bill the East Kent Railway Company is authorised to make a branch to the dockyard at Chatham, and a Railway from the bridge over the Medway to its line at Saint Mary's Cray, to be called the Western Extension. This Railway would run parallel to the North Kent section of the South Eastern Railway, and by means of the Mid Kent Railway, and West End of London and Crystal Palace Railway would afford a West End Terminus to the East Kent line. The Company may apply existing capital to their works, and raise 270,000 *l.* by new shares, and borrow 90,000 *l.* The expenditure and profits of the Western Extension may be kept separate from the general accounts.

The Company is empowered to use the lines of the Mid Kent Railway (Bromley to Saint Mary's Cray) Company, of the Mid Kent Railway Company, and of the West End of London and Crystal Palace Railway Company, and the Clause No. 42 in the East Kent Railway Act, 1853, which requires the South Eastern Railway Company to afford all facilities for the interchange of traffic between the lines of the East Kent and South Eastern Railway Companies, is made applicable to the Mid Kent Railway. These five Companies, may enter into agreements for the use or working of the Railway, or the apportionment of traffic, for 10 years, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade: any agreement to be renewable at its expiration. The Board of Trade, or an arbitrator appointed by them, are to arbitrate in case of disagreement.

By the *Hull and Hornsea Railway Bill* a Company is incorporated with a share capital of 80,000 *l.*, and power to borrow 26,666 *l.* for making a Railway from Hull to Hornsea, with power to use a portion of the North Eastern Railway, and the Paragon-street, and Victoria Docks stations. The two Companies may enter into agreements with each other relative to the traffic and use of stations, &c.

The *Newtown and Machynlleth Railway Bill* incorporates a Company for making a Railway from the Llanidloes and Newtown Railway, near Newtown, to Machynlleth, with power to raise for the purpose 150,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 50,000 *l.*, and to use the portion of the Llanidloes and Newtown Railway between the proposed Junction and Newtown, subject to the regulations of the Board of Trade. The Company may, with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders, enter into working and traffic agreements with the Llanidloes and Newtown, the Oswestry and Newtown, the Shrewsbury and Welchpool, the Shrewsbury and Hereford, the Severn Valley, the Great Western, and the London and North-Western Railway Companies, and the Shropshire Union Railway and Canal Company. The duration of any agreement is to be limited to 10 years, but to be renewable.

The *West Somerset Railway Bill,* incorporates a Company with a share capital of 120,000 *l.*, and power to borrow 40,000 *l.* for making a Railway from the Bristol and Exeter Railway at Taunton to Watchet, and to join the West Somerset Mineral Railway. The Company is empowered to lay down broad gauge rails on the West Somerset Mineral Railway and to use that Railway. The Company may enter into working arrangements with the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company, and with the West Somerset Mineral Railway Company for a period of 10 years, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade.

The *Wimbledon and Dorking Railway Bill* incorporates a Company for making a Railway from the London and South-Western Railway at Wimbledon to the Epsom and Leatherhead Railway, with power to raise 70,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 23,000 *l.* The Company may use the Epsom and Leatherhead Railway, and may with the consent of the shareholders, enter into working and traffic arrangements with the Epsom and Leatherhead, and the London and South-Western Railway Companies for a period of 10 years, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade.

I.
Bills by which the Interests of more than one Company are affected.

Running Powers.

The *Keith and Dufftown Railway Bill* incorporates a Company with a share capital of 50,000 *l.*, and power to borrow 16,666 *l.* for making a Railway from Keith on the Inverness and Aberdeen Junction Railway to Dufftown. The Great North of Scotland Railway Company, with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders, is empowered to subscribe 1,000 *l.* towards the undertaking out of its corporate funds. The Company and the Great North of Scotland, and the Inverness and Aberdeen Junction Railway Companies may enter into arrangements for forming a joint station at Keith, and the Company is empowered to use the portion of the Inverness and Aberdeen Junction Railway between Keith and the Junction of the proposed Railway.

The Company may, with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders, make working and traffic arrangements with the Great North of Scotland Railway Company or the Inverness and Aberdeen Junction Railway Company, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade; the duration of these agreements is not to exceed 10 years, and they may be renewed with the consent of the Board of Trade.

The *Great Northern and Western (of Ireland) Railway Bill* incorporates a Company for making a Railway from Athlone to Roscommon and Castlereagh, with power to raise 240,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 80,000 *l.* The Bill gives the Company a right to use the Athlone Station of the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company. The Company may also from time to time, enter into working and traffic arrangements with the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, and the Midland Great Western of Ireland Railway Company. The duration of each such agreement being limited to 10 years, and being subject to the approval of the Board of Trade.

Subscriptions and Capital Arrangements.

The *Bedale and Leyburn Railway Bill* authorises that Company to re-issue cancelled shares to the amount of 16,000*l.* and to raise 10,000*l.* additional capital. The whole share capital of the Company is recited at 60,000 *l.* with power to borrow 20,000 *l.*, and the power which the North-Eastern Railway Company possesses to subscribe 5,000 *l.* to the undertaking out of surplus capital, is continued by the Bill.

Running Powers.

The *Caledonian Railway (Running Powers) Bill* authorises that Company to use the Stirling and Dunfermline, and the Scottish Central Railways, subject to arbitration under the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, and the Companies are required to provide all facilities for the interchange of traffic.

Running Powers, Working Arrangements, Extension of Time, New Works, and Capital Arrangements.

The *Rhymney Railway Bill* consolidates the Company's Acts, and authorises them to raise additional capital to the amount of 100,000*l.* by shares, and to borrow one-third of that amount. The total capital of the Company is recited at 300,000 *l.*, and the loan capital at 100,000 *l.* The Company is empowered to make an additional Branch Railway, and the time is extended for the completion of the Bargoed Rhymney Branch. The Company is empowered to use, with its engines and carriages, the Taff Vale Railway between its junction with the Rhymney Railway and its junction with the Bute Dock Railway. The lease of the Bute Dock Railway under a former Act is confirmed, and the Company is empowered, with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders, to enter into working and traffic arrangements with the Taff Vale Railway Company and the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Railway Company, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade ; the agreement to be revised at the end of 10 years.

The *Portsmouth Railway Bill* authorises the Company to extend their line towards Portsmouth, and to issue cancelled shares with a guarantee of 6 per cent., with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders. The time for the purchase of land and the construction of the works on the Godalming and Shalford portion

is

is extended. The Company is authorised to run over parts of the lines of the London, Brighton, and South Coast and the London and South-Western Railway Companies, and to enter into working and traffic arrangements with the London, Brighton and South Coast, the London and South-Western and the South-Eastern Railway Companies.

Running Powers.

RUNNING POWERS, NEW WORKS AND CAPITAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The *Ely Tidal Harbour and Railway Bill* empowers that Company to make short Branch lines and a Dock near Cogan Pill, and to raise for the purpose 192,000 *l.*, and to borrow 64,000 *l.* The Company is further empowered to run over and use the Taff Vale and Aberdare Railways; and the Taff Vale Railway Company is empowered to use the lines of the Ely Tidal Harbour and Railway Company, at charges to be fixed by arbitration. The name of the Company is altered to that of the Ely Harbour, Dock and Railway Company.

The *South Eastern Railway* (*Greenwich Junction to Dartford*) *Bill* authorises the Company to make a Railway from the junction of the North Kent and Greenwich Lines to Dartford, and to improve its Tonbridge Wells Branch, and to raise 255,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 85,000 *l.*, and to use a portion of the Mid-Kent Railway. By the new line to Dartford a route independent of the portion of Railway between London Bridge and Woolwich, which is crowded with local traffic, would be afforded to Chatham, and thence by the East Kent Railway to Dover.

The *Dublin and Meath Railway Bill* incorporates a Company for making a Railway from the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland, at Clonsilla to Navan, joining the Navan and Kells Branch of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, and to raise for the purpose 200,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 66,600 *l.* The Company is empowered to use, with its engines and carriages, the Navan and Kells branch of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, and the portion of the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland between the Junction and Dublin.

WORKING ARRANGEMENTS.

Working Arrangements.

The *Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway Bill*, authorises that Company to enter into working and traffic arrangements with the Whitehaven Junction Railway Company, and the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont Railway Company. The Company is empowered to abandon two Branch Railways, and to raise by preference shares 15,000 *l.* additional capital, to cancel and re-issue shares, and to borrow a further sum of 5,000 *l.*

The *Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee and Scottish Central Railway Bill*, authorises the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee and the Scottish Central Railway Company, to enter into arrangements for joint working and management from time to time, for periods of 10 years. All such agreements *after* the first, to be subject to the approval of the Board of Trade.

The Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway provides a route to the North in continuation of the North British Railway along the east coast of Scotland. The Scottish Central Railway affords a parallel route though the centre of the country as far as Perth from the west coast. If Parliament unites these Companies by a working arrangement which would for the time being make them one Company, it appears to be a question deserving of the attention of the Committee, whether if the public interests are found to be injuriously affected thereby, and the traffic diverted from the east coast, some mode should not be defined in the Act for remedying the grievance, by providing that this department or some other independent tribunal should have the power of adjudicating on the matter.

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Bills by which the Interests of more than one Company are affected.

Working Arrangements.

Working Arrangements and New Works.

The *Aldershot Railway Bill* incorporates a Railway Company for the purpose of making a Railway from Farnborough to the camp at Aldershot, with power to raise for the purpose 35,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 11,666 *l.*, and to enter into working arrangements with the London and South-Western Railway Company.

The *Cwm Amman Railway Bill* incorporates a Company with a share capital of 38,000 *l.*, and power to borrow 11,900 *l.*, for the purpose of making a a Railway from the Aberdare Railway to Tyn-y-coed. The Company may, with approval of three- fifths of shareholders, enter into working and traffic arrangements with the Taff Vale Railway Company, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade; the duration of the agreement is limited to 10 years, but it may be renewed.

The *Dartmouth and Torbay Railway Bill* incorporates a Company with a share capital of 90,000 *l.*, and power to borrow 30,000 *l.*, with power to make a a Railway from Torquay to near Dartmouth. The Company may purchase the floating ferry on the River Dart, and enter into working and traffic arrangements with the Great Western, Bristol and Exeter, and South Devon Railway Companies.

The *Doncaster and Wakefield Railway Bill* incorporates a Company for making a Railway from Doncaster, to join the Wakefield, Pontefract, and Goole Railway, with power to raise 240,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 80,000 *l.* The Company may enter into working and traffic arrangements with the Great Northern Railway Company. No period is limited for the duration of the contract, nor is any agreement required to be subject to approval of the Board of Trade.

The *Dorset Central Railway Bill,* authorises the Company to extend its line from Blandford to Bruton, and to raise additional share capital, amounting to 320,260 *l.*, and to borrow 107,000 *l.*; and, with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders, to enter into working and traffic arrangements with the London and South-Western, the Salisbury and Yeovil, the Bristol and Exeter, and the Somerset Central Railway Companies, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade ; the agreement to be modified at the end of every 10 years, if the Board of Trade think fit. This line will afford railway communication between the London and South Western Railway and the coast of Somersetshire.

The *Mid-Kent Railway* (*Croydon Extension*) *Bill* authorises the Mid-Kent Railway Company to extend their line to Croydon, and to join the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, and to raise for the purpose 96,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 32,000 *l.* The Company may make arrangements with the South-Eastern Railway Company for the maintenance and working of the Railway. No limit is specified for the duration of the agreement, the particulars are not stated, nor is any approval required from this department.

Separate accounts of expenditure and profits on the new portion of Railway may be kept by the Company.

The *Mid-Kent Railway Company* (*Bromley to St. Mary's Cray*) *Extension to Dartford Bill* authorises that Company to construct a line to join the North Kent Railway at Dartford, and to raise for the purpose 86,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 28,666 *l.* The Company may also enter into arrangements with the West End of London and Crystal Palace Railway Company, and the East Kent Railway Company for the maintenance, use, and working of the line for a period of 10 years, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade; any such agreement may be renewed, subject to a further approval, and with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders.

The *Mid-Kent and South Kent Railway Bill* incorporates a Company for making a Railway from the Caterham Railway at Coulsdon to join the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway at East Croydon, with power to raise 30,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 10,000 *l.* for the purpose. The Company may, with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders enter into working arrangements with the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade; the duration of the agreement to be limited to 10 years.

The

I.
Bills by which the Interests of more than one Company are affected.

Working Arrangements.

The *Mid-Sussex Railway Bill* incorporates a Company for making a Railway from the Horsham Branch of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway to Pulborough, and a branch to Petworth, with power to raise 160,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 53,000 *l.* The Company may make arrangements with the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, but no time is limited for the duration of the agreement, nor is the approval of the Board of Trade or of the shareholders required to such agreements.

The *Reading Railways Junction Bill* empowers the Staines, Wokingham, and Woking Railway Company to make a Railway to join the South-Eastern and Great Western Railways at Reading, and to raise for the purpose 40,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 13,000 *l.*: the Company is empowered, with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders, to enter into working arrangements with the Great Western and the London and South-Western Railway Companies, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade. The duration of agreement is limited to ten years, but it is renewable with the approval of the Board of Trade.

Although properly appertaining to another sub-division, it appears desirable to mention here—

The *South-Eastern Railway* (*Reading Branch*) *Bill*, which authorises the South-Eastern Railway Company to make a line at Reading to join the Great Western Railway, and the Great Western Railway Company, is required to afford all facilities for the through-booking and interchange of traffic, &c.

Both these last-mentioned Bills provide for a communication between the narrow gauge lines of the Great Western system and the narrow gauge lines in the South and South-east of England. Applications have been made to Parliament for power to effect this communication in former Sessions. It is most desirable in a military as well as in a commercial point of view, more especially since the opening of the narrow gauge lines on the Great Western Railway between Basingstoke and Oxford.

The *Ringwood, Christchurch, and Bournemouth Railway Bill* incorporates a Company with a share capital of 48,000 *l.*, and power to borrow 16,000 *l.*, to make a Railway from Ringwood to Christchurch; and, with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders to enter into working and traffic arrangements with the London and South-Western Railway Company, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade. The agreement to be revised at the end of every 10 years by the Board of Trade, if the public interests require it.

The *Oldham, Ashton-Under-Lyne and Guide Bridge Junction Railway Bill* incorporates a company for making a railway from the London and North-Western Railway at Oldham, to Ashton and Guide Bridge; with powers to raise for the purpose 140,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 46,600 *l.*; and subject to the approval of the Board of Trade, and with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders, the company may enter into working arrangements with the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company. The duration of the arrangements is not to exceed ten years, and they may be renewed with the consent of the Board of Trade.

The *South Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire Railway Bill* incorporates a Company for making a Railway from Barton, on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, to Thorne, on the South Yorkshire Railway, and to raise for the purpose 150,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 50,000 *l.* The Company may, with the consent of three-fifths of shareholders, enter into working and traffic arrangements with the South Yorkshire Railway Company and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, for 10 years, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade. Any agreement may be renewed.

The *Stratford-upon-Avon Railway Bill* incorporates a Company for making a Railway from Stratford-upon-Avon to the Hatton Station on the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway, and to raise for the purpose 65,000 *l.* by shares, and borrow 21,666 *l.* The line is to be on the broad gauge; and with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders the Company is empowered to enter into working and traffic arrangements with the Great Western Railway Company, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade; the agreement to be for 10 years, but renewable.

I. *Bills by which the Interests of more than one Company are affected.*

Working Arrangements.

The *Tottenham, Hornsey, and Willesden Junction Railway Bill* incorporates a Company for making a Railway from the Eastern Counties Railway at Tottenham to Hornsey and to the Hampstead Junction Railway, with power to raise 200,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 66,600 *l.* for the purpose, and to enter into working arrangements with the Eastern Counties, Great Northern, and Hampstead Junction Railway Companies, with the consent of three-fifths of shareholders, and subject to the approval of the Board of Trade; the duration of agreement is limited to 10 years, but it is renewable.

The *Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Fraserburgh Railway Bill* incorporates a Company for making a Railway from Aberdeen to Fraserburgh, with a branch to Peterhead, with power to raise for the purpose 315,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 105,000 *l.*, and to enter into arrangements, with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders, with the Harbour Commissioners of Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Fraserburgh, for the use of tramways, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade, for periods not exceeding 10 years; any agreement to be renewable at its expiration.

The *Banff, Macduff, and Turriff Extension Railway Bill* incorporates a Company with a share capital of 81,000 *l.*, with power to borrow 27,000 *l.*, and to make a Railway from the Banff, Macduff, and Turriff Railway to the Hill of Doune in Banffshire. The Company may have a joint stock with the Banff, Macduff, and Turriff Railway Company. And, with consent of three-fifths of shareholders, may enter into working and traffic arrangements with that Company, or with the Great North of Scotland Railway Company, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade. The duration of the agreement is limited to 10 years, but it may be renewed.

The *Banff, Portsoy, and Strathisla Railway Bill* incorporates a Company to make a Railway from the Grange Station, on the Great North of Scotland Railway, to Banff, with a Branch Line, and to raise for the purpose 90,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 30,000 *l.* The Companies are empowered to have a joint station at Grange, and, with consent of three-fifths of the shareholders, to enter into working and traffic arrangements, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade. The duration of the agreement to be limited to 10 years, and to be renewable.

The *Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland* (*Tullamore Line*) *Bill* authorises the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company to construct a line to Tullamore to join the Great Southern and Western Railway, and to raise 140,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 46,666 *l.* for the purpose. The Midland Great Western and the Great Southern and Western Railway Companies are empowered, with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders, to enter into working and traffic arrangements with each other, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade; the duration of the agreement to be limited to 10 years, and to be renewable.

It may be a question how far public interests will be affected by an agreement between two Companies who occupy so large an extent of territory.

The *Newry and Enniskillen Railway Bill* empowers that Company to extend its Railway to Armagh, and to raise for this purpose 180,000 *l.* by shares; the Company has power to borrow a sum of 100,000 *l.*, including the powers of borrowing conferred by former Acts. This borrowing power is not to be exercised until share capital to the amount of 300,000 *l.* shall have been subscribed for, and one half thereof paid up. The Company may enter into working and traffic arrangements with the Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor Railway Company. The duration of the agreement is not limited, but it is subject to renewal at the end of every 10 years.

The *Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor Railway Bill* empowers that Company to extend their Railway in Newry, and to raise for the purpose 20,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 6,600 *l.*, and, with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders, to enter into working and traffic arrangements with the Newry and Enniskillen Railway Company, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade. No limit is fixed for the duration of the agreement.

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Bills by which the Interests of more than one Company are affected.

Working Arrangements.

The *East Somerset Railway Bill* empowers the East Somerset Railway Company to extend their Railway from Shepton Mallet to Wells, and to raise for the purpose 40,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 13,300 *l.*, and to enter into working arrangements with the Great Western, Bristol and Exeter, and Somerset Central Railway Companies. The duration of the agreement is not limited, but it is to be subject to the revision of the Board of Trade every 10 years.

The *Ely Valley Railway Bill* incorporates a Company for making a Railway on the broad gauge from the Llantrissant station of the South Wales Railway to Penrhiwfer with branches, and to raise for the purpose 70,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 23,333 *l.* The Company may enter into agreements with the Great Western and South Wales Railway Companies for the use or working of the Railway, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade; the duration of the agreement is limited to 10 years, but renewable at the end of that period with the approval of the Board of Trade.

By the *Herne Bay and Faversham Railway Bill* a company is incorporated for making a Railway from Herne Bay to Faversham, with powers to raise 80,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 26,666 *l.* for the purpose. The Company may, with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders of both Companies, enter into working and traffic agreements with the East Kent Railway Company. Any agreement is to be limited to 10 years' duration, but the agreements may be renewed when they expire. They are to be subject to the approval of the Board of Trade.

The *Lewes and Uckfield Railway Bill* incorporates a Company for making a Railway from Lewes to Uckfield, with a share capital of 50,000 *l.* and power to borrow 16,500 *l.* The Company is authorised to enter into working and traffic agreements with the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders, and subject to the approval of the Board of Trade.

The *Sittingbourne and Sheerness Railway Bill* empowers the Company to deviate and extend the Railway and to construct a Pier, and to enter into working and traffic arrangements with the East Kent Railway Company with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade, for a period of 10 years; any agreement to be renewable.

The *Fife and Kinross Railway (Extension from Milnathort, &c.) Bill* empowers the Fife and Kinross Railway Company to deviate their Railway, to construct two branch lines, and to raise 39,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 13,000 *l.* for the purpose: the Bill extends to the deviation and to the two proposed branch lines the power of entering into working arrangements with the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway Company, which was conferred upon the Fife and Kinross Railway Company by the Fife and Kinross Railway Act, 1855.

The *Hamilton and Strathaven Railway Bill* incorporates a Company for making a Railway from the Clydesdale Junction Railway to Strathaven, and to raise for the purpose 70,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 23,333 *l.* The Company may, with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders, from time to time enter into working and traffic arrangements with the Caledonian Railway Company, the duration of each such agreement not to exceed 10 years, and to be subject to the approval of the Board of Trade.

The *Kinross-shire Railway Bill* incorporates a Company with a share capital of 53,000 *l.*, and power to borrow 17,666 *l.* for making a Railway from the Dunfermline Branch of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway to Kinross, with a branch line, and to enter into working and traffic arrangements with the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway Company for 25 years, the agreement to be renewable, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade, for such further period as may be agreed upon by the Companies. The consent of three-fifths of the shareholders does not appear to be required.

The Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway Company have power to name three directors of the Company, but they possess no other interest.

The *Leslie Railway Bill* incorporates a Company for making a Railway from the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway at Markinch to Leslie, with power

I. *Bills by which the Interests of more than one Company are affected.*

Working Arrangements.

to raise 35,000*l.* by shares, and to borrow 11,500*l.* An agreement for working the line made with the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway Company, the particulars of which are not set forth, is confirmed, and the Company is empowered to make future arrangements, with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders, and subject to the approval of the Board of Trade.

Working Arrangements, Facilities, &c. and New Works.

The *Richmond and Kew Railway Bill* incorporates a Company with a share capital of 85,000*l.* and power to borrow 28,000*l.* to make a Railway from the North and South Western Junction Railway to Richmond, with power to enter into working arrangements with the London and North Western, the London and South Western, the North and South Western Junction, the Hampstead Junction, and the North London Railway Companies. The London and South Western and the North and South Western Junction Railway Companies are bound to afford facilities for interchange of traffic, subject to arbitration.

Facilities for Traffic to be afforded to one Company by another, and New Works.

The *North-Western Railway Bill* authorises that Company to deviate a portion of its Railway, and requires that when the line is opened to the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, the Lancaster and Carlisle, the Caledonian, the Great Northern, and the Midland Railway Companies shall afford all reasonable facilities for the transmission of traffic, and afford through booking and through rates, &c., subject to the decision of the Board of Trade, or of an arbitrator appointed by them.

The following Bill, which properly appertains to another subdivision, provides for a similar line to be made by the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway Company, viz :

The *Lancaster and Carlisle and Ingleton Railway Bill*, which empowers the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway Company to construct a Railway from its own line near Kendal to Ingleton, and a Branch Railway; and to raise for the purpose 300,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 100,000 *l.*

II.

II. *Bills by which one Company only is affected.*

BILLS BY WHICH ONE COMPANY ONLY IS AFFECTED.

1.—EXTENSION OF TIME.

Extension of Time.

By the following Bills, which are also further alluded to at pp. 34 and 35, the time for completing Railways, or portions of Railway, would be extended.

Extension of Time exclusively.

By the *East Kent Railway (Extension to Dover) Bill* the period for the compulsory purchase of land limited by the East Kent Railway (Extension to Dover) Act of 1855 is extended for two years.

The *Exeter and Exmouth Railway (Extension of Time) Bill* extends the time for the purchase of lands for two years, and for the completion of the line for three years from the date of the Bill being passed.

The *Norwich and Spalding Railway Bill* extends the time for the purchase of land to the 4th August 1858, and the time for the completion of works to the 4th August 1859.

II.
Bills by which one Company only is affected.

Extension of Time, New Works, Guarantee and Capital Arrangements.

Extension of Time.

The *Bagenalstown and Wexford Railway Bill* empowers the Company to deviate the line and extends the time for the purchase of land and completion of the works on the deviated line. The portion of Railway between the boundary of the county of Wexford and the junction of the proposed Enniscorthy branch is to be guaranteed by the baronies at five per cent. upon an assumed outlay of 6,000 *l.* per mile; 1,000 *l.* to be deducted from the gross receipts for working expenses in ascertaining the proportion which the receipts bear to the capital. Separate accounts are to be kept on the guaranteed line, and two trains are o be run over it each way daily (except on Sundays).

The Company may issue shares, and guaranteed shares, the certificates of which are to be endorsed by the county treasurer, and persons residing within the barony chargeable are entitled to an abatement of one-fourth on the charges for lime, coal, and manure carried for their use.

Several memorials objecting to the proposed guarantee have been presented to this Board by the parishes whose rates would be a security for the guarantee, on the ground that the Company undertook to construct the Railway in 1854, without any guarantee; and it is stated in the memorial that the parishes are too poor to bear the expense of opposing the Bill in Parliament. The general question of the expediency of guarantees is further alluded to at page 33.

Extension of Time, Guarantee, and Capital Arrangements.

The *Cork and Bandon Railway Company's Bill* extends the time for the purchase of land, and the completion of works under the Cork and Bandon Act of 1853, for three years from the passing of the Act, and provides for a guarantee of 5 per cent. on the Extension and Branch Railways, separate accounts of the guaranteed line being kept.

This Bill is further alluded to at page 33.

NEW WORKS.

New Works.

The *Blackburn Railway* (*New Railways, &c.*) *Bill* makes certain arrangements with reference to the existing share capital of the Company, and fixes it at 1,050,000 *l.*, and empowers the Company to raise 350,000 *l.* by shares with a preference of 6 per cent. with consent of shareholders, and to borrow 116,000 *l.* additional capital. The Company is empowered to extend its line from Chatburn to Settle, and to make other Branch Railways.

The *Blyth and Tyne Railway Bill* empowers that Company to abandon a portion of its Railway, and to construct additional lines, and to raise by shares a further sum of 110,000 *l.*, which may be guaranteed five per cent. with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders, and the Company may borrow an additional sum of 40,000 *l.*, provided the whole sum borrowed does not exceed one-third of the whole share capital.

The *Clifton Railway Bill* incorporates a Company with a share capital of 10,000 *l.*, and power to borrow 3,330 *l.* for making a Railway from Clifton to Workington, with drops and shipping places for coal.

The *Conway Valley Railway Bill* incorporates a Company with a share capital of 100,000 *l.*, and power to borrow 33,300 *l.*, for making a Railway from the Chester and Holyhead Railway near Conway to Llanrwst.

The *Eastern Counties Railway* (*Power to make Railways*) *Bill.* By this Bill the Eastern Counties Railway Company is empowered to make Branch Railways from Shenfield on their London and Colchester line, and from the Maldon

II. *Bills by which one Company only is affected.*

New Works.

Branch to Pitsea on the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway, with Branches from Maldon to the Chelmer Navigation Basin, and from Rayleigh to the River Crouch, and to raise for the purpose 373,500*l.* by shares, and to borrow 124,000*l* This is a competing scheme to the one proposed by the *Tilbury, Maldon, and Colchester Railway Bill*, mentioned at page 14.

The *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway* (*Railways to Romiley, &c.*) *Bill* authorises the Company to construct certain Branch Railways, and to apply any of their corporate funds to the purpose, with the exception of money which arises from the six per cent. preference shares of the Company.

The *Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland* (*Extension to Sligo*) *Bill* authorises the Midland Great Western Railway Company of Ireland to make a line to Sligo, and, besides applying capital under existing powers, to raise for the purpose 580,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 193,300 *l.*

The *Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Railway Bill* authorises the Company to make Branch Railways, and to apply to the construction, capital authorised by former Acts, and if necessary to issue 135,000 *l.* of such capital, with a preferential dividend of 6 per cent. subject to existing preferences.

The *Salisbury and Yeovil Railway Bill* empowers the Company to deviate their Railway.

The *St. George's Harbour Act Amendment Bill* empowers the Company to deviate their line of Railway, and to raise part of their capital by preference shares.

The *Thames Embankment and Railway Bill* incorporates a Company with a share capital of 550,000 *l.*, and power to borrow 183,000 *l.*, for making an embankment along the Middlesex shore of the Thames, with a Railway and a roadway. The Metropolitan Board of Works are empowered to subscribe 250,000 *l.* towards the undertaking. This Bill is further alluded to at page 34.

The *Taff Vale Railway* (*Improvement, &c.*) *Bill* empowers the Company to extend and widen the Railway, and to raise 350,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 180,000 *l.* for the purpose.

The *West Somerset Mineral Railway Bill* authorises the extension of the line to Minehead and Cleeve. It recites the existing share capital of the Company at 65,000 *l.*; viz. 50,000 *l.* authorised share capital, and 15,000 *l.* raised by shares in lieu of borrowing, and it confers a power of borrowing 21,500 *l.*, which is one-third of their recited share capital. The Bill empowers the Company to raise an additional sum of 35,000 *l.* by shares, which may be issued with a preference of six per cent., and of borrowing 11,500 *l.*

The *Wycombe Railway Bill* authorises the Company to extend their Railway to Thame in Oxfordshire, and to raise 60,000 *l.* by shares on a guarantee of five per cent., and to borrow 20,000 *l.*

The *Bathgate, Airdrie, and Coatbridge Railway Bill*, incorporates a Company for making a Railway from the Edinburgh and Bathgate Railway to the Dundyvan Works, with Branch Railways, and to raise 160,000*l.* by shares, and to borrow 53,000 *l.* for the purpose.

The *Deeside Extension Railway Bill* authorises the construction of an extension of the Deeside Railway, and empowers the Company to raise 80,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 26,660 *l.* A separate account is to be kept for the Extension Line, and the capital to be distinct. When the profits on both sections of Railway are equal, the stocks are to be united.

The *Monkland Railways Bill* empowers that Company to make Branch Lines, and to raise 137,000 *l.* additional capital by shares, and to borrow 45,000 *l.*, or, in lieu of borrowing, the Company may create a five per cent. guaranteed stock.

The *Scottish Central Railway* (*Extension*) *Bill* empowers the Company to extend their Denny Branch, and to raise 30,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 10,000 *l.*

The

II. *Bills by which one Company only is affected.*

The *Waterford and Tramore Railway Bill* empowers that Company to extend its Railway, and to raise 12,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 4,000 *l.* for the purpose. A preferential dividend may be guaranteed on the new shares.

The *West of Fife Mineral Railway* (*Rosecobie and Braehead Branch*) *Bill* empowers the Company to construct Branch Lines, and to raise 9,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 3,000 *l.* for the purpose.

ARRANGEMENTS AS TO CAPITAL.

Capital Arrangements.

The *Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction Railway* (*Power to Hire Steamboats, &c.*) *Bill* empowers that Company to raise 30,000 *l.* additional capital, and to establish a Steamboat communication between Birkenhead and Liverpool. The Company is also empowered to discontinue the use of the Level Crossing of Canning-street, and to stop up that portion of the street. This Bill is also alluded to on the following page.

The *Great Western and Brentford Railway Bill* authorises that Company to raise an additional sum of 45,000 *l.* for general purposes, by the creation of shares bearing a preferential interest of five per cent., and to borrow 15,000 *l.*

The *North Eastern Railway Capital Bill* empowers that Company to cancel certain forfeited shares, and to reissue other shares in lieu, with a guaranteed dividend of five per cent.

The *St. Helen's Railway and Canal Bill* empowers that Company to abandon a portion of its undertaking, and to raise 100,000 *l.* additional capital by shares, and recites the borrowing powers of the Company at 319,700 *l.*

The *South Devon Railway Bill* empowers that Company to raise 300,000 *l.* additional, partly by shares and partly by borrowing, and to make other arrangements as to the capital by the creation of perpetual annuities.

The *Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont Railway Bill* authorises that Company to raise an additional sum of 25,000 *l.* by preference shares at six per cent., subject to the approval of three-fifths of the shareholders, and to borrow 8,400 *l.*

The *Forth and Clyde Junction Railway* (*Power to create New Shares, &c.*) *Bill* empowers that Company to raise additional capital to the amount of 20,000 *l.* by the creation of new shares, and to raise 43,000 *l.* by shares to be issued in lieu of shares cancelled, and to borrow 6,600 *l.* The shares may be entitled to a preferential dividend of five per cent. The Company is also empowered to issue a debenture stock, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent., in lieu of their mortgage debt.

The *Inverness and Nairn Railway Bill* fixes the capital of the Company at 105,000 *l.*, with power to borrow 35,000 *l.*; cancelled shares and shares unissued may be issued at a preference of five per cent.

The *Peebles Railway Bill* authorises the Company to raise 27,000 *l.* by shares, and to borrow 9,000 *l.*, and to create a preference stock or a debenture stock.

The *Cork and Youghal Railway Bill* enables that Company to borrow any sum not exceeding one-half the amount which the Board of Trade may certify to have been at any time expended on the Railway.

The *Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland* (*Capital*) *Bill* empowers that Company to raise for the general purposes of their undertaking a further sum of 250,000 *l.* by shares. In case the shares are issued at a premium, the premiums are to be formed into a *redemption fund*, to be employed in purchasing the shares of the Company, which are to be cancelled.

The *Tralee and Killarney Railway Bill* empowers that Company to use part of its borrowing powers as soon as an equal proportion of its capital has been paid up, although the whole may not have been subscribed.

II.
Bills by which one Company only is affected.

Steamboats.

STEAMBOATS.

With respect to the power given by the *Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction Railway* (*Power to Hire Steamboats, &c.*) *Bill* of acquiring, maintaining, and using steam-vessels, to be conferred by this Bill, it seems desirable that attention should be drawn to the joint Report of the Board of Trade and the Commissioners of Railways, appended to the Third Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Railway Bills, in 1848.

In this instance, the object of the Company is to establish a ferry across the Mersey, which will compete with the existing means of communication across the river; and if the Company be authorised to establish the steamboat communication, it may deserve consideration whether, in conformity with the principles laid down in the above-mentioned Report, the duration of the powers, conceded for this purpose, should be limited to a moderate term of years, so as to afford the opportunity of reconsidering the question.

It has also been usual, in cases of this kind, to limit the maximum rates of charge for conveyance by the steamboats, and to insert a clause for ensuring equality of treatment to parties who use the steamboats but not the railway.

Abandonment.

ABANDONMENT.

The *Westminster Terminus Railway Extension* (*Clapham to Norwood*) *Bill* authorises the Company to abandon the undertaking, and empowers the Court of Chancery to pay back the deposit. If this be permitted, it would virtually destroy the object which the House of Commons had in view in requiring a deposit in conformity with the recommendation of the Select Committee on Railway and Canal Bills of 1853.

Capital.

CAPITAL.

My Lords think it desirable to draw attention to the remarks which they made in the Session of 1855 on this subject, which appear applicable equally to the Bills now before Parliament; viz.:

Report of Session 1855. Page 23.

" In many of the Bills for the construction of new works by existing Com-
" panies provision is not made for raising additional Capital, but the Companies
" are empowered to apply to the construction of the proposed works any money
" they may have been authorised to raise by previous Acts, and which may not
" be required for the purposes to which it was applicable under the provisions
" of those Acts. In order to protect the shareholders as well as the public
" from the mischief that might arise from the application of the funds of
" Railway Companies to objects not sanctioned by Parliament, and not in con-
" templation at the time when their powers were obtained, it appears of
" importance that every suitable opportunity should be taken of ascertaining and
" limiting the amount of money that they may raise, and of defining its appro-
" priation. With this view it may deserve consideration, with respect to the
" Bills above referred to, whether it should not be required that the particulars
" of the surplus capital should be set forth in the Bill, and its amount ascertained
" by the Committee, and that the portion and amount intended to be applied
" to the new schemes should be specified, and its application restricted to the
" purposes described in the Bill.

" Previously to the year 1847, considerable laxity prevailed in the manner of
" framing the provisions relating to the raising of capital in Railway Bills, and
" powers of this kind were frequently given without any express limitation of
" the purposes to which the money should be applied. In 1847, the Commis-
" sioners of Railways, in their Reports to Parliament on the Railway Bills of
" that Session, had occasion to remark on this and other irregularities in the
" form of the money powers. And in 1848, the Select Committee of the House
" of Commons on Railways, in their Third Report, suggested that Committees
" on Railway Bills should in future give increased attention to the money clauses
" of such Bills, and more especially that they should refuse to allow any power
" of

" of raising money, unless the general application of such money was set forth *Capital.*
" in the Bill. And this recommendation of the Committee was enforced by an
" Order of the House of Commons of the 31st May 1848. Since that time it
" has become the established practice in Bills authorising Railway Companies to
" raise money by shares or loan, to provide that the money to be raised by either
" mode shall be applied to the purposes of the Act, and to no other purpose."

LEASES TO INDIVIDUALS.

Leases to Individuals.

Under this head would appear to be included,

The *Vale of Towy Railway Bill*, which has been already mentioned.

The following are the remarks which my Lords made in the Session of 1855, on Bills of this nature; viz.: *Report of Session* 1855.

" With respect to the transfer of the undertakings and powers of the Com- Page 24.
" panies to private individuals, questions may arise as to the policy of such a
" measure on several grounds.

" It would deprive the public of the security which, on the usual plan of
" vesting the powers in an incorporated Company, is afforded by the establish-
" ment of a permanent body responsible for the proper construction, main-
" tenance and management of the Railway.

" The lessees might assign their interest in the Railways to other parties, and
" provide for its transmission to their personal representatives. It might there-
" fore eventually devolve upon and become divisible amongst an indefinite
" number of persons; and it might thus become difficult to ascertain the parties
" responsible for the performance of the duties imposed by law on the pro-
" prietors of public passenger Railways; and there appears to be no security
" provided that the property in the Railway and plant may not become liable
" for the private debts and engagements of the proprietors for the time being,
" and be resorted to for the satisfaction of those debts and engagements.

" These considerations appear to apply with nearly equal force to the case of
" a *lease* to private individuals as to that of an *absolute transfer*, and may render
" it advisable that, if under the circumstances of the case the Committee should
" think it expedient to authorise the lease, it should be limited to a short
" term of years, and that the powers and duties of the lessees should be care-
" fully defined."

A feeling has become prevalent that Railways would be worked more efficiently and economically by individuals or by Companies under a limited liability, than by the Railway Companies themselves. But it may be a question whether the permanent interests of a Railway Company, or those of the public, will be cared for to the same extent under this system as if the line remained in the hands of a Company.

GUARANTEES BY COUNTIES IN IRELAND.

Guarantees by Counties in Ireland.

Two Bills, previously alluded to, appear to come under this head, viz., The *Bagenalstown and Wexford Railway Bill*, and the *Cork and Bandon Railway Bill.*

It appears to be a question, as to how far provisions of this nature should be inserted, without the concurrence of the ratepayers, of which fact the Committee will no doubt take the necessary steps to satisfy themselves.

The following are the remarks which my Lords made in the Session of 1854, and subsequent Sessions, on the subject of guarantees by baronies in Ireland, viz.: *Report of Session* 1855.

" Provisions of this kind were first of all introduced into the public general Page 25.
" Act, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 62, for authorising an advance of public money for the

Guarantees by Counties in Ireland.

" completion of the line of the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland " between Athlone and Galway, and the interest of the loan was guaranteed " under that Act by the baronies of the district adjoining the line. Similar " provisions have in subsequent years been inserted in several of the special " Acts of Irish Railway Companies. The adoption of these provisions in the " special Acts alluded to, has proceeded in each instance, as appears from the " Reports of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Bills, upon a " special inquiry into the circumstances of the case.

" My Lords are not aware of any objection in principle to arrangements of " this kind, where the traffic is insufficient fairly to remunerate the line, but they " would suggest for consideration, whether it would be desirable that the Board " of Works in Ireland should be desired to report upon the circumstances under " which this obligation is sought to be imposed upon the baronies in each of " these cases respectively."

Intra-Metropolitan Lines.

INTRA-METROPOLITAN LINES.

The following Bills, which have been already alluded to, are included under this head, viz:

Metropolitan Railway Bill.

South London Railway Bill.

Thames Embankment and Railway Bill.

West London and Crystal Palace Railway Bill.

Westminster Terminus Railway (Clapham to Norwood) Abandonment Bill.

West Metropolitan Railway and Thames Embankment Bill.

Page 25.

In their remarks upon this subject in 1855, my Lords observed that " in 1846 " a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate and report upon the various " projects for Railways, which would be situated within or in the immediate " vicinity of the metropolis. The limits to which the attention of the Commis- " sion was confined were as follows, viz.: the Edgware-road from Oxford-street " to the intersection with the New-road. The New-road and City-road to Fins- " bury-square; Bishopsgate-street to London Bridge; High-street, Borough; " Blackman-street, Borough-road, Lambeth-road, Vauxhall-road, Vauxhall Bridge, " Vauxhall Bridge-road, Grosvenor-place, and Park-lane.

" This Commission made several recommendations, of which the second bears particularly upon the present scheme, and is as follows, viz.:

" ' That if at any time hereafter it should be deemed advisable to admit Rail- " ' ways within those limits, this should be done in conformity with some " ' uniform plan, carefully laid down under the authority of Your Majesty's " ' Government, and sanctioned by the wisdom of Parliament; and that under " ' no circumstances should the thoroughfares of the metropolis, and the pro- " ' perty and comfort of its inhabitants, be surrendered to separate schemes " ' brought forward at different times, and without reference to each other.'

" It will be in the recollection of the General Committee, that, in 1842, a " Commission was appointed for inquiring into the most effectual means of " improving the metropolis, over which the present Duke of Newcastle, then " Chief Commissioner of Woods, presided. The Commissioners inquired at " great length, and with great particularity, into the best mode of improving " the Thames, as a means of communication both by water and upon quays, " and also with a view to the beauty of the metropolis. If the Committee " shall be of opinion that the caution contained in the foregoing resolution of " Lord Canning's Commission ought to be observed in respect of this most im- " portant branch of the question of Metropolitan Railways, my Lords would

" suggest

" suggest, whether, in order to give effect to it, the Committee would think " it desirable to communicate more particularly with the present Chief Com- " missioner of Works." *Intra-Metropolitan Lines.*

The *Thames Embankment and Railway* Bill bears to some extent on the question of the main drainage of the metropolis, which appears to render a reference to the Chief Commissioner of Works very desirable.

EXTENSION OF TIME. *Extension of Time.*

It has been already observed that the following Bills propose to extend the time for completing works authorised by previous Acts :

Portadown and Dungannon Railway Bill, West London and Crystal Palace Railway Bill, Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Bill, Metropolitan Railway Bill, Cornwall Railway Bill, Portsmouth Railway Bill, Rhymney Railway Bill, East Kent Railway (Extension to Dover) Bill, Exeter and Exmouth Railway Bill, Norwich and Spalding Railway Bill, Bagenalstown and Wexford Railway Bill, and the Cork and Bandon Railway Bill.

The following observations were made by my Lords on this subject last year, viz. :

" My Lords are desirous of drawing the notice of The House to the following paragraph from the Report of the Select Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, of the Session of 1853, viz. :

" ' The Committee therefore would advise that no new scheme should by permitted to proceed, without giving effectual security for its *actual* and *immediate* completion.'

" This recommendation was ratified by The House, in the 136th Standing Order.

" The object which The House and the Select Committee had in view will, to some extent, be defeated, if the time originally allowed for the completion of the works be extended by subsequent Acts."

Board of Trade, Whitehall,
24 February 1857.

James Booth.

RAILWAY AND CANAL BILLS.

REPORT of the Board of Trade on the Railway and Canal Bills of Session 1857.

(*Mr. Fitz Roy.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
27 *February* 1857.

69.

Under 8 oz.

STANDING ORDERS

FOR THE

SUSPENSION OF PRIVATE BILLS.

TO BE MOVED BY MR. FITZROY,

Thursday, 12*th March* 1857.

THAT the Promoters of every Private Bill which has been brought into this House in the present Session of Parliament, shall have leave to suspend any further proceeding thereupon, and to proceed with the same Bill in the next Session of Parliament.

That the Promoters of every such Bill shall give notice in the Private Bill Office, not later than the day prior to the close of the present Session, of their intention to suspend any further proceedings thereon; or, in the case of Bills then pending in the House of Lords, of their intention to proceed with the same Bill in this House in the next Session.

That an alphabetical list of all such Bills, with a statement of the stage at which the same were suspended, distinguishing those Bills in respect of which Subscription Contracts have been deposited, shall be prepared by the Private Bill Office, and printed.

That not later than three clear days after the next meeting of Parliament, the Bill (in the form required by S. O. No. 168) shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office, with a declaration signed by the agent annexed thereto, stating that the Bill is the same, in every respect, as the Bill with respect to which proceedings have been so suspended, at the last stage of its proceeding in the House, in the present Session.

That the Bills indorsed by one of the clerks in the Private Bill Office, as having been duly deposited, with the agent's declarations annexed, be laid by one of the clerks of that Office, upon the table of the House, in the next Session of Parliament, in the order in which they shall stand upon such list, but not exceeding 50 Bills on any one day.

That in respect of every Bill so laid upon the Table, the Petition for the same Bill, and the order of leave to bring in the same in the present Session, shall be read, and thereupon such Bill shall be read a first time; and a second time (if the Bill shall have been read a second time previously to its being suspended); and (except in the case of Bills in respect of which a Subscription Contract has been deposited) if such Bill shall have been reported by any Committee in the present Session, the order for referring such Bill to a Committee shall be dispensed with, and the Report ordered to be considered, or the Bill to be read a third time, as the case may be.

That in the case of Bills, in respect of which a Subscription Contract has been entered into prior to the present Session, provided it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Committee to which the Bill is referred, that the deposits in respect thereof (*see* S. O. 63 and 64) have not been withdrawn, it be an instruction to the Committee to insert a clause enacting that such contract shall be as valid as if the Bill had passed in the present Session of Parliament; and if any such Bill shall have been reported by any Committee in the present Session, the same shall be referred to a Committee solely for such purpose.

That all Petitions presented in the present Session against Private Bills, and which stood referred to the Committees on such Bills, shall stand referred to the Committees on the same Bills, in the next Session of Parliament.

That no Petitioners shall be heard before the Committee on such Bill, unless their Petition shall have been presented within the time limited in the present Session.

That in case the time limited for presenting Petitions against any such Bill, shall not have expired at the close of the present Session, Petitioners may be heard before the Committee on such Bill, provided their Petition be presented previous to, or not later than, seven clear days after the Second Reading thereof in the next Session.

That all Instructions to Committees on Private Bills in the present Session, which shall be suspended previously to their being reported by any Committee, be Instructions to the Committee on the same Bills in the next Session.

That the said Resolutions be made Standing Orders of this House.

STANDING ORDERS

FOR THE

SUSPENSION OF PRIVATE BILLS.

TO BE MOVED BY MR. FITZROY,

Thursday, 12*th March* 1857.

0.38.

STANDING ORDERS

FOR THE

SUSPENSION OF PRIVATE BILLS.

Thursday, 12*th March* 1857.

Ordered, That the Promoters of every Private Bill which has been brought into this House in the present Session of Parliament, shall have leave to suspend any further proceeding thereupon, and to proceed with the same Bill in the next Session of Parliament.

Ordered, That the Promoters of every such Bill shall give notice in the Private Bill Office, not later than the day prior to the close of the present Session, of their intention to suspend any further proceedings thereon; or, in the case of Bills then pending in the House of Lords, of their intention to proceed with the same Bill in this House in the next Session.

Ordered, That an alphabetical list of all such Bills, with a statement of the stage at which the same were suspended, distinguishing those Bills in respect of which Subscription Contracts have been deposited, shall be prepared by the Private Bill Office, and printed.

Ordered, That not later than three clear days after the next meeting of Parliament, the Bill (in the form required by Standing Order, No. 168) shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office, with a declaration signed by the agent annexed thereto, stating that the Bill is the same, in every respect, as the Bill with respect to which proceedings have been so suspended, at the last stage of its proceeding in the House, in the present Session.

Ordered, That the Bills indorsed by one of the clerks in the Private Bill Office, as having been duly deposited, with the agent's declarations annexed, be laid by one of the clerks of that Office, upon the table of the House, in the next Session of Parliament, in the order in which they shall stand upon such list, but not exceeding 50 Bills on any one day.

Ordered, That in respect of every Bill so laid upon the Table, the Petition for the same Bill, and the order of leave to bring in the same in the present Session, shall be read, and thereupon such Bill shall be read a first time; and a second time (if the Bill shall have been read a second time previously to its being suspended); and (except in the case of Bills in respect of which a Subscription Contract has been deposited) if such Bill shall have been reported by any Committee in the present Session, the order for referring such Bill to a Committee shall be dispensed with, and the Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, or to be read a third time, as the case may be.

Ordered, That in the case of Bills, in respect of which a Subscription Contract has been entered into prior to the present Session, provided it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Committee to which the Bill is referred, that the deposits in respect thereof (*see* Standing Orders 63 and 64) have not been with drawn, it be an instruction to the Committee to insert a clause enacting that such contract shall be as valid as if the Bill had passed in the present Session of Parliament; and if any such Bill shall have been reported by any Committee in the present Session, the same shall be referred to a Committee solely for such purpose.

 Ordered,

Ordered, That all Petitions presented in the present Session against Private Bills, and which stood referred to the Committees on such Bills, shall stand referred to the Committees on the same Bills, in the next Session of Parliament.

Ordered, That no Petitioners shall be heard before the Committee on such Bill, unless their Petition shall have been presented within the time limited in the present Session.

Ordered, That in case the time limited for presenting Petitions against any such Bill, shall not have expired at the close of the present Session, Petitioners may be heard before the Committee on such Bill, provided their Petition be presented previous to, or not later than, seven clear days after the Second Reading thereof in the next Session.

Ordered, That all Instructions to Committees on Private Bills in the present Session, which shall be suspended previously to their being reported by any Committee, be Instructions to the Committee on the same Bills in the next Session.

Ordered, That the said Orders be Standing Orders of this House.

PRIVATE BILLS.

STANDING ORDERS

FOR THE

SUSPENSION OF PRIVATE BILLS.

Thursday, 12th March 1857.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
12 *March* 1857.

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS.

MR. SPEAKER'S WARRANT

For the Appointment of MEMBERS to serve on the GENERAL COMMITTEE of ELECTIONS for 1857.

PURSUANT to the Provisions of "The Election Petitions Act, 1848," I do hereby appoint—

The Right honourable Sir *Francis Thornhill Baring*, Baronet, Member for the Borough of Portsmouth;

The Right honourable *Spencer Horatio Walpole*, Member for the University of Cambridge;

Colonel *John Wilson Patten*, Member for the Northern Division of the County of Lancaster;

Robert Palmer, Esquire, Member for the County of Berks;

William Deedes, Esquire, Member for the Eastern Division of the County of Kent; and

Chichester Samuel Fortescue, Esquire, Member for the Borough of Louth;

To be Members of the GENERAL COMMITTEE of ELECTIONS for the present Session.

Given under my hand, this 6th day of February 1857,

CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE,
SPEAKER.

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS.

MR. SPEAKER'S WARRANT

For the Appointment of Members to serve on the General Committee of Elections for 1857.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
6 *February* 1857.

COUNTY ELECTIONS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 24 April 1856;—*for*,

A "RETURN from the Clerks of the Peace of the Counties of *England* and *Wales*, of the Names of the Places appointed in each County, and Division of Counties, for taking the Poll at Elections for Knights of the Shire, and the Number of Electors assigned to Vote at each of such Polling Places."

ENGLAND.

Counties, Divisions, and Names of Polling Places.	Number of Electors.
BEDFORD:	
Ampthill	608
Bedford	1,056
Biggleswade	886
Dunstable	391
Leighton Buzzard	364
Luton	458
Sharnbrook	513
Total	4,276
BERKS:	
Abingdon	699
Faringdon	377
East Ilsley	310
Maidenhead	817
Newbury	786
Reading	858
Wantage	487
Wokingham	611
Total	4,945
BUCKS:	
Aylesbury	2,082
Beaconsfield	1,614
Buckingham	691
Newport Pagnell	1,015
Total	5,402

Note.—It is necessary to state that several of the names appear more than once on the register of voters in different parishes, but it is not known how many of such names are thus registered more than once.

CAMBRIDGE:	
Cambridge	1,764
Newmarket	1,138
Royston	693
Total	3,595
Isle of Ely:	
Ely	1,076
Whittlesey	738
Wisbech	1,032
	2,846
In addition to the above, one elector polls at the Royston polling place, in the county of Cambridge	1
Total	2,847

Counties, Divisions, and Names of Polling Places.	Number of Electors.
CHESTER:	
Northern Division:	
Altrincham	734
Grappenhall	490
Knutsford	526
Macclesfield	1,791
Mottram-in-Longdendale	987
Runcorn	326
Stockport	1,967
Total	6,821
Southern Division:	
Audlem	397
Birkenhead	1,220
Chester	1,399
Congleton	586
Frodsham	362
Malpas	400
Nantwich	743
Northwich	824
Sandbach	651
Tarporley	519
Total	7,101

Note.—It is believed that some of the electors who have more than one qualification are assigned to vote at more than one place.

CORNWALL:	
Eastern Division:	
St. Austell	755
Bodmin	774
Callington	890
Camelford	542
St. Columb	659
Launceston	559
Liskeard	913
Lostwithiel	644
Stratton	502
Total	6,238

Counties, Divisions, and Names of Polling Places.	Number of Electors.
Cornwall—*continued.*	
Western Division:	
Helston	777
Penzance	1,126
Redruth	1,146
Truro	1,508
Total	4,557
CUMBERLAND:	
Western Division:	
Abbey Holme	No Return.
Aspatria	
Bolton Gate	
Bootle	
Cockermouth	
Egremont	
Gosforth	
Keswick	
Maryport	
Whitehaven	
Workington	
Eastern Division:	
Alston	No Return.
Bolton Fell-End	
Brampton	
Carlisle	
Dalston	
Hesket	
Kirkbampton	
Kirkoswald	
Longtown	
Penruddock	
Penrith	
Sebergham	
Skirwith	
Warwick Bridge	
Wigton	
DERBY:	
Southern Division:	
Ashbourne	1,046
Belper	670
Derby	1,822
Heanor	455
Ilkeston	509
Matlock	572
Melbourne	250
Repton	315
Swadlincote	644
Wirksworth	764
Total	7,047
Northern Division:	
Alfreton	626
Bakewell	777
Buxton	327
Castleton	382
Chapel-en-le-Frith	425
Chesterfield	1,461
Eckington	474
Glossop	638
Tideswell	386
Total	5,496

Counties, Divisions, and Names of Polling Places.	Number of Electors.
DEVON:	
Northern Division:	
Southmolton	688
Barnstaple	907
Holsworthy	641
Torrington	429
Crediton	746
Cullompton	839
Tiverton	862
Chulmleigh	458
Ilfracombe	558
Bideford	670
Hatherleigh	592
Total	7,390
Southern Division:	
Exeter	1,842
Honiton	1,402
Newton Abbott	2,525
Kingsbridge	1,371
Plymouth	1,468
Tavistock	517
Okehampton	605
Total	9,730
DORSET:	
Beaminster	1,352
Blandford	318
Chesilton (in the Island of Portland)	335
Dorchester	875
Shaftesbury	408
Sherborne	498
Sturminster	571
Wareham	432
Wimborne	788
Total	5,577
DURHAM:	
Northern Division:	
Chester-le-Street	338
Durham	1,154
Gateshead	917
Hetton-le-Hole	733
Lanchester	588
South Shields	478
Sunderland	1,380
Whickham	359
Total	5,947
Southern Division:	
Barnard Castle	741
Bishop Auckland	1,203
Darlington	921
Hartlepool	601
Middleton-in-Teesdale	188
Sedgefield	437
Stanhope	693
Stockton	779
Total	5,563

Counties, Divisions, and Names of Polling Places.	Number of Electors.
ESSEX:	
Northern Division:	
Braintree	812
Castle Hedingham	585
Colchester	1,513
Great Dunmow	521
Saffron Walden	992
Thorpe	555
Witham	570
Total	5,548
Southern Division:	
Billericay	518
Chelmsford	1,085
Epping	1,163
Maldon	538
Rochford	421
Romford	964
Stratford	1,527
Total	6,216
GLOUCESTER:	
Western Division:	
Alvington	505
Berkeley	330
Bridge Yate	1,342
Coleford	1,237
Dursley	469
Filton	910
Newent	805
Newnham	1,197
Sodbury	779
Thornbury	788
Wotton-Under-edge	807
Total	9,169
Eastern Division:	
Avening	413
Bisley	319
Campden	438
Cheltenham	1,253
Cirencester	787
Gloucester	1,719
Minchinhampton	204
Northleach	510
Stonehouse	352
Stow-on-the-Wold	428
Stroud	540
Tewkesbury	620
Winchcomb	408
Total	7,991

Note.—The above numbers were taken from the registers for the year 1856.

HEREFORD:	
Bromyard	854
Hereford	1,575
Kington	907
Ledbury	653
Leominster	1,246
Peterchurch	830
Ross	1,347
Total	7,412
HERTFORD:	
Buntingford	644
Great Berkhamstead	373
Bishop's Stortford	486

Counties, Divisions, and Names af Polling places.	Number of Electors.
Hertford—*continued.*	
Hemel Hempstead	524
Hatfield	591
Hertford	565
Hitchin	476
Hoddesdon	585
St. Alban's	692
Stevenage	425
Watford	694
Total	6,055
HUNTINGDON:	
Huntingdon	2,284
Stilton	550
Total	2,834
KENT:	
Eastern Division:	
Ashford	926
Canterbury	1,527
Dover	996
Faversham	545
Hythe	483
Ramsgate	1,222
New Romney	575
Sandwich	926
Sheerness	367
Sittingbourne	550
Total	8,117
Western Division:	
Blackheath	1,211
Bromley	437
Cranbrook	571
Dartford	574
Gravesend	746
Lewisham	901
Maidstone	1,043
West Malling	464
Rochester	1,068
Sevenoaks	498
Tenterden	511
Tunbridge	969
Total	8,993
LANCASTER:	
Northern Division:	
Accrington	624
Blackburn	1,172
Burnley	792
Chorley	1,286
Colne	611
Dalton-in-Furness	394
Garstang	531
Hawkshead	253
Hornby	348
Kirkham	443
Lancaster	1,152
Poulton	576
Preston	2,475
Rawtenstall	723
Ulverston	633
Whalley	349
Total	12,362

Note.—By Order in Council, dated 7th December 1855, the following places are declared additional polling places in the Northern Division; viz., Longridge, and Longton.

Counties, Divisions, and Names of Polling Places.	Number of Electors.
LANCASTER—*continued.*	
SOUTHERN DIVISION:	
Ashton-under-Lyne	999
Great Bolton	1,509
Bury	1,085
Liverpool	4,268
Manchester	5,562
Newton	1,333
Oldham	1,098
Ormskirk	1,033
Rochdale	1,981
St. Helen's	704
Southport	458
Wigan	928
TOTAL	20,958
LEICESTER:	
NORTHERN DIVISION:	
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	589
Castle Donington	366
Loughborough	1,370
Melton Mowbray	1,735
TOTAL	4,060
SOUTHERN DIVISION:	
Hinckley	590
Leicester	2,489
Lutterworth	628
Market Bosworth	702
Market Harborough	785
TOTAL	5,194
LINCOLN:	
PARTS OF HOLLAND:	
Boston	1,469
Donington	630
Holbeach	979
Spalding	932
TOTAL	4,010
PARTS OF KESTEVEN:	
Bourn	984
Grantham	968
Navenby	594
Sleaford	1,054
Swinderby	386
TOTAL	3,986
PARTS OF LINDSEY:	
Alford	742
Barton-upon-Humber	1,062
New Bolingbroke	625
Brigg	636
Caistor	433
Epworth	1,469
Gainsborough	831
Great Grimsby	564
Horncastle	991
Kirton	449
Lincoln	1,021
Louth	941
Market Rasen	579
Saltfleet-cum-Skidbrooke	511
Spilsby	552
Wainfleet All Saints	690
Wragby	277
TOTAL	12,373

Counties, Divisions, and Names of Polling Places.	Number of Electors.
MIDDLESEX:	
Brentford	1,045
Enfield	883
King's Cross, or within half a mile thereof	2,228
City of Westminster	1,607
City of London	1,628
Hammersmith	2,324
Hampstead	688
Bedfont	693
Edgware	618
Uxbridge	483
Mile End	1,791
Bethnal Green	1,281
TOTAL	15,269
MONMOUTH:	
Abergavenny	561
Castletown	243
Chepstow	305
Cross Ash	267
Croes-y-Ceilog	197
Magor	257
Monmouth	401
Newbridge	363
Newport	543
Pontypool	622
Raglan	257
Tredegar	289
Trelleck	372
Usk	414
TOTAL	5,091
NORFOLK:	
EASTERN DIVISION:	
Loddon	639
North Walsham	1,359
Norwich	2,227
Reepham	747
Stratton	1,441
Yarmouth	1,265
TOTAL	7,678
WESTERN DIVISION:	
Dereham	1,161
Downham	927
Fakenham	1,397
Lynn	1,996
Swaffham	632
Thetford	1,185
TOTAL	7,298
NORTHAMPTON:	
NORTHERN DIVISION:	
Clipstone	472
Kettering	872
Oundle	789
Peterborough	706
Wellingborough	1,027
TOTAL	3,866
SOUTHERN DIVISION:	
Brackley	750
Daventry	1,411
Northampton	1,806
Towcester	691
TOTAL	4,658

Counties, Divisions, and Names of Polling Places.	Number of Electors.
NORTHUMBERLAND:	
Northern Division:	
Alnwick	892
Belford	254
Berwick	575
Elsdon	138
Morpeth	862
Rothbury	290
Wooler	266
Total	3,277
Southern Division:	
Allendale Town	385
Bellingham	290
Haltwhistle	391
Hexham	834
Newcastle	2,345
North Shields	876
Stamfordham	423
Total	5,544
NOTTINGHAM:	
Northern Division:	
Mansfield	650
Nottingham	1,549
Nuttall	442
Retford	1,346
Total	3,987
Southern Division:	
Bingham	716
East Leake	464
Lowdham	677
Newark	744
Southwell	603
Sutton-upon-Trent	494
Total	3,698
OXFORD:	
Banbury	684
Bicester	382
Chipping Norton	441
Deddington	439
Nettlebed	562
Oxford	1,339
Tetsworth	561
Witney	821
Total	5,229
RUTLAND:	
Oakham	No Return
SALOP:	
Northern Division:	
Drayton	503
Ellesmere	275
Newport	252
Oswestry	915
Shrewsbury	866
Wellington	667
Wem	557
Whitchurch	257
Total	4,292

Counties, Divisions, and Names of Polling Places.	Number of Electors.
Salop—*continued.*	
Southern Division:	
Bishop's Castle	420
Bridgnorth	406
Church Stretton	321
Cleobury Mortimer	283
Clun	440
Ludlow	449
Pontesbury	354
Shiffnall	214
Wenlock	360
Total	3,247
SOMERSET:	
Eastern Division:	
Axbridge	1,138
Bath	1,760
Bedminster	1,460
Clutton	969
Congresbury	1,031
Frome	822
Shepton Mallet	867
Wedmore	631
Wells	1,003
Wincanton	1,054
Total	10,735
Western Division:	
Bridgwater	1,688
Dunster	550
Ilchester	975
Ilminster	1,225
Langport	1,017
Taunton	1,233
Williton	409
Wiveliscombe	413
Total	7,510
SOUTHAMPTON:	
Northern Division:	
Alton	399
Andover	528
Basingstoke	416
Bishop's Waltham	355
Kingsclere	454
Odiham	341
Petersfield	181
Winchester	580
Total	3,254
Southern Division:	
Fareham	393
Gosport	424
Havant	169
Lymington	349
Portsmouth	1,646
Ringwood	581
Romsey	680
Southampton	1,303
Total	5,545

Counties, Divisions, and Names of Polling Places.	Number of Electors.
STAFFORD:	
Northern Division:	
Abbot's Bromley	384
Alrewas	388
Ashley	216
Audley	199
Biddulph	358
Burslem	575
Burton-upon-Trent	593
Cheadle	898
Eccleshall	487
Hanley	622
Leek	815
Longnor	338
Longton	311
Newcastle-under-Lyme	640
Stafford	713
Stoke-upon-Trent	315
Stone	384
Tunstall	581
Uttoxeter	612
Waterhouses	306
Total	9,735
Southern Division:	
Bilston	278
Brewood	288
Brierly Hill	1,018
Darlaston	317
Forebridge	211
Gnosall	304
Handsworth	513
Kingswinford	321
Lichfield	320
Old Hill	523
Penkridge	494
Rugeley	283
Sedgley	821
Smethwick	540
Tamworth	128
Tipton	752
Walsall	680
Wednesbury	503
Westbromwich	1,330
Willenhall	271
Wolverhampton	1,426
Total	11,051
SUFFOLK:	
Eastern Division:	
Becoles	600
Framlingham	511
Halesworth	686
Ipswich	1,380
Lowestoff	696
Needham	426
Saxmundham	487
Stradbrooke	496
Woodbridge	669
Total	5,951
Western Division:	
Bury St. Edmund's	863
Botesdale	614
Clare	301
Hadleigh	465
Lavenham	200
Mildenham	486
Stowmarket	528
Sudbury	468
Wickhambrook	229
Total	4,154

Counties, Divisions, and Names of Polling Places.	Number of Electors.
SURREY:	
Eastern Division:	
St. Mary, Lambeth	
St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey	
St. Giles, Camberwell	
Wandsworth	
Croydon	No Return.
Kingston-upon-Thames	
Reigate	
Godstone	
Western Division:	
Guildford	
Farnham	
Godalming	
Chobham	No Return.
Chertsey	
Epsom	
Dorking	
SUSSEX:	
Eastern Division:	
Battle	583
Brighton	1,726
Cuckfield	419
East Grinstead	447
Hastings	491
Lewes	1,200
Mayfield	789
Rye	401
Total	6,056
Western Division:	
Arundel	429
Chichester	933
Horsham	456
Midhurst	194
Petworth	347
Steyning	228
Worthing	413
Total	3,000

Note.—There is no specific number of electors assigned to vote at either of the polling places. The figures represent the number of electors registered to vote at each polling place according to the present register.

WARWICK:	
Northern Division:	
Atherstone	249
Birmingham	2,427
Brinklow	249
Coleshill	417
Coventry	1,570
Dunchurch	623
Nuneaton	746
Polesworth	251
Solihull	439
Sutton Coldfield	280
Total	7,251
Southern Division:	
Henley-in-Arden	495
Kington	409
Long Compton	217
Southam	624
Stratford-upon-Avon	631
Warwick	1,207
Total	3,583

Counties, Divisions, and Names of Polling Places.	Number of Electors.
WESTMORLAND:	
Ambleside	170
Appleby	387
Bowness	243
Brough	226
Burton	123
Grayrigg	152
Kendal	518
Kirkby Lonsdale	269
Kirkby Stephen	333
Milnthorpe	376
Morland	371
Pooley Bridge	209
Shap	501
Staveley	100
Templesowerby	137
Total	4,115
WILTS:	
Northern Division:	
Chippenham	765
Devizes	810
Malmsbury	570
Marlborough	339
Melksham	1,236
Swindon	765
Total	4,485
Southern Division:	
Everley	512
Hindon	590
Salisbury	1,171
Warminster	1,036
Total	3,309
WORCESTER:	
Eastern Division:	
Bromsgrove	754
Droitwich	591
Dudley	786
Evesham	521
Halesowen	679
King's Norton	829
Pershore	616
Shipston-on-Stour	268
Stourbridge	1,195
Total	6,239
Western Division:	
Stourport	1,127
Tenbury	312
Upton-on-Severn	1,003
Worcester	1,586
Total	4,028

Counties, Divisions, and Names of Polling Places.	Number of Electors.
YORK:	
East Riding:	
Beverley	1,162
Bridlington	771
Driffield	765
Hedon	772
Howden	758
Hull	1,557
Pocklington	1,145
Settrington	514
Total	7,444
North Riding:	
Askrigg	583
Guisborough	657
Kirby Moorside	994
Leyburn	646
Malton	434
Middlesbrough	386
Northallerton	755
Reeth	289
Richmond	842
Romaldkirk	410
Scarborough	731
Stokesley	750
Thirsk	1,025
Whitby	693
York	1,314
York Ainsty	561
York City	1,135
Total	12,205
West Riding:	
Aberford	676
Barnsley	1,117
Bentham	365
Bingley	410
Birstal	1,799
Bradford	3,833
Dent	373
Dewsbury	961
Doncaster	1,222
Gisburn	369
Goole	292
Grassington	385
Halifax	2,531
Hebden Bridge	798
Holmfirth	773
Huddersfield	1,966
Keighley	827
Kildwick	429
Knaresborough	1,076
Leeds	3,567
New Delph	738
Otley	1,170
Pateley Bridge	458
Penistone	272
Pontefract	913
Ripon	632
Rotherham	820
Selby	589
Settle	517
Sheffield	2,745
Skipton	732
Slaidburn	267
Snaith	310
Thorne	508
Wakefield	1,937
Wath-upon-Dearne	361
Wetherby	415
Total	37,153

WALES.

Counties, Divisions, and Names of Polling Places.	Number of Electors.
ANGLESEY:	
Beaumaris	512
Holyhead	808
Llanerchymedd	572
Llangefni	496
Total	2,388
BRECON:	
Brecknock	723
Builth	333
Crickhowell	781
Devynnock	401
Hay	157
Talgarth	272
Total	2,667
CARDIGAN:	
Aberystwyth	1,015
Cardigan	919
Lampeter	478
Tregaron	335
Total	2,747
CARMARTHEN:	
Carmarthen	594
Llandilo	806
Llandovery	545
Llanelly	594
Llangendeirne	322
Llansawell	416
Newcastle Emlyn	481
St. Clears	621
Total	4,379
CARNARVON:	
Capel Curig	269
Carnarvon	813
Conway	282
Pwllheli	743
Total	2,107
DENBIGH:	
Abergele	287
Denbigh	541
Llangollen	810
Llanrwst	358
Llansilin	387
Ruthin	661
Wrexham	1,381
Total	4,425

Counties, Divisions, and Names of Polling Places.	Number of Electors.
FLINT:	
Flint	311
Holywell	621
Mold	953
Overton	502
Rhyddlan	502
Total	2,889
GLAMORGAN:	
Aberdare	483
Bridgend	1,203
Caerphilly	296
Cardiff	694
Merthyr	1,018
Neath	752
Swansea	1,632
Total	6,078
MERIONETH:	
Harlech	374
Corwen	178
Bala	219
Towyn	223
Dolgelley	169
Total	1,163
MONTGOMERY:	
Cann Office	114
Llanbrynmair	86
Llandisilio	176
Llanfair	286
Llanfyllin	312
Llangynog	174
Llanidloes	346
Machynlleth	206
Montgomery	375
Newtown	374
Welshpool	424
Total	2,873
PEMBROKE:	
Haverfordwest, Pembroke, Narberth, Fishguard, Newport, Tenby, Mathey	No Return.
RADNOR:—No Return.	

COUNTY ELECTIONS.

RETURN of the Names of the Places appointed in each County, and Division of Counties, in *England* and *Wales*, for taking the Poll at Elections for Knights of the Shire, and Number of Electors assigned to Vote at each of such Polling Places.

(*Mr. Laslett.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
4 *February* 1857.

Under 2 *oz.*

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

CONVICT DISCIPLINE AND TRANSPORTATION.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

ON THE SUBJECT OF

CONVICT DISCIPLINE

AND

TRANSPORTATION.

REFORM

(*In continuation of Papers presented* 2 *June* 1856.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
21 *March* 1857.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1857.

SCHEDULE.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

DESPATCHES FROM GOVERNOR KENNEDY.

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3	April 21, 1856 (23.)	INVALID CONVICTS AT NORTH FREMANTLE DEPOT. Extract of Minutes of Convict Finance Board relative to treatment of	3
4	June 13, 1856 (26.)	CONVICT HIRING DEPOTS. Acknowledging Lord Panmure's Despatch on the subject, No. 7., October 24, 1855	3
5	June 13, 1856 (30.)	COLLECTION OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM TICKET-OF-LEAVE HOLDERS. Enclosing copy of Notice issued on the subject	4
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TASMANIA.

TASMANIA.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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VICTORIA.

VICTORIA.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE, THE RIGHT HON. H. LABOUCHERE.

1	Dec. 10, 1856 - (Circular.)	TRANSPORTATION TO THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. Enclosing Minute of the Executive Council of Victoria, protesting against the adoption of any Project for the Resumption of Transportation to the Australian Colonies, and Copy of the Reply thereto -	204

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FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

ON THE SUBJECT OF

CONVICT DISCIPLINE AND TRANSPORTATION.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Despatches from Governor Kennedy.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor KENNEDY to the Right Hon. Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH.

(No. 6.)

Government House, Perth,
February 12, 1856.
(Received May 30, 1856.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the half-yearly return for the period ending 31st December 1855, as called for in the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 3*, 5th March 1855, showing the available accommodation in the colony for prisoners and ticket-of-leave men, and the vacancies on 31st December 1855.

I am gratified in being able to point to the large reduction of ticket-of-leave men on the hands of the Government, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the Albany Hiring Depôt, and I am of opinion that the contemplated modification of the details of management at these depôts will tend to reduce the numbers still more.

* Vide Papers presented by Command, August 1855, page 153.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners and Ticket-of-Leave Holders in the Colony, and of the Amount of available Prison Accommodation, on the 31st December 1855.

Prison Accommodation.

Fremantle Prison	616
North Fremantle Prison	120
Fresh Water Bay Prison	80
Guildford Prison	200
Mount Eliza Prison	70
Total accommodation	1,086
Prisoners, 31st December 1855	705
Vacancies, 31st December 1855	381

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Hiring Station Accommodation.

York Depôt	120
Toodyay Depôt	120
Bunbury Depôt	80
Port Gregory Depôt	80
Total accommodation	400
Ticket-of-leave men, 31st December 1855	294
Vacancies, 31st December 1855	106

Number of Prisoners.

Probation	546
Re-convicted by superior courts	8
Ticket of leave under magisterial sentence	132
Colonial	19
Total prisoners, 31st December 1855	705

Ticket-of-Leave Men on the Hands of the Government (exclusive of those remanded to Prison).

In hospital			18
In rural gaols under magisterial sentence			18
In depôts:			
	Mount Eliza	41	294
	Guildford	75	
	Toodyay	48	
	York	60	
	Bunbury	24	
	Port Gregory	14	
Abolished	Albany	13	
	Albany road party	19	
Total on the hands of the Government			330
Private service			1,140
Total number ticket-of-leave men			1,470

Recapitulation.

Prisoners	705
Ticket-of-leave men	1,470
Total in the colony, 31st December 1855	2,175

Registrar's Office, Fremantle, February 1, 1856,
M'Bryde Brown,
Registrar.

(Signed) E. Y. W. Henderson,
Comptroller General.

No. 2.

No. 2.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Kennedy to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.

(No. 17.)

Government House, Perth.
March 31, 1856.
(Received July 7, 1856.)

Sir,

I have the honour to report the arrival of the ship "William Hammond" on the 29th of March with 250 convicts.

I am informed by the Comptroller-General of Convicts that the ship appeared on her arrival to be in a satisfactory condition as regards cleanliness, &c., but the usual reports have not yet reached me.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 3.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
No. 3.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Kennedy to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.

(No. 23.)

Government House, Perth,
April 21, 1856.
(Received July 7, 1856.)
(Answered, No. 29, July 16, 1856, page 127.)

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit Minutes of the Convict Finance Board for the quarter ended 31st March 1856, which are sufficiently explicit to justify me in abstaining from comment.

I would only remark upon minute 3, page 1, that this is a question which must be speedily met, the existing arrangements being in every way unsatisfactory.

After a personal inspection, I am of opinion that there are several inmates of the establishment at this moment who ought to be treated as lunatics rather than criminals, and who would probably have been retained as such in England had their cases and habits been minutely inquired into and observed with a view to determining the question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 3.

Encl. in No. 3.

Extract of Minutes of Convict Finance Board to March 31, 1856.

3. Read letter from Comptroller-General, dated 20th December 1855, relative to the invalids at North Fremantle Depôt.

There are 13 ticket-of-leave men totally blind, two or three only of whom may recover. The other cases, of chronic rheumatism, general debility, partial insanity, &c., are all more or less hopeless, and it is almost certain the majority of these men must be supported by Government for the term of their natural lives.

The Comptroller-General considers that weaving and grinding corn are the only available means of giving these unfortunate creatures any employment, and suggests that a building be erected, and the necessary machinery provided, for the use of such of these men as may be capable of doing such work, and that two or three of the corn mills imported by the Commissariat be sent to the station; such men as are capable would then be employed grinding corn for the public service.

He would recommend that a small pecuniary allowance in proportion to the work done be given to these men, to enable them to purchase little comforts, and when they have sufficiently advanced the produce of their weaving might be sold for their benefit.

At present these men are on a scale of rations about equivalent to half hospital diet, and they all seem to feel the want of food greatly, and certainly their appearance generally (in the Comptroller-General's opinion) bears testimony to the effect of slender diet on ruined constitutions, and he considers that if provided with work they should as ordinary convalescents be entitled to full hospital diet, as he cannot conceive that men can be maintained in health on such a diet as the above, if continued for any length of time.

The Committee fully concur with the Comptroller-General in his remarks, and consider it very desirable that these men should be properly employed, and that when at work they should be on full hospital diet. They suggest that grinding machines be supplied by the Commissariat, as proposed by the Comptroller-General, and that he should make the usual requisition for two or three weaving shuttles to be obtained from home, and further request he will cause plans and estimates to be prepared of the necessary buildings to carry out these arrangements.

No. 4.

No. 4.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Kennedy to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.

(No. 26.)

Government House, Perth,
June 13, 1856.
(Received September 5, 1856.)

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Lord Panmure's Despatch, No. 7*, 24th October 1855.

I have only to express my entire concurrence in the justice and reasonableness of his Lordship's views in reference to the number, &c. of hiring depôts.

*Vide Papers presented to Parliament, June 1856, page 215.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

My Despatch, Convicts, No. 24.*, dated December 21, 1855, will have already informed you of the withdrawal of the most distant and most expensive and least useful depôt at Albany.

* Vide Papers presented to Parliament, June 1856, page 156.

If it were possible to put me in possession of the general views of Her Majesty's Government as to the number and classes of convicts to be sent annually or maintained in this colony, it would enable me to deal more effectively and consistently with this important question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 5.

No. 5.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Kennedy to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.

(No. 30.)

Government House, Perth,
June 13, 1856.
(Received September 5, 1856.)
(Answered No. 42. October 14, 1856, page 128.)

Sir,

April 29, 1856.

I have the honour to transmit a letter from the Acting Comptroller-General, with a copy of a notice I have issued relative to the collection of passage money from ticket-of-leave men.

I much regret that the large arrear shown should have been allowed to accumulate, and which I must observe accrued prior to my assuming the Government.

† Vide same Papers, page 157.

I must here beg to refer you to the Comptroller-General's half-yearly report, and my remarks on this subject, as transmitted in my Despatch, No. 2.†, dated 7th January 1856.

I have no reason to alter the opinion I then expressed; but should Her Majesty's Government decide that this system is to be continued, I will adopt some more stringent measures to recover the arrears, and insure punctuality for the future.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 5.

Enclosure in No. 5.

Comptroller-General's Office, Fremantle,
April 29, 1856.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward, for His Excellency's consideration and approval, should he think fit, a form of notice to be printed and distributed to the police, with directions to post it up in prominent places throughout the colony.

The total amount of passage money due by ticket-of-leave holders up to 31st December 1855 was 7,748*l.*, and should the Home Government approve of the total abolition of passage money prospectively, and not retrospectively, the difficulty of obtaining this money will be very great.

At the same time it is evident that so large an amount could not be recovered at once without deranging the whole system, and perhaps inducing some of the debtors to obtain the money by theft or even violence.

By giving them two months' notice the majority at any rate will be able to make arrangements for the payment of 2*l.* 10*s.*, the amount due for the half year, and the above sum will be thus prevented from increasing.

I beg also to suggest that the notice be printed in the Government Gazette.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. Wray,
Acting Comptroller-General,
&c. &c. &c.

The Hon the Colonial Secretary,

Sub-Encl. in No. 5.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 5.

Notice to Ticket-of-Leave Holders.

Notice is hereby given, that all ticket-of-leave holders are required to pay into the Commissariat chest nearest to their residence the amount due on account of their passage money for the half year ending 30th June 1856, within 14 days after that date; and

that any ticket-of-leave man failing so to do will be reported to His Excellency the Governor, with the recommendation from the Acting Comptroller-General to revoke his ticket of leave, and to order him to be returned to the convict establishment. Dated 3rd May 1856.

Inserted in Government Gazette, Western Australia, 6th May 1856.

No. 6.

No. 6.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Kennedy to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.

(No. 31.)

Government House, Perth,
June 13, 1856.
(Received September 5, 1856.)
(Answered separate September 14, 1856, page 129.)

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit a correspondence between the Local Government and Deputy Commissary-General Mends, paged from 1 to 10, having reference to the proper interpretation of your Despatch, No. 10.*, of the 24th December 1855. I have no comment to offer beyond what the documents themselves supply.

* Vide Papers presented June 1856, page 219.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 6.

Encl. 1 in No. 6.

Deputy Commissary-General's Office, Perth,
April 23, 1856.

Sir,

In returning to you, after a careful perusal, the Despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, No. 10, of the 24th December 1855, on the subject of the supposed disallowance of the provision for the offices of the visiting magistrates in the convict estimates,—

I have the honour to solicit His Excellency the Governor's attention to the last paragraph of the Despatch, wherein it is stated that a provision in arrear for the salaries of the visiting magistrates is contemplated for the past year, and a sum also for the support of the magistrates for the present year, making the whole amount of the vote to be proposed by the Secretary of State for police and magistracy 8,500*l.*, being 1,500*l.* more than is intended to be the established rate.

As the only mode of provision alluded to in the Despatch is through the medium of the vote for 8,500*l.*, I take leave to observe that both the arrears to the 31st March last and the growing salaries of the magistrates are in my opinion included in the above sum of 8,500*l.*, consequently, whatever amount may be paid in accordance with General Duty, No. 1,152, will, I submit, form a portion of the authorized extra 1,500*l.*, and the balance will be what is to be handed over to the Local Government for payment to magistrates from the 1st of April instant to the 31st March 1857.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. F. Mends,
Deputy Commissary-General.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2 in No. 6.

Encl. 2 in No. 6.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
April 25, 1856.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, D/1652, of the 23d April instant, submitting that the arrears due to visiting magistrates to the 31st December last as well as the accruing salaries are in your opinion to be defrayed out of the additional sum of 1,500*l.* sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government on account of police and magistracy in this colony for the year ending 31st March 1857.

His Excellency is unable to concur in the view you take.

His Excellency understands from the Despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that all arrears of salary due to visiting magistrates for the year ending 31st March 1856 are authorized to be paid from Imperial Funds, and that the further sum of 1,500*l.* is granted to cover their salaries, and aid in the payment of "other magistrates" for the year ending 31st March 1857.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Fred. P. Barlee,
Colonial Secretary.

Deputy Commissary-General Mends,
Head Quarters.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Encl. 3 in No. 6.

Enclosure 3 in No. 6.

Deputy Commissary-General's Office, Perth,
April 26, 1856.

SIR,

IN reply to your Letter No. A/865, of the 25th instant, intimating the Governor's non-concurrence in the views I take of the Despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, No. 10., of the 24th December 1855, and as the payment from Imperial Funds of near one third the sum of 1,500*l.* hinges on this question,—

I have the honour respectfully to ask His Excellency's sanction to the matters being referred home, so as to prevent any further misconception on the point at issue.

I take permission to offer as my impression that on the receipt of the representation from hence of the withdrawal of the amount in aid of visiting magistrates included in item 4 of the estimates 1855/6, namely, 715*l.*, the Secretary of State, to meet the dilemma, authorized over double the sum for the two years ending 31st March 1857, leaving intact the vote of 7,000*l.* for magistrates and police.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. F. MENDS,
Deputy Commissary-General.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Encl. 4 in No. 6.

Enclosure 4 in No. 6.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
April 29, 1856.

SIR,

HAVING laid your letter of the 26th instant before His Excellency the Governor, requesting permission, as you take a different view from His Excellency as to the meaning of the Despatch of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to refer the question home, I am instructed to inform you that His Excellency has no objection to the correspondence which has taken place being submitted to the head of your department, without further comment; but should you desire to make any further remarks, His Excellency would wish to be furnished with a copy.

His Excellency does not propose to offer any additional remarks, unless any further communication from you renders such necessary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRED. P. BARLEE,
Colonial Secretary.

Deputy Commissary-Genreal Mends,
Head Quarters.

Encl. 5 in No. 6.

Enclosure 5 in No. 6.

Deputy Commissary General's Office, Perth,
April 30, 1856.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour, in acknowledging receipt of your letter, No A/866, of the 28th instant, respectfully to submit, for His Excellency the Governor's information, that the only additional remarks I have to make, in referring the subject for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, will be, that provision was made in items two and three of the convict estimates for 1856/7 for the salaries of visiting magistrates to the extent of 486*l.*

And I would further draw attention to the decision arrived at on this latter point, on the occasion of the passing of these estimates, wherein I appear in the minority, as dissenting from the vote, being guided in my views by the instructions conveyed in Sir George Grey's Despatch, No. 13, dated 13th April 1855,—

That the arrears of salaries to visiting magistrates for the past year have been liquidated, in accordance with General Duty No. 1152 (which goes with the correspondence); and

That, pending a decision from home, payment on account of magistrates and police for the present year will be made from the commissariat chest, on His Excellency the Governor's warrant, at the rate of 8,500*l.* per annum.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. F. MENDS,
Deputy Commissary-General.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Encl. 6 in No. 6.

Enclosure 6 in No. 6.

I HAVE no remark to make, except that the sum of 486*l.* provided in items 1 and 2, convict estimates for 1856/7, will *not* be drawn. The Secretary of State's Despatch on this subject was written before those estimates could have been received.

(Signed) A. E. K.

No. 7.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 7.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Kennedy to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.

(No. 37.)

Government House, Perth,
June 13, 1856.

Sir, (Received September 5, 1856.)

I have the honour to transmit a Report from Captain Wray, Acting Comptroller-General, detailing the serious damage which the buildings of the Convict Establishment at Fremantle have sustained from a whirlwind. May 31, 1856.

I have adopted the necessary measures for its immediate repair.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P. (Signed) A. E. KENNEDY.
&c. &c. &.

Enclosure in No. 7.

Encl. in No. 7.

Comptroller-General's Office, Fremantle,
May 31, 1856.

Sir,

I have the honour to report, for his Excellency's information, that about 5·30 P.M. yesterday a whirlwind passed over the prison premises at this place from N. to S.E., and has done damage to a large extent; I should say of not less value than 250*l.*

I happened to be watching, from one of the upper windows of my house, the approach of a very black cloud over the sea from the northward; and, as it approached, the upper end of a waterspout was clearly defined, and I have no doubt had it continued its course over the sea a waterspout would have been formed.

It passed between the old town quarry and the town, tearing off branches from the trees, and carrying everything it came across up to a great height in its vortex.

It made a loud hissing noise, distinctly audible where I was standing.

As soon as it reached the prison wall, nearly the whole of the northern boundary (150 yards long), 20 feet high, and in some places 2 feet 6 inches thick, was laid perfectly flat, turning over on its foundation like a hinge, and from the evenness of the courses, as it lay on the ground, the stones could only have been separated on reaching the ground.

It also made a large gap (40 yards long) in the W. or front boundary, turning the wall over in the same manner, and blew down both the kitchen chimneys.

It next tore off both the skylights from the steward's store, portions only of which have been picked up.

In passing over the chapel building, it whirled the scaffold planks, some of them 20 feet long and weighing 170 lbs., up to a height of 50 or 60 feet above the building, and they fell all over the S.E. end of the yard, some of them on the opposite side of the prison.

A length of 18 yards of the comparatively low wall (11 feet high) of the solitary cell yard, which would resist from its weight above (without calculating the adhesion of the mortar to the base as anything) a pressure of 27 lbs. to the square foot, was blown flat down.

The roof of the washing shed on the northern side of the division wall of the exercising yard, weighing some tons, was torn, plates and all, from the wall, and deposited in one piece at the foot of the wall.

One man was slightly injured by the fall of this roof.

The roof of the main building is a little shaken, and slates here and there torn off, but no great damage done.

The sentry box in rear of the building was blown over; fortunately the warder had just left it.

At the smith's shop, about one fourth of the raised ventilating saddle has gone, one chimney blown down, and through the roof on to the floor of the shop, where it was found this morning, almost entire, a convincing proof that the mortar is good.

The whirlwind made its exit from the prison premises by blowing down 15 yards of the boundary wall behind the smith's shop, in the same way as at the other parts.

I have taken upon myself to direct Mr. Manning to hire as many masons in the town as he can obtain, as the number of Sapper and prisoner masons now on the works are inconsiderable; and I trust his Excellency will approve of this measure, and of their being employed until the wall is rebuilt.

I cannot conceal from myself that even when the wall is built as I have now directed (2 feet thick, with counterforts at every 12 feet in the clear,) it is doubtful if it will stand against another such whirlwind as that of yesterday.

The present wall, 15 feet high and 1 foot 6 inches thick, was most carefully superintended, and bond stones inserted at every 5 feet; and the very way in which the wall has fallen is a proof that the wall was well built.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The mere weight of the material of the wall is sufficient to resist a pressure of 20 lbs. on the square foot, allowing nothing for the adhesion of the mortar to the base, which should at least double its resistance.

The wind up to the time of the whirlwind did not exceed 9 lbs. on the square foot, and during the night did not exceed 14 lbs., as registered by the wind gauge near my house; and on no occasion during the last four years has the gauge registered more than 18 lbs. to the square foot.

In conclusion, I must ask for a General Duty, authorizing the employment of the masons above mentioned, and a sum of 260*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to meet the payment of their wages, and the cost of cartage, powder, &c., in making good the damages; and I also think the counterforts should be put to all the other portions of the wall, as a measure of precaution.

I forward a sketch showing the position and extent of damage, and the course of the whirlwind, and a memorandum of the estimated cost.

I also forward copy of a contract I have entered into this day with 8 masons to rebuild the wall at 2*s.* 3*d.* per yard.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. WRAY,
Acting Comptroller-General.

No. 8.

No. 8.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor KENNEDY to the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P., dated Government House, Perth, July 28, 1856.

(No. 92.) (Received November 4, 1856.)

*Papers presented June 1856, page 220.

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 1.*, dated 1st January 1856.

"In reply to that part of it having reference to the Ordinance, No. 1., 'to regu-'late the forms to be observed by pardoned convicts prior to their leaving the 'colony,' I would beg to observe that the local law not only does not contemplate *ticket-of-leave holders* being under any circumstances *lawfully* on board a ship about to leave the colony, but the Convict Discipline Ordinance, 14th Victoria, No. 6., Section 14., awards the punishment of transportation (commutable by a subsequent ordinance to penal servitude for eight years) on such a person found on board such a ship 'with intent' (which of course would be necessarily inferred) 'to escape from the colony.' Section 15. of the same ordinance (14th Victoria, No. 6,) inflicts a heavy fine on any boatman taking a ticket-of-leave holder off to such ship; and by Section 16. the master of *any* ship who knowingly allows such ticket holder to remain on board said ship is guilty of an indictable misdemeanor. Under no circumstances can a mere ticket-of-leave holder possess a document (as is supposed in the Despatch) 'proving his right to leave the colony.'"

No. 9.

No. 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor KENNEDY to the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 43.)

Government House, Perth,
July 28, 1856.

SIR, (Received November 4, 1856.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit the usual return of the number of prisoners and ticket-of-leave men in the colony, and the available prison and ticket of leave accommodation. I am at the same time gratified in being able to point to the materially diminished number of ticket-of-leave men on the hands of the Government during the past half year.

I have, &c.
The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P. (Signed) A. E. KENNEDY.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 9.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners and Ticket-of-Leave Holders in the Colony, and of the Amount of available Prison Accommodation, on the 30th June 1856.

Prison Accommodation.

Fremantle, Chief Establishment:		
Two associated wards	196	
Cell and corridor	362	
Refractory cells	18	
Hospital	40	
		616
North Fremantle (Invalid Depôt):		
Two associated wards		65
Fresh Water Bay:		
One associated ward		60
Mount Eliza:		
One associated ward	120	
Hospital	6	
Guildford road branch	60	
		186
Guildford		200
Total accommodation		1,127
Prisoners, 30th June 1856		865
Vacancies		262

Hiring Station Accommodation.

York Depôt	120
Toodyay Depôt	120
Bunbury Depôt	80
Port Gregory Depôt	80
Total accommodation	400
Ticket-of-leave men, 30th June 1856	266
Vacancies	134

Number of Prisoners.

Probation	672
Re-convicted by superior courts	7
Ticket-of-leave under magisterial sentence	156
Colonial	30
Total prisoners, 30th June 1856	865

Ticket of Leave on the Hands of Government (exclusive of those under Magisterial Sentence).

In hospital		28
In rural gaols under magisterial sentence		8
In depôts:		
Mount Eliza	14	266
Guildford	68	
York	46	
Toodyay	66	
Bunbury	57	
Port Gregory	15	
Total on the hands of Government		302
Total in private service		1,108
Total ticket-of-leave holders on the 30th June 1856		1,410

Recapitulation.

Prisoners	865
Ticket-of-leave holders	1,410
Total in the colony, 30th June 1856	2,275

Registrar's Office, W.A., Fremantle, July 26, 1856.

H. WRAY,
Acting Comptroller-General.

M'BRYDE BROWN,
Registrar.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 10.

No. 10.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Kennedy to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere.

(No. 44.) Government House, Perth, July 28, 1856.

Sir, (Received November 4, 1856.)

I have the honour to transmit the report of the Acting Comptroller-General of the Convict Establishment for the period ending 31st December 1855, accompanied by the usual returns and reports of subordinate officers.

The Surgeon's report for the same period is transmitted in my Despatch,* No. 45., dated this day.

* Page 45.

These reports and returns must, I think, be considered as highly satisfactory, and are so full in detail as to require little explanation.

It will be observed, in reference to the Acting Comptroller-General and the Chaplain's reports, that the major part of the crime and re-convictions may be attributed to drunkenness, a painful corroboration of similar statements in former years. I cannot conceal from myself that culpable facilities, if not direct encouragement, have been held out to the intemperate by the excessive number of low grog shops licensed throughout the colony.

An Act of Council has been recently passed with a view to check an evil which, if permitted to continue and increase, would inevitably result in the wholesale demoralization of at least the convict element of society, and render all attempts at permanent reformation abortive.

I will for the present refrain from recurring to subjects brought under your notice on the occasion of transmitting Captain Henderson's report for the period ending 30th June 1855, beyond adding that the opinions I then expressed remain unaltered.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,

Governor.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 10.

Enclosure 1 in No. 10.

Sir, Comptroller-General's Office, Fremantle, June 30, 1856.

I have the honour to forward herewith the half-yearly reports of the officers of the Convict Department, and of the officers of Royal Engineers in charge of the public works, for the period ending 31st December 1855.

I much regret that I have not been able to do so at an earlier date; but the officers of the Convict Department were under the impression that because Captain Henderson, R.E., was going away, the usual half-yearly report would be dispensed with.

I only received the Surgeon's report, with the remarks of the principal medical officer, on 5th June 1856.

During the half year the number of convicts was 259 from external sources, who arrived per Adelaide on 18th July, of whom 64 received tickets-of-leave on landing, and 195 were placed on the public works to finish their probation.

The total number received into the colony up to 31st December 1855 was 3,666, besides 19 colonial white convicts and 2 colonial native convicts, and there were 26 who died on the passage out.

Altogether 1,538 have been disposed of as follows: 41 free by servitude; 1,310 have received conditional pardons, and 10 free pardons; 8 escaped; 3 missing (drowned off Rottnest); 138 have died, besides 26 who died on the passage out; 2 natives transferred to the local Government.

Return No. 4. is an abstract of offences and convictions of free and bond during the half year, showing 408 convictions and 145 acquittals among the free population, and 464 convictions and 96 acquittals among the ticket-of-leave population.

The return is on the same form as last half year, and does not distinguish the free from the conditional-pardon men, which will be altered before the next return.

Nearly one half of the free convictions are for drunkenness, while one third of the ticket-of-leave convictions are for the same offence.

There has been one case of murder by a ticket-of-leave man and the murdered man's wife, who was a free woman, and one attempt at murder by a convict prisoner on the works All three were hung.

Of the whole 279 of the free, 68 per cent., and 288 of the bond, 62 per cent., convictions are for drunkenness or small offences not particularized, such as absence out after hours, &c.

Return No. 5. gives average rate of wages, but as it includes mechanics and men who have not rations allowed, the average appears high. 12*l.* to 24*l.* per annum with rations is still the average wages.

Eight ticket-of-leave men have received permission to marry.

Twelve ticket-of-leave men have died, including one execution for murder.

Five ticket-of-leave men have applied for passages for their wives and families.

I beg to forward the report and enclosures of the Superintendent of the Convict Prison at Fremantle, which give in full detail the whole proceedings of that establish ment.

Having taken charge of the Convict Department two months after the period embraced by these reports, I do not feel myself in a position to make any comments on this establishment.

Return No. 10. shows that 1,697*l.* has been paid to ticket-of-leave men on the public works, and, on the other hand, that 700*l.* has been paid in by ticket-of-leave men not on the hands of Government.

The reports of the officers of Royal Engineers in charge of the works show what has been done during the half year.

The suggestions of the Superintendent relative to some means of instruction and employment of the blind I propose to attend to in submitting for your consideration a plan for the lunatic asylum and invalid establishment, adverted to in the Despatch of the Secretary of State, dated " Downing-street, 21st November 1855, No, 1." lately received.

The Surgeon's report, and remarks of the principal medical officer thereon, I have already forwarded with my letter dated 9th June 1856, No. L. 5/532.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. WRAY,
Acting Comptroller-General.

His Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

SCHEDULE of RETURNS accompanying the Honourable the Acting Comptroller-General's Report for the half year ending 31st December 1855.

No.		Page
1.	Number of convicts that have arrived during the half year	12
2.	Number of convicts and ticket-of-leave holders in the colony	12
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*10.	Return of earnings of ticket-of-leave men on the public works ; deductions on account of passage ; cash paid and amounts received in cash by the Commissariat on account of passage money.	
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H. WRAY,
Acting Comptroller-General.

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* This Return, being very voluminous, is not printed.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 1.

RETURN of the Number of Convicts that have arrived in the Colony between the 30th June and the 31st December 1855.

Ship.	Date of Arrival.	From whence.	Number by Assignment List.	Deaths on Passage.	Number landed.		Deaths since landing.	Number now in the Colony.	Remarks.
					Ticket-of-Leave-Men.	Prisoners.			
"Adelaide" -	1855. July 18	England	260	1	64	195	5	254	

(Signed) M'BRYDE BROWN,
Registrar.

H. WRAY,
Acting Comptroller-General.

Registrar's Office, Fremantle,
1st January 1856.

No. 2.

RETURN of the Number of Convicts and Ticket-of-Leave Holders in Western Australia on 31st December 1855.

English convicts on public works - - - -	546
Colonial ditto ditto - - - -	19
Ticket-of-leave holders under magisterial sentence - -	140
Ditto in hospital Convict Establishment - -	18
Ditto on public works - - -	312
Ditto in private service - - -	1,140
Total in the colony, 31st December 1855 - -	2,175

(Signed) M'BRYDE BROWN,
Registrar.

H. WRAY,
Acting Comptroller-General.

Registrar's Office, Fremantle,
1st January 1856

No. 3.

RETURN showing the General Distribution of 3,713 Prisoners and Ticket-of-Leave Holders for the Half Year ending the 31st of December 1855.

PRISONERS.				TICKET-OF-LEAVE HOLDERS.											DISPOSED OF.									
							Depôts.																	
English.	Colonial.	Re-convicted.	Total.	Private Service.	Hospital.	Rural Gaols.	Mount Eliza.	Guildford.	Toodyay.	York.	Bunbury.	Port Gregory.	Albany.	Albany Road Party.	Total.	Free by Servitude.	Conditional Pardons.	Free Pardons.	Escaped.	Missing.	Deaths on Passage.	Death on Ticket-of-Leave.	Deaths on Probation.	Transferred to local Government.	Total.
546	19	140	705	1,140	18	18	41	75	48	60	24	14	13	19	1,470	41	1,310	10	8	3	26	91	47	2	1,538

RECAPITULATION.

Prisoners - - - - - -	705
Ticket-of-Leave Holders - - -	1,470
Disposed of - - - - -	1,538
Total - - -	3,713

(Signed) M'BRYDE BROWN,
Registrar.

H. WRAY,
Acting Comptroller-General.

Registrar's Office, Fremantle,
1st January 1856.

No. 4.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

ABSTRACT of Offences and Convictions in the Colony of Free and Ticket-of-Leave Men, comparatively, for the Half Year ending 31st of December 1855.

Nature of Offence.	District.	Number of Persons brought before Police.							
		Free.		Total.		Ticket-of-Leave.		Total.	
		Convicted.	Not convicted.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Convicted.	Not convicted.
Absconding	Fremantle	2	5			7	5		
"	Perth	2	—			5	—		
"	Toodyay	1	1			2	—		
"	York	—	—			6	—		
"	Albany	—	—			2	—		
"	Champion Bay	2	—			—	—		
				7	6			22	5
Arson	York	—	—			1	—		
				—	—			1	—
Assault (common)	Fremantle	16	6			10	—		
"	Perth	6	—			9	—		
"	Toodyay	5	2			4	—		
"	York	2	2			7	—		
"	Bunbury	4	—			1	1		
"	Albany	3	—			3	—		
				36	10			35	1
Burglary	Bunbury	1	—			1	—		
				1	—			1	—
Cattle stealing	Perth	—	—			1	—		
"	York	—	1			1	—		
"	Swan	—	—			—	2		
				—	1			2	2
Coining or uttering	Fremantle	2	—			—	—		
				2	—			—	—
Drunkenness	Fremantle	81	5			23	4		
"	Perth	44	8			41	6		
"	Toodyay	7	2			10	—		
"	York	21	—			28	—		
"	Bunbury	18	1			32	2		
"	Albany	3	5			3	—		
"	Swan	13	1			25	—		
"	Champion Bay	1	—			—	—		
				188	22			162	12
Felony	Bunbury	2	—			2	—		
"	Albany	—	1			2	—		
"	Swan	—	1			2	2		
"	Champion Bay	—	—			2	—		
				2	2			8	2
Forgery	Fremantle	2	—			1	1		
"	Bunbury	2	—			2	—		
				4	—			3	1
Larceny	Perth	—	2			13	4		
"	Toodyay	1	3			—	—		
"	York	1	—			—	—		
"	Bunbury	2	—			2	1		
"	Albany	1	—			—	—		
"	Swan	—	—			1	2		
				5	5			16	7
Misdemeanor	Perth	39	17			15	8		
"	Toodyay	3	1			—	—		
"	York	8	2			39	—		
"	Bunbury	1	—			—	—		
"	Albany	5	1			7	—		
				56	21			61	8
Murder	Toodyay	—	1			—	—		
"	Bunbury	1	—			2	1		
				1	1			2	1
Robbery	Fremantle	5	14			8	8		
"	Perth	—	2			—	—		
"	Toodyay	—	—			3	1		
"	York	—	4			—	—		
"	Bunbury	—	—			1	—		
"	Swan	1	—			1	—		
				6	20			13	9

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Abstract of Offences and Convictions, &c.—*continued.*

Nature of Offence.	District.	Number of Persons brought before Police.							
		Free.		Total.		Ticket-of-Leave.		Total.	
		Convicted.	Not convicted.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Convicted.	Not convicted.
Sheep stealing - -	Toodyay -	—	1			—	—		
" - -	Champion Bay	1	—			—	—		
				1	1			—	—
Stealing in a dwelling	Toodyay -	—	—			2	—		
" "	York - -	5	4			6	—		
" "	Albany -	2	1			—	—		
" "	Swan - -	—	—			3	—		
				7	5			11	—
Wounding with intent	Fremantle -	1	—			1	—		
" "	Toodyay -	—	1			—	—		
				1	1			1	—
Not particularized -	Fremantle -	66	30			60	19		
" " -	Perth - -	—	2			12	7		
" " -	Toodyay -	14	13			13	10		
" " -	Bunbury -	1	2			22	6		
" " -	Swan - -	6	3			12	6		
" " -	Champion Bay	4	—			7	—		
				91	50			126	48
	Total -	- -	- -	408	145	- -	- -	464	96

(Signed) M'Bryde Brown, Registrar.
H. Wray, Acting Comptroller General.

Registrar's Office, Fremantle,
1st January 1856.

No. 5.

Return of the Number of Ticket-of-Leave Holders who have entered Private Service, showing the average Rate of Wages obtained in each District, for the Half Year ending 31st December 1855.

District.	Number of Ticket-of-Leave Holders who have entered Private Service.	Average Rate of Wages per Annum.			Number whose Rate of Wages has not been notified, including those working for themselves.
		£	s.	d.	
Fremantle - - -	135	50	8	9	26
Perth - - -	142	45	1	1	37
Toodyay - - -	113	31	2	7	55
York - - -	105	27	3	11	46
Champion Bay - -	74	36	0	0	14
Canning - - -	7	27	14	2	3
Vasse - - - -	31	23	5	0	12
Bunbury - - -	73	27	13	5	53
Albany - - -	36	32	9	4	14
Swan - - -	124	28	3	4	25
Murray - - -	11	25	14	6	4

(Signed) M'Bryde Brown, Registrar
H. Wray, Acting Comptroller-General.

Registrar's Office, Fremantle,
1st January 1856.

No. 6.

RETURN of the Number of Ticket-of-Leave Holders who have obtained Permission to marry, during the Half Year ending 31st of December 1855.

Reg. No.	Name.	Ship.
288	Moore, John	"Mermaid."
1063	Robinson, John	"Marion."
1521	Hall, Matthew	"Dudbrook."
2285	Connery, Patrick	"Robert Small."
2331	Brennan, Patrick	"Phœbe Dunbar."
2706	Ogbourne, Henry	"Sea Park."
2847	Ward, James	"Sea Park."
3455	Dunn, Michael	"Adelaide."

(Signed) M'BRYDE BROWN, Registrar.
H. WRAY, Acting Comptroller-General.

Registrar's Office, Fremantle,
1st January 1856.

No. 7.

RETURN of the Number, Cause, and Date of Death of Ticket-of-Leave Holders in the Colony, for the Half Year ending 31st of December 1855.

Reg. No.	Name.	Ship.	Nature of Disease.	Date of Death.	Remarks.
707	Hill, James	"Minden"	Chronic Scrofula	7 Sept. 1854.	
2149	Butler, James	"Robert Small"	Mortification of the lungs	4 July 1855.	
3060	Cooper, John	"Ramillies"	Apoplexy	15 „ „	
3500	Moss, John	"Adelaide"	Exposure to cold	16 Aug. „	
3475	Marks, Isaac	"Adelaide"	Asthma	12 Sept. „	
1585	Foster, James	"Dudbrook"	Accidentally, by falling from rocks	12 „ „	
1275	Matthews, Thomas	"Wm. Jardine"	Accidentally, by a tree falling on him	8 Oct. „	
1912	Dodd, William E.	"Pyrenees II."	Executed	15 „ „	Murder of J. Hurford.
3080	Barnes, William	"Ramillies"	Phthisis	20 „ „	
3473	Arnold, William	"Adelaide"	Dysentery	29 Nov. „	
2503	Ahern, Maurice	"Phœbe Dunbar"	Phthisis	8 Dec. „	
2945	Gatley, John	"Ramillies"	Accidentally, by fall of stone on him	18 „ „	

(Signed) M'BRYDE BROWN, Registrar.
H. WRAY, Acting Comptroller-General.

Registrar's Office, Fremantle,
1st January 1856.

No. 8.

RETURN of Applications for the Wives and Families of Ticket-of-Leave Holders and Prisoners to be sent out to Western Australia, showing the Date of their Ticket-of-Leave.

Reg. No.	Name.	Ship.	Wife's Maiden Name.	Number of Children.	Date of Ticket in the Colony.
2445	Sheehan, Jeremiah	"Phœbe Dunbar"	Mary Doyle	Two	10 May 1854.
2592	M'Grath, Michael	"Phœbe Dunbar"	Margaret Mooney	„	20 March 1854.
3118	Grapel, Ernst	"Ramillies"	Clara Wignall	„	18 November 1855.
3223	Buswell, Joseph	"Stag"	Eliza Stanton	Three	24 May 1855.

(Signed) M'BRYDE BROWN, Registrar.
H. WRAY, Acting Comptroller-General.

Registrar's Office, Fremantle,
1st January 1856.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 9.

REPORT on the Discipline and Management of the Convict Establishment in Western Australia, by the Superintendent of Convicts, for the Half Year ending 31st December 1855.

Superintendent of Convicts' Office,
Fremantle, 10th January 1856.

SIR,

1. IN conformity with Article 40. of the code of regulations for the governance of this establishment, I have the honour of making a report upon the transactions and progress of this branch of the public service during the half year ending 31st December 1855. I also beg to subjoin a schedule of returns illustrative of such report, and to transmit such other appendices as tend to its further elucidation.

I.—*Conduct of Subordinate Officers.*

2. The conduct of the subordinate officers has been, during the half year to be reviewed, of an average quality.

II.—*Number and Disposal of Prisoners.*

Nos. 1, 4, and 5.

3. In relation to this head, I beg to refer you to the returns indicated in the margin, which will supply copious and general data. You will perceive that there have been 865 prisoners of all classes upon the establishment during the half year, a number much inferior to former half years. Of these,

110 were discharged on ticket of leave,
6 by death,
25 by convalescence,
1 to civil power,

leaving a balance of 723 on the 31st December 1855.

4. Two prisoners were also transferred to the local Government. They were aboriginals, sentenced to transportation for life, for the murder of one of their own people.

Return No. 2.

5. In relation to the number of colonial prisoners received during the half year, vide Return No. 2. I think it necessary to offer some comment upon the fact of six of them being "conditionally-pardoned men" who have so committed themselves. I had the honour of treating inferentially upon the assumed causes of these relapses into crime in my letter, H. 26., 3d October 1855; but it cannot be imagined any scheme of reclamatory discipline will, generally speaking, achieve success in every instance. Individual cases of relapses must be anticipated, and it is only in their relative infrequency, their minor subordination to the general aggregate of well-conducted men, that the question of success or non-success is to be estimated. I shall have to refer more particularly to the letter alluded to in the progress of this report, till when I shall defer making any further comment upon these, or the re-convictions of ticket-of-leave holders.

III.—*Sentences, and how carried out.*

6. Upon this topic I have the honour to report that the instructions of the Home Government as respects the administration of sentences of transportation are inflexibly adhered to. The principle of making punishment subserve to or have a direction and tendency towards reformation is observed to the full extent of our restricted means. It is or should be well understood, that a very great deal depends upon the character, intelligence, and zeal of the disciplinary officers. If they be men penetrated with a sense of the nature of their duties and responsibilities, and zealously endeavouring to realize the instructions of the directing management, then a reasonable amount of success may be predicated; but if they look at the letter rather than the spirit, if they comprehend nothing but the merest mechanical performance of the duties imposed upon them, or if, as it has been the case, the service rendered partakes of the character of a thing exacted, instead of a willing labour, but a qualified amount of success must be expected. I do not hesitate to report that were we supported by a better class of officers much more could be done towards attaining the objects of the legislature. The officers (warders) sent direct from England are not a whit better than those procurable in the colony, and I regret to add they are much more troublesome.

7. In relation to sentences under local magisterial re-conviction, I had the honour of drawing attention, in my letter, H./26., 12th October 1855, to the advisability of re-considering the regulated discipline applicable to such cases. I urged the propriety of allocating a certain relative proportion of separate confinement in each instance, considering that that form of penal discipline was likely to have deterrent as well as a corrective effect. You will be pleased to recollect, I suggested a fourth of the term of sentence under such re-conviction as the maximum period of such separate-confinement-discipline, which would give nine (9) months as the extreme time in any case; short terms, three (3) months, for example, I suggested should be passed wholly in separate confinement; believing that in those instances a sharp description of isolated discipline would be likely to act curatively. As a general rule, I did not consider it advisable to administer less

than three (3) months' separate confinement in any case, unless under medical recommendation.

8. Under cover of my letter, A. 3/217., 7th November 1855, I had the honour of submitting a draft of regulations for the management of the separate-confinement division, basing such regulations upon the exemplar of Pentonville Model Prison. His Excellency the Governor having been pleased to approve of such regulations, they are now in course of administration in all cases of re-conviction, and I trust process of time will exhibit their efficacy.

9. In a letter, H./25., 6th October 1855, I took occasion to direct attention to the character of some of the last arrivals (ships "Stag" and "Adelaide"), men who evidently, and avowedly in some instances, were "incorrigibles," and under recommendation for the ultra penal settlements. I felt it necessary to inquire whether it was practicable to form a station specially devoted to the reception of this class, considering that the presence in association of incorrigible and utterly depraved men was likely to work an injurious influence upon the better-disposed prisoners. The decision that it is expedient to confine such characters in the separation ward appears to me but an imperfect disposal of the difficulty, seeing that separate confinement cannot, in the estimation of practical men, be applied beyond certain now well-defined limits, without perilling the mental and physical health of the prisoner. I fear that it is requisite to further consider the question; and I am decidedly of opinion it is highly important the home authorities should be impressed with the necessity for exercising great caution in selecting men for deportation to this colony, seeing that we have no means for weeding our prisoners in the way which prevailed at the south.

IV.—*Treatment of Prisoners.*

10. Respecting the treatment of the prisoners upon the establishment, I have but to report that every reasonable indulgence compatible with a due administration of penal discipline is granted. No means are left neglected likely to lead to health and order, and I think we may justly pronounce these specialities to be in the most satisfactory condition.

11. As bearing upon the point, I do myself the honour of submitting in the Appendix extracts from the journal of the board of visiting justices and from the visitors' book. — Appendix A. Appendix B.

V.—*Species of Labour.*

12. Returns Nos. 1., 3., and 4. show in detail the species of labour in which the prisoners were engaged during the half year. — Return No. 1. Return No. 3. Return No. 4.

The estimated value of the labour so bestowed upon the public works may be taken as 18,049*l.* 8*s.* sterling, computing it at the colonial market rate, or something under it. The daily average of hands available for labour was as 656·, of sick as 44·, vide Return No. 5*a*. The regulated day's work is ordered as follows: — Return No. 5*a*.

5.30 a.m.	till 7.30 a.m.	-	-	2·0
8.30 „	„ noon	-	-	3·30
2. p.m.	„ 6.0 p.m.	-	-	4·0
		Total	-	9·30

Between 12.0 noon and 2.0 p.m. it is held the works cannot consistently be carried on in consequence of the heat.

13. The adoption of the separate confinement species of discipline in all re-convicted cases has given me some perplexities in relation to the description of labour upon which prisoners so circumstanced shall be employed. I think it is of high importance something should be done towards supplying this want; for I hold any system of penal discipline must be defective which does not provide full employment of some intrinsic value to the state for every prisoner.

14. The steward's half yearly report will supply additional information upon this topic. — Appendix E.

VI.—*State and Condition of Buildings.*

15. As a matter of rule, I advert to the state of buildings, &c., and beg to express my opinion that they are in a satisfactory condition, that is to say, referring to the chief establishment. I trust that attention will be directed to the making provision for separate confinement in the shape of properly adapted cells, &c.

16. Return No. 7. will exhibit the accommodation at present afforded. — Return No. 7.

17. Return No. 8. shows the vacancies on the 31st December 1855. — Return No. 8.

VII.—*Repairs or Alterations which may have been or are necessary.*

18. As I have remarked in former reports, these specialities belong, under colonial usage, to the Commissariat Department. I must confess that this multiplicity of departments, having a hand in the conduction of the business of this branch of the public service appears to me to tend to increased cost of management, without any compensating benefit; indeed, I would almost go so far as to say, the business is not so well performed under this complex system as it might be under a simpler and more direct one.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

VIII.—*Any Abuse or Abuses.*

19. I am happy to say I have nothing to report under this head for the half year under consideration.

IX.—*Number of Escapes.*

20. As in former reports, so in this, I have to minute there have been no escapes. There were two attempts by men, fresh arrivals, who were speedily recaptured.

21. The first occurrence of the sort took place on the 12th August, when Reg. No. 3,672, J. Maxwell, managed to get over the boundary wall by means of a ladder in use upon the works inside the prison. He was recaptured with but little difficulty in a half-starved condition, and sentenced to twelve month's separate confinement.

22. The second occurrence transpired on the 15th October, when three men, Reg. 3,667, J. Dawson, 3,340, H. Ade, and 3,521, J. Arnold, contrived to make a "run," in the same way as Maxwell. They were recaptured very readily, and received sentence of 100 lashes, and three years' hard labour each. These cases possess nothing worthy of further notice than as establishing the folly of such attempts. Vide Returns Nos. 6 and 7.

X.—*General State of the Prisoners, as to Morals, &c.*

23. Upon this head I have to report, that, with the exception alluded to in paragraph thirty-nine, matters remain in that relatively satisfactory condition to which I have had the honour of frequently referring; a condition which, if contrasted with the antecedents of other days, and the facts of other prisons, under different systems, must be pronounced as most gratifying. I sincerely hope, however, that the early arrival of two chaplains from England, to be permanently attached to this establishment, will enable us to achieve so high a ground in these respects as we attained under the pastoral care of the late very able chaplain, the Rev. James Brown, M.A.; for, without intending to disparage the value of the services of the present acting chaplain, much remains undone, by reason, perhaps, of his temporary standing in relation to us, seeing that it would be manifestly impossible for him to introduce any scheme of policy for the better instruction of the prisoners which he would be unable from want of time to thoroughly carry out, and which, perchance, might not harmonize with the views of the permanently appointed chaplain.

24. However, with the concurrence of the acting chaplain and the Roman Catholic chaplain, I laid down a plan in August last for the improvement of the schools, founded upon observation of the best conducted penal institutions in England. I hold it is of primary importance in penal administration to have the time of the prisoner fully occupied, for if there be intervals of idleness, mental or physical, evil will spring forth. For this reason, in the scheme of educational training I proposed, I so arranged that every portion of the time the men were unemployed in manual labour should be engaged in intellectual and moral instruction. I regret the absence of regular chaplains has precluded the full development of the project.

25. I also directed my attention to a more methodical arrangement and issue of the books forming the prison library, considering that such methodical manner of keeping the accounts would furnish us with valuable statistical data, in reference to the class of literature most affected by the prisoners, and therefore the relative condition and improvement of them in a moral point of view.

26. I moreover devoted some attention to the privilege of writing letters to their friends, which is granted to prisoners, feeling that although it is highly desirable in a moral sense the connexions with their relatives should be kept up, still it was advisable increased restrictions should be put upon the chances of improper communications with improper parties. The more, in my humble opinion, intimacies with former vicious associations, whether in the mother country or in this colony, are broken off and prevented, the better for the community and the prisoners themselves.

27. As a disciplinary measure, also, I considered the correspondence of re-convicted prisoners should be wholly prohibited, excepting under special permission, which, however, is never refused if the conduct of the applicant be satisfactory.

Appendix C.

28. In connexion with this topic, I beg to hand in the appendix, the report of the acting chaplain, the Reverend William Meares, B.A.

Appendix D.

29. I also append the report of the Roman Catholic chaplain, the Reverend Timothy Donavon, touching which I would take leave to make the following brief comment:

30. The advisability of having a distinct secular library [considering the extreme and jealous exclusiveness of the Roman Catholic profession, their religious library should be in every respect distinct, and under the control, as it is, of the Roman Catholic chaplain] for the prisoners of his communion I think is groundless. The reverend gentleman's argument, that the rules of their religion prohibit them from receiving books out of a Protestant library is singularly weak. In my commerce with the world I never knew Roman Catholics to object availing themselves of the public libraries of Great Britain; that at the British Museum, for example; and I cannot refrain from thinking that the recognition of this principle would foster a bigotry of sentiment opposed to the well-being of the general body; at any rate it would be opposed to all precedent, and occasion all sorts of annoyance.

31. Respecting the appointment of a Roman Catholic schoolmaster, the question has been frequently discussed, and negatived in the legislature. I think it inadvisable, on every ground, such an office should be created.

XI.—*Employment.*

32. This will be shown in detail on Returns Nos. 1. and 3. The first exhibits the employment of prisoners on the 31st December 1855; the second that during the six months. The steward's report (in the Appendix) also furnishes information upon this subject.

Return No. 1.
Return No. 3.
Steward's Report.
Appendix E.

XII.—*Proficiency in Trades.*

33. On this head I have nothing to add to the remarks of former half years. On public works the teaching of trades is not specially attempted, neither is any special direction given to other species of human industry than what the public service or the locality of the establishment actually supplies.

34. I think it would be to the advantage of the colony if some attempt was made to instruct a proportion of the unskilled labourers in husbandry, as to that must the settlers look for their prosperity.

XIII.—*Observance of Rules.*

34. Returns Nos. 5, 6, and their addenda, will furnish copious and minute statistical data upon this, in a disciplinary point of view, important matter. It will be observed that the average daily rate of offences was at 1·126, of offenders 1·026. The number of offenders was 212; of those not committing themselves in any overt manner, 653; 145 probation, 59 re-convicted, and 8 colonial prisoners so committed themselves; the relative per-centage being as—

Return No. 5.
Return No. 6.

Probationary prisoners	- - -	25·25
Re-convicted	„ - - - -	27·14
Colonial	„ - - - -	36·18

35. Comparing these statistical facts with the antecedents of given periods, we have, in reference to daily averages of offences, decimally considered, as follows:

Half year ending 30th June 1852 - - - -	·3188
31st December 1852 - - -	·2244
30th June 1853 - - - -	·1163
31st December 1853 - - - -	·1478
30th June 1854 - - - -	·2572
31st December 1854 - - - -	·3312
30th June 1855 - - - -	·2282
31st December 1855 - - - -	·4290

demonstrating a larger relative proportion of prison offences this half year than upon any which have preceded it.

36. Taking a further comparison of the distribution of offences among the three classes of prisoners upon this establishment, the following facts exhibit themselves:—

Half Year ending	Probation.	Re-convicted.	Colonial.
31 December 1854 - -	10·855	33·56	24· 8
30 June 1855 - -	18·40	39·243	27· 8
31 December 1855 - -	25·25	27·14	36·18

37. The general per-centage of offences this half year, compared with the under-mentioned periods, is as follows:

Half Year ending	Offenders.	Offences.
31 December 1354 - -	11·519	16·364
30 June 1855 - - -	14·206	22·138
31 December 1855 - -	24·440	35·725

The startling increase shown above I decidedly attribute to the inferior moral quality of the men drafted hither by recent ships. I was disposed to think the separate confinement system, lately inducted, had something to do with it; but the fact of the per-centage of domestic crimes among the re-convicted portion of our prison population (that portion which is more immediately brought under its operation) having fallen from 39·243 to 27·14 negatives that assumption. The proportion of offences among colonial transports (who are also subject to the separate confinement discipline) has suffered a notable increase, viz., from 27·8 to 36·13, which may be accounted for by the notoriously

incorrigible character of this class of men. Upon the whole, I should be disposed to argue from these facts that the discipline of separate confinement has a tendency to induce more orderly and circumspect habits, otherwise we might suppose that its minute and stringent provisions would produce a larger relative per-centage of offences, whereas we find that the opposite of this is the result.

38. However, speaking generally, with but rare exceptions, every offence shown on the indicated returns was of a very trifling character in point of turpitude; but, as a matter of course, discipline demanded due attention and punishment.

39. One offence, perhaps, demands special comment at my hands. I refer to that of George Williams (Reg. 3,122), who committed an aggravated assault upon warder M'Evoy, on the 26th September last, reported in detail, 5th October ult., A 3/159. This being the second attempt upon this officer by the prisoner Williams, the first having occurred on the 3d December 1854, when the offender was sentenced to and received 100 lashes, and seeing that the injuries received were of a severe character, I felt it requisite the case should be referred to the visiting magistrate, by whom the prisoner was committed for trial at the Perth quarter sessions. On the 5th October the prisoner Williams was convicted of an assault with intent to murder, and sentenced by the court to the extreme penalty of the law, death, which was carried into execution on the 15th of the same month. I forbear saying more upon this most unhappy event.

40. I regret to have to record seven inflictions of the odious discipline of corporal punishment during the half year; of these but four were for prison offences, three for attempts at escape, and one, a simple birching, for filthiness of habits, indolence, and general irregularity; the other three were awards by the district police court for offences while on tickets-of-leave. Vide Return No. 6.

41. I earnestly hope the abolition of this species of discipline will speedily be authorized, and that something more in unison with the spirit of the age will be substituted in its stead. I am conscious of the difficulties existing in providing a substitute, but surely its glaring and palpable repugnance to every feeling of humanity should excite us to make the attempt. As a disciplinarian, in the strictest sense of the word, I advise the experiment.

42. And, conjoined to that, I recommend the abolition of chains, in every case but offences against the internal economy of the prison; and then to be used only in order to restrain the violent and outrageous.

XIV.—*Classification System.*

43. The classification system continues to work well. It might perchance be even more successful if we had more intelligent subordinate officers; nevertheless its influence is most decided, and I unquestionably attribute much of the eminent order of the establishment to its salutary operation, supplying, as it does, a truly moral police over the conduct of every prisoner subjected to its control. Were the principle of this system extended to men on tickets-of-leave, it is certain it would check a tendency to crime, foster habits of circumspection and forethought among the general body of Crown prisoners at large, and thus improve the tone and aspect of the community of the colony.

XV.—*The Branches.*

44. The general statistics of the branches are incorporated with the returns of the chief establishment herewith appended. A rapid digest of the reports of the officers in charge may be sufficient for present purposes.

45. North Fremantle Branch. The assistant superintendent in charge reports the conduct of subordinate officers to have been satisfactory, that of the prisoners exemplary. During the six months there were 139 prisoners upon the branch, and but four cases of breaches of discipline, and those not of an aggravated nature. The men are employed, as shown on Return No. 3.; a considerable number of them are, however, permanent (I fear) invalids. The station buildings are scrupulously clean and in good order, but the officer in charge considers the roofing needs some attention; this matter, however, belongs to the Commissariat Department. Speaking generally, everything connected with this station is in the highest order of condition.

45. Fresh Water Bay Branch. The overseer in charge of this branch reports favourably of everything in connexion with it; no offences during the half year.

46. Mount Eliza. The senior assistant superintendent reports the conduct and industry of the probation prisoners attached to this station as exemplary.

47. Rottnest. The prisoners temporarily employed upon this island on account of the colonial Government have been well reported for conduct and industry.

48. Guildford and its sub-branches have been employed as ticket-of-leave hiring stations, in consequence of the restricted number of prisoners under probation upon the establishment.

XVI.—*General Remarks.*

49. Reverting to the question of permanent invalids, I think it is highly essential some consideration should be devoted to the number of blind prisoners upon the establishment,

and who are likely to become burdens upon the state. It is advisable something should be done towards teaching them an employment which might relieve the cost of maintenance, and perhaps eventually lead to their earning a living for themselves away from Government assistance. It will be for his Excellency to decide whether, as I conceive, it would not be judicious to apply for an officer conversant with the training prevailing in the blind asylums of England, in order that a similar course may be pursued with the growing number of such unfortunates we have upon our hands. If the idea be entertained, it would be advisable the officer should bring out with him the necessary appliances for teaching, &c., as I doubt the accessibility of such matters in this colony.

50. Having thus treated upon the several subjects prescribed in the regulation alluded to (No. 40.), and having in former reports gone most fully into the general business of the establishment, I beg permission to assume that it is needless in this paper to enter into a recapitulation of these statements. In a somewhat elaborate report, dated the 3d October last, I went into a course of inquiry as regards the condition of the convict system in this colony. I do myself the honour of referring you to the copious statistical facts with which it is illustrated, considering that they will supply precise data upon the abstract question of success or non-success, &c. &c. But perhaps, at a time when the question of how many of the prisoners of the Crown released on tickets of leave in England relapse into crime in that country is occupying the public mind, it might be interesting to make the following extract.

51. Approximate return of men re-convicted (ticket-of-leave holders) since the commencement of the convict establishment in June 1850 until the 3d October 1855.

Western Australia.

Number, 3,707. Per-centage of men re-convicted 6·5679.

(Criminal cases, the majority of which are merely police offences, as drunkenness, &c.)

Number, 3,707. { Per-centage of men re-convicted for merely disciplinary cases, as out after hours, &c. - - - } 7·3761

which, if contrasted with the following facts, extracted from the Lieut.-Governor's of Van Diemen's Land Despatch, 20 January 1849, is highly satisfactory.

Annual per-centage, re-convictions.

Van Diemen's Land

Free.	Bond.	
	Disciplinary.	Criminal.
32	22	48
	70	

That is, 70 per cent. Van Diemen's Land against 13 per cent. Western Australia.

52. Leaving this matter, I apprehend the returns and appendices now submitted will furnish every information upon the transactions and progress of the establishment during the half year under review.

53. In conclusion, I would record my thanks to Captain Henderson, R.E., the Comptroller General, for his support during that period, and also from the commencement of the establishment in 1850, such support contributing most powerfully to the successful working of the system, and to my own comfort in the administration thereof.

I have, &c.
THOMAS H. DIXON.
Superintendent of Convicts.

APPENDICES to SUPERINTENDENT of CONVICTS Half-yearly Report, 10th January 1856.

APPENDIX A.

Superintendent's Office, Fremantle,
January 10, 1856.

EXTRACTS from Visitors' Book for the Half Year ending 31st December 1855.

" 20th July 1855.

" Through the kindness of Mr. Dixon, we have had the pleasure of seeing the Convict Establishment, and can speak very highly of the good order, cleanliness, and discipline manifest throughout the whole of the establishment under his charge.

(Signed) W. H. LONGMAN,
Captain, Convict Ship, 'Adelaide.'
JAMES STOTT,
Captain 'Avalanche.'"

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

"October 1, 1855.

"I have been much gratified by an inspection this day of the Convict Establishment at Fremantle, and much struck by the excellent arrangement and management of every branch which the courteous attention of Mr. Dixon has submitted to my observation.

(Signed) W. H. MACKIE,
Commissioner of the Civil Court and
Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions."

"October 25, 1855.

"By the kind permission of Mr. Dixon, I have been much gratified by a visit to the various departments of the Convict Establishment, and been greatly surprised (having never visited an establishment of the kind before) at the order and regularity with which it is conducted, and struck with the general appearance of health and comfort among the prisoners.

(Signed) CHARLES HARPER,
Visiting Chaplain to the Toodyay Depôt."

"October 25, 1855.

"In company with the police magistrate and the superintendent, I have this morning visited the Convict Establishment, and have much pleasure in bearing witness to the extreme regularity, systematic order, and cleanliness observable throughout.

(Signed) CHARLES SYMMONS,
Sheriff."

"December 26, 1855.

"I have this day visited the prison in all its departments, and have much pleasure in bearing witness to the order, regularity, and great cleanliness of the whole establishment.

(Signed) A. H. STONE,
Clerk of the Peace."

"January 29, 1856.

"Previous to my departure for England, as chairman of the board of visiting justices, I think it but due to the superintendent and officers of the Convict Establishment to express the pleasure it affords me to record my unqualified approbation of the efficient and highly creditable mannner in which every branch of the establishment has been conducted under the able management of Mr. Dixon, during a period of upwards of five and a half years, which has come under my constant observation.

(Signed) R. M'B. BROWN,
Chairman of the Board of Visiting Justices."

"January 29, 1856.

"On the eve of leaving the colony, on temporary absence to England, I have much pleasure in recording my continued approval and satisfaction, as a member of the board of visiting justices of the Convict Establishment, of the very efficient and judicious manner, blended with impartially and mildness, which have distinguished the superintendence of Mr. Dixon, since the commencement to the present time.

(Signed) THOMAS N. YULE,
Police Magistrate, Perth."

"It affords me much gratification to bear testimony to the able manner in which the Convict Establishment has been conducted, under the superintendence of Mr. T. H. Dixon, during the period which has officially brought his department of the public service under my more immediate observation.

As visiting magistrate from the 1st January 1852, and as one of the board of visiting justices from December 1853, I have had ample opportunities for observing the existence of defects, should they exist, and of noting successes, if they were apparent; I do not hesitate to express the opinion that the latter is the general characteristic, and this I attribute to the judicious management, the care that moral and industrial training, duly combined with deterrent discipline, of the superintendent. Without question, the discipline, order, and condition of the establishment is admirable.

(Signed) THOMAS BROWN,
Police Magistrate."

APPENDIX B.

Superintendent's Office, Fremantle,
January 10, 1856.

EXTRACTS from Minutes of the Board of Visiting Justices during the Half Year ending 31st December 1855.

"June 29, 1855.

"The men * * * who had complained of the insufficiency of the ration, on our last visit, * * * made a complaint again of the same nature unanimously, many averring that they could not do the work expected of them on such a short allowance, more particularly of bread; others that they were fast losing flesh.

The board have much pleasure in recording their opinion as to the continued maintenance of good order and discipline throughout the establishment, more than could be expected under the great inconveniences and difficulties attached to the late temporary as well as to the present incomplete state of the new prison, which reflects great credit on the superintendent and the officers of the establishment."

"August 3, 1855.

"Inspected the prisoners in the several associated wards and cells. In all alike the men complained of the insufficiency of diet, according to the altered scale * * *. The books of the superintendent were examined, which show many cases of petty theft, more particularly of articles of food."

"September 7, 1855.

"The same complaints as to insufficiency of food as noticed by the Board on several previous monthly visits * * *. Remarked that there was a considerable number of men while under inspection on parade affected with ophthalmia and cutaneous eruptions not borne on sick report * * *. In the opinion of the board the men look generally healthy, but cannot but remark that they do not present so robust an appearance as before noticed. The re-convicted men certainly are the most healthy and strong class within the walls, probably from having been a shorter time under confinement."

"October 9, 1855.

"The Board paid particular attention to the inspection of the prisoners on parade, and are of opinion that they appear generally healthy, though not so fat. The Board observed many of the men with cutaneous eruptions, and with a scurfy appearance on the face; many of recent date."

"November 12, 1855.

"The board inspected the men on parade. The general appearance of the prisoners has improved since last visit, with the exception of a few that still have the scurfy eruption on the skin and a few cases of ringworm."

"December 11, 1855.

"The board inspected all the prisoners on parade, and they cannot help observing the great increase of the cutaneous eruptions and scurfy appearance on the faces of the prisoners, as pointed out by the board on former occasions."

"January 12, 1856.

"The Board inspected the prisoners on parade, and observed the great prevalence of the scurfy eruption on the skin, and also trivial cases of ringworm, as reported on last visit.

"The board have had occasion frequently to remark upon (the necessary confinement of lunatic prisoners in the punishment 'light' cells) as (such) confinement evidently increased the malady.

"The establishment throughout was in perfect order, which the board have much pleasure in recording."

By order of the Board.
(Signed) RD. M'B. BROWN,
Chairman.

Appendix C.

Convict Establishment,
Chaplain's Office, January 10, 1856.

Sir,

I have the honour of laying before you my report for the half year commencing 10th July 1855 and terminating 10th January 1856.

Number of Prisoners.

The prison population received an addition at the commencement of this period of rather more than 100 by the arrival on the 19th July of H.M.C.S. "Adelaide."

Sunday Services.

The room (1st division) not being large enough to hold all the Protestants, about 100 attend morning and evening service alternately. I am gratified in being able to report that the demeanor of the men continues to be marked by stillness and apparent attentiveness to the services.

The Choir.

The choir is powerful, and numbers some very good singers, late arrivals by the "Stag" and "Adelaide." The chaplain's clerk, who is both well qualified for his duty and zealous, takes great pains with their training. Chanting has been, through his instrumentality, introduced lately. The "Venite," "Te Deum," "Jubilate," "Magnificat," and "Nunc dimittis," with the responses to the commandments, are given very pleasingly. The singers, to the number of about thirty, meet for two hours every week, and the men appear to look upon these meetings as sources of recreation, cheering and tranquillizing. Here and there in the country districts men who have been in the prison choir have made themselves useful when on ticket of leave by leading or taking part in the psalmody of assemblies for public worship.

Ticket-of-Leave Holders.

Twenty probation Protestant prisoners and fifty re-convicted went out on ticket of leave during the last half year. Of these, but one of each class has returned. Frequent complaints are heard of the misconduct of ticket-of-leave holders; is it to be wondered at, in a colony so miserably infested as ours with low public houses? The townsite of Toodyay contains about twenty houses; of these, three, some say four, are licensed. No gentleman lives, I believe, within sight of these houses; no magistrate within two miles of the townsite. The consequences I need not describe.

Library.

A fresh supply of books came to hand a few weeks back, most of them well adapted for secular education, with a few judiciously chosen works on religious subjects, but unfortunately too smartly and slightly bound for use in a prison. The men read a great deal, but there is far too steady a run upon the works of fiction and light reading for their mental improvement. I can conceive it as practicable to make a man take to and even relish wholesome mental aliment, by keeping other out of his way, as to force his appetite into liking plain food, by not letting him have access to highly seasoned dishes.

The School.

The school, under the careful management of Mr. Baughan, assisted by monitors, still affords advantages to the men, which many of them appear really sensible of, many expressing themselves in their letters to relatives and friends as if under the influence of such a feeling. Appended is the usual return furnished by the schoolmaster.

Deaths.

Three deaths occurred in the hospital:

Register.	Initials.	Description.	Date of Burial.
3653	B. W.	Probation prisoner - -	10th September.
3593	A. M.	Do. do. -	28th October.
2945	I. G.	Re-convicted do. - -	18th December.

Capital Punishment.

This half year's report must record a sad occurrence, viz., the transmission to the seat of Government of a prisoner to take his trial for ferociously assaulting a warder for the second time after an interval of ten months. He was found guilty of intent to murder, sentenced to death, and executed in front of the gaol at Perth.

Administration of the Lord's Supper.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered three times during the period of this report; viz., on the 12th August, 4th November, and Sunday after Christmas day. The number of communicants has been considerably increased by the addition of several men from the "Stag," and "Adelaide," each ship having brought Protestant prisoners, with the exception of about forty respectively. I am truly glad that it is in my power to speak warmly in praise of the communicants' conduct; in the prison as a body they set an excellent example to the rest of the prisoners, and I have much ground for hope that the majority do really gather round their Lord's table from good motives.

Letters.

During the last half year 393 were sent by the Protestant prisoners; ninety-one received by them. Several in writing home dwell hopefully and cheerily on the prospect of settling in this country. God grant their expectations may be realized; but hope and experience tell sadly different tales.

Conclusion.

In consequence of the appointment in July last of a chaplain to the convict establishment, this is in all probability the last report connected with it that I shall be called upon to make, and I therefore conclude with rendering grateful testimony to the courtesy with which I have been treated by its officers. Wherever I may be, my prayers will be frequently offered up that the teaching of God's Holy Spirit may point out to those who conduct the daily routine of this valuable institution a method of reclaiming the vicious and instructing the ignorant, at which unassisted philosophy and human training can never arrive.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM MEARS,
Chaplain.

RETURN No. 1.—Showing the State of Secular Knowledge among Prisoners of the Established Church during the Half Year ending 31st December 1855.

	Prisoners.	Reading.				Writing.				Arithmetic.					General Remarks.
	Total Number during half year.	Cannot.	Imperfectly.	Tolerably.	Well.	Cannot.	Imperfectly.	Tolerably.	Well.	Cannot.	Addition.	Multiplication.	Compound Rules.	Advanced Rules.	Respecting Jews or others who may be upon the Establishment (excluding Roman Catholics.)
On reception - - -	- - -	15	240	171	134	57	272	187	44	180	91	138	59	92	Exclusive—five sick, five at stations, thirteen in cells, and three on ticket-of-leave.
On discharge (during half year - - -	- - -	3	18	15	7	4	22	14	3	6	10	15	5	7	Exclusive — four discharged on ticket-of-leave un-examined, and two who died.
Remaining - - -	- - -	2	173	127	148	16	208	169	57	20	114	127	64	125	Exclusive — two sick, sixty-four at stations, twenty-nine in cells.
TOTAL -	- - -	5	191	142	155	20	230	183	60	26	124	142	69	132	
Centesimal proportion -	- - -	2·7	42·8	30·5	24·	10·2	48·5	33·4	7·9	32·1	16·2	24·7	10·5	16·5	
	- - -	1·	38·7	28·8	31·5	4·	46·7	37·1	12·2	5·3	25·1	28·8	14·	26·8	

RETURN No. 2.—Showing the State of Secular Knowledge among Prisoners of the Roman Catholic Church during the Half Year ending 31st December 1855.

	Prisoners.	Reading.				Writing.				Arithmetic.					General Remarks.
	Total Number during half year.	Cannot.	Imperfectly.	Tolerably.	Well.	Cannot.	Imperfectly.	Tolerably.	Well.	Cannot.	Addition.	Multiplication.	Compound Rules.	Advanced Rules.	
On reception - -	- - -	11	89	36	38	36	78	47	13	72	28	32	18	24	Exclusive of one sick and seven in the cells.
On discharge (during half year) - -	- - -	—	17	10	5	5	16	8	3	5	9	14	—	4	
Remaining - - -	- - -	1	64	38	2	9	72	45	9	15	47	23	18	32	Exclusive of one sick, six at stations, and nine in the cells.
TOTAL - -	- - -	1	81	48	37	14	88	53	12	20	56	37	18	36	
Centesimal proportion -	- - -	6·3	51·2	20·7	21·8	20·7	44·7	27·	7·6	41·4	16·	18·4	10·4	13·8	
	- - -	6·	48·4	28·8	22·2	8·4	52·6	31·8	7·2	11·9	23·5	22·2	10·8	21·6	

SCHOOL TIME TABLE.

Morning Class from 8.30 *to* 11.57.

Left Division of the School.			Right Division of the School.		
Time.		Employment.	Time.		Employment.
From	To		From	To	
8.30	9.50	Writing in copy-books.	8.30	9.30	Slate arithmetic.
9.50	11.0	Slate arithmetic.	9.30	9.50	Class-reading, explanation, &c.
11.0	11.20	Class-reading, explanation, &c.	9.50	11.20	Writing in copy-books.
11.20	11.40	Writing from dictation. Inspection.	11.20	11.40	Do. from dictation. Inspection.
11.40	11.57	Slates, &c. collected, and school-party dismissed.	11.40	11.57	Slates, &c. collected, and school-party dismissed.

Afternoon Class fom 2. *to* 5.50.

2.0	3.15	Writing in copy-books.	2.0	3.15	Slate arithmetic.
3.15	4.15	Class-reading. explanation, &c.	3.15	4.30	Writing in copy-books.
4.15	5.40	Slate arithmetic.	4.30	5.40	Class-reading, explanation, &c.
5.40	5.50	Slates, &c. collected, and school-party dismissed.	5.40	5.50	Slates, &c. collected, and school-party dismissed.

The chaplain's clerk attends at the opening and closing of each class to furnish the men with library books.

RETURNS showing the School Class Books on hand, 31st December 1855.

3d Reading book, Christian Knowledge Society's.
4th ditto ditto
History of England, ditto
M'Leod's 1st Reading Book.
Ditto 2d ditto.
Ditto 1st Poetical Book.
Ditto 2d ditto.
Ditto Geography of Palestine.
1st Book of Lessons, Irish Society's.
2d ditto ditto.
Sequel No. 1. to 1st Book of Lessons, Irish Society's.
Ditto 2. ditto ditto.
3d Book of Lessons, Irish Society's.
4th ditto ditto.
Supplement to do. ditto.
5th ditto ditto.
History of England, Part 1. Gleig's School Series.
Ditto Part 2. ditto.
Sacred History Part 1. ditto.
Ditto Part 2. ditto.
British India, Gleig's School Series.
British Colonies, ditto.
Explanatory Grammar, ditto.
Sullivan's Geography Generalized.
Outlines of English Grammar, Christian Knowledge Society.
English Grammar, Irish Society.
First Book of Arithmetic, ditto.
Key to ditto ditto.
Treatise on Mensuration, ditto.
Tate's Exercises on Mechanics.
Chambers' Matter and Motion.
M'Leod's Multiplication Table Book.

Appendix D.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report, commencing the 1st July last and ending 31st December.

Sir, Roman Catholic Chaplain's Office, January 7, 1856.

I have the honour to submit my half-yearly report, ending the 31st December, relative to my ecclesiastical duties and moral improvements of the Roman Catholic prisoners of the establishment.

Number of prisoners under the religious care of the chaplain, and general improvements.

During the half year commencing the 1st July last I have had under my spiritual care 179 prisoners, of which number 115 were probationers and 64 were re-convicted prisoners; and I feel bound to state, that during the half year, with few exceptions, the Catholics conducted themselves remarkably well under prison discipline, and hope, from good conduct, diligence on the public works, and obedience to the prison discipline, to merit the privileges awarded as an encouragement to the deserving prisoners.

It is a satisfaction to know, that on all occasions of private and personal interview with the prisoners I find these good dispositions manifested, and avail myself of these opportunities to confirm them, as far as possible, and comment upon the advantages that would arise from such Christian and manly feelings. It is not unusual to hear poor fellows speak, in the pathos of true penitents, of the wounds inflicted upon their families by reason of their misfortunes.

Number of Catholics who went out on ticket of leave since the 1st July.—Observations.

Since the 1st July there have gone out from my community twenty-six ticket-of-leave men, and it is a pleasure to find, that, on my interviews and advice to each one, previous to his proceeding on ticket of leave, how well disposed and with what enterprising hopes they left the establishment.

However, though enriched with those hopes and industrious dispositions, and apparently fixed determinations of devoting the remainder of their lives to the best advantage, no doubt but among those going out on their ticket of leave there will be found unfortunately some whose reclamation may not prove permanent on their first exit into colonial society. To effect a perfect change in a prisoner in whom vice and crime predominated for perhaps a series of years will require the continual influence of a power superior to the physical-force system, which would only restrain and control by wise administration, and will affect the dispositions of some prisoners only during that period they are subjected to their laws. It is true the discipline and government of the establishment have changed and reclaimed many whose evil propensities had been of long standing; but I do not hesitate to assert are for the most part of a class of prisoners who originally received the blessings of a Christian education. The other class, who are philosophical by nature, skilful by practice, and idols to their passions, are, however, in a state of reclamation, and, to use the metaphor, are like the sick patient for whose recovery the application of the best medicines are necessary. The prisoner who has fallen repeatedly into the gulf of crime,—whose natural dispositions are prone to vice,—and who, unhappily, know not how to govern or restrain evil propensities,—to deal with such a prisoner is no easy office, and to reclaim him will necessarily require the judgment, the patience, and experience of both chaplains and officers. In my opinion it is in the power of a skilful warder to effect a great change among prisoners of this class; and I do not hesitate to say that attention to Divine Service on Sundays and week days is greatly influenced by the manner and disposition of warders in the exercise of duty; and this interest is of paramount importance, not only to the prisoner, but also to the moral welfare of the colony, for the establishment could prove a seminary as well as a convict prison.

Number re-convicted during the half year, with observations.

During the half year there were twenty-five Roman Catholics re-convicted. Among this class chaplains have a large field for the exercise of their ministry. In order to alleviate the drooping spirits of the re-convicted prisoners, after having fallen from the good resolutions so conspicuous on their going out on ticket of leave, and to restore peace and hope to the mind, frequently require the prudent counsel and paternal advice of the chaplain, who can enter into the feelings of the poor prisoner, and place before him in true colours the beauty of virtue and the deformity of vice. It is not unusual to hear the prisoner defend or justify himself on these occasions, whilst others will express regret and sorrow for having fallen away from the good resolutions formed and fixed on their going out on ticket of leave. The dispositions of the former, the lesser class, are in a state which require wholesome instructions. I am obliged to speak familiarly with the poor prisoner on the subject,—the circumstances and the cause which led to his re-conviction,—for the purpose of calming his troubled mind, and conducting him to a just and Christian reflection relative to his punishment; and it is only fair to state that this interest on the

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part of the chaplain is not without effect. But when the prisoner feels convinced that the sentence of his re-conviction is greater than the crime, the prisoner, viewing the circumstances of the charge in the most favourable light, will affirm that there was no positive evidence proved before the magistrate of the district against him, and that therefore he expected all the benefit and advantage of the doubtful charge. Now, whenever a prisoner is labouring under such feelings, he becomes a subject of more concern, and, in my opinion, under the present existing rules of the colony in connexion with the convict service, viz., that all ticket-of-leave holders who violate the laws of the country, on being remanded, and the crime proved against them, will not only be re-convicted to the Convict Establishment, but even forfeit their ticket of leave for the whole period of their original sentence, however cautious this law may make the ticket holders, and whatever amount of influence it may have in deterring and restraining them from the commission of crime, an equal degree of interest at the ticket-of-leave man's trial ought to appear, so that the ticket holder may not have to complain of prejudice or the injustice of his sentence; for when a doubt rises in the evidence proposed against him, and therefore feels that he had not a fair trial on the day of his re-conviction, his mind becomes so confused and saddened whilst undergoing the punishment of his sentence that religion is respected and attended to by him as a ceremony of prison discipline, and discipline itself regarded only by him as a matter of fear. Now, whilst the prisoner is labouring under such mental affliction, where is the victory gained over vice and passion? In my opinion, neither church nor state, nor society could rejoice at the perfect reclamation of this class of subjects, so long as these dispositions would prevail in his mind.

Roman Catholic Library.

The next subject to which I desire to direct your notice is the Roman Catholic library, which is far too limited for the Catholics of the establishment. An addition of good and useful books to the library is very much wanted. There had been during the last half year 605 issues of books from a library containing not more than 260 volumes. From the limited number and variety of these works it has happened that some of them have been read over several times during the half year by the same prisoner. The value of a good and copious library for the Roman Catholic prisoners who are and will be consigned to our moral care is of the first order of importance, as it will affect and improve the mental, the moral, and the social welfare of the Roman Catholic prisoners. Care and interest of this nature will render the prisoner a useful subject for the colony, and prepare and fortify him against a future relapse into the commission of crime. Useful and religious reading in the course of the week will not fail to improve and enlarge the minds of prisoners, and prepare them even for the Divine Service on Sundays, and thereby elevate their minds so that they could perceive the value and advantage of respecting and keeping inviolable God's holy laws, and of practising the duties of religion. Here it may be said, that the prison library can furnish and supply prisoners with an abundance of books on various subjects, instructive and useful for every class of prisoners in the establishment; but the fact is this, that seeing myself in want of historical and useful books, and not being able to supply the many applications from the Catholic prisoners for books of this nature, I obtained from the Protestant chaplain a catalogue of books in circulation in the Establishment, and selected from it a number of excellent reading books, and requested the superintendent to allow them to be catalogued and placed in a conspicuous place in the school division, and recommended them to the Catholics as being good and learned works, and purely of a scientific nature. However, the issuing of these books being placed exclusively under the directions of the librarian of the prison library was not an encouragement to the Roman Catholics to apply for them to read, as all Roman Catholics are aware that the rules of their religion prohibit them receiving books out of a Protestant library, and hence the necessity of a good supply of books in the Roman Catholic library. This is a subject that deserves and requires great prompt attention.

Catholic School.

No special reports having been furnished me relative to the improvements made by men in school prevents me from entering far into the progress of prisoners from time to time. However, it becomes my duty to inform you that the Roman Catholics of the establishment will always feel that they are not treated with religious equality with their fellow Protestant comrades until a Roman Catholic schoolmaster is allowed and placed over them as a teacher. The Catholic church, so interested about the form of education of her community, sanctions no Roman Catholic school that is not under the immediate supervision of Catholic authority and conducted by a Roman Catholic schoolmaster.

Privileges afforded to Prisoners.

The monthly visit of the magistrates has a great influence over the prisoners, whose minds are of an unsettled nature; for on these occasions they are allowed the opportunity of speaking to the magistrates upon any particular grievance which they might have to complain of; and the privilege of petitioning his Excellency the Governor, when the prisoner thinks the circumstances of his case justifies his appeal, in this manner, is and affords a great

relief to the poor prisoner, as he always expects to receive some favour or mitigation of probation time on those favourable occasions.

Religious Instruction.—Communicants.

During the last half year I have given spiritual and individual instructions to 187, who had their names down for this purpose. This number of instructions was given to men who are generally well disposed to lead good and virtuous lives, many of whom saw better days. However, there are some, I regret to say, who trouble me but very little in this way. The number of communions which I administered during the half year amounted to 132. Occasionally I send for absentees, for the purpose of speaking to them upon the value and obligation of attending to their religious duties, when the prisoner will remonstrate, and allege as an excuse that he cannot bring his mind (to use his own term) to perform his religious duties; that he knows and admits of the advantage of penance and repentance, but that he felt so much disappointed in the gilded hopes which he formed of the colony, and was so severely sentenced on the day of his re-conviction, that he feels himself oppressed and aggrieved. I am sometimes on those occasions obliged to remind and inform the poor prisoner on these subjects, in order to reason him out of these depressed feelings, and refer him to other ticket-of-leave holders who have been more successful in the colony. 80 applications were made to me during the last half year for the purpose of recommending them to the notice of the superintendent for favour or privileges which might have the effect of mitigating their probation time, though all prisoners are allowed the privilege of seeing and speaking with the superintendent upon these subjects: however, on these applications to me for this purpose, and when I find that the conduct of the prisoner is deserving of my influence, I of course say that should his character be so good in all other departments in connexion with his duties as a prisoner that the superintendent shall be informed of my opinion, and sometimes promise to recommend deserving men for favour; and the more these recommendations could be attended to the more force would be added to the moral influence of chaplains among prisoners.

Further Observations on the Ticket-of-Leave Men going out.

The number of men who received their tickets-of-leave during the half year among the Catholics was twenty-six, according to the notice sent to my office, of whom nineteen were from the hard labour or re-convicted party. These men on going out again all appear to be well disposed to brave all the labour and hardships of the bush, with a fixed determination never again to relapse into the commission of crime.

Defaulters.

The defaults among the Roman Catholic prisoners since the 1st of July last were of minor offences, with the exception of the two fugitives who attempted to make their escape, but were soon captured, and on being brought back to the establishment received corporal punishment; and these unfortunate fellows, when they came to reflect upon the rash attempt, regretted much the evil design which prompted them to effect or obtain an unlawful liberty at the risk of many dangers, and acknowledge the merciful hand of Providence in rescuing them from the perils of the bush.

Chapel for Divine Service and Chaplain's Residence.

Though I had the honour to introduce to your notice in my former reports the value and necessity of a chapel for divine service, and where the Roman Catholic prisoners could and would be more devoted to Divine Worship, to which I had the honour to receive a reply from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, however, knowing the great advantage of a chapel where the chaplain could have more moral influence over his audience, obliges me to revert again to the subject, as a valuable accommodation for the Divine Service, and allow me to add that the Roman Catholic chaplain might reasonably expect equal privileges with the Protestant chaplain, and he will always feel deprived of this favour until he obtains a suitable chapel for Divine Service, and a residence for himself at the establishment, where he would be more at home for the discharge of his ecclesiastical duties.

Patients admitted to Hospital, and Death of Timothy Hobin.

During the half year, according to the notice forwarded to me from the dispensary, there were twenty-two Catholics admitted to hospital, and during their medical treatment felt much consoled by the regular attendance of the chaplain. The prevailing diseases among these patients were bowel complaints and ophthalmia, and among whom there had been one death. The first symptoms of this man's illness appeared or took place at Divine Service on Sunday about the 13th day of March 1854. He presented himself to me on the evening before, for the purpose of preparing for the Holy Communion on the Sunday; but considering the man not sufficiently prepared for the Lord's Supper, I directed him to come for instructions again on the following week; but the poor man continued the subject of the solitary cell or the hospital up to the time of his death, which happened on the

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

morning of the 4th of November last, at about nine o'clock. This man evidently suffered under a species of insanity, and during the time of his illness complained frequently of the diet, which he seldom made use of. Indeed he was rather a troublesome patient during the whole time, and indifferent about matters of religion. However, had I been called upon on the morning of his death, I would have administered to him the Sacraments of Penance and Extreme-unction, *sub conditione.* The number of sick in the hospital is greatly decreased, which is probably owing to the sanitary position and system of the new prison.

I have, &c.
(Signed) TIMOTHY DONOVAN,
Catholic Chaplain.

The Hon. the Comptroller-General.
&c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX E.

SIR, Steward's Office, January 31, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for your information, my Report for the six months ending 31st December 1855.

The supply of provisions has been very satisfactory. The meat received has been more than an average good quality, and in no instance has there been cause of complaint. The supply has principally consisted of beef, a very small proportion having been mutton. Vegetables:—potatoes have been liberally supplied; with the exception of a few days in August, we have had sufficient in store for our consumption, and generally of a very good quality. The flour also by judicious admixture has produced very good bread; and I may say the general supplies during this period have been satisfactory.

The expenditure of clothing has been much below the scale, the average number of men being above 700.

The clothing issued has been as follows:—

Boots.	Caps.		Handkerchiefs.		Stockings.	Shirts.		Jackets.		Waistcoats.		Trowsers.		
	Cloth.	Gambroon.	Pocket	Neck.		Cotton.	Blue flannel.	Fustian.	Grey.	Fustian.	Grey.	Fustian.	Dowlas.	Grey.
395	217	700	200	530	500	500	525	350	79	207	62	350	231	45

The average number of washers employed has been $17\frac{9}{71}$ men, giving a total number of 2,432 days. The result of their labour as below:—

Aprons.	Bags.	Blankets.	Cases, pillow.	Cloths, mess.	Covers, stool.	Drawers, flannel.	Jackets.	Kerchiefs.	Overalls.	Rugs.	Sheets.	Shirts, cotton.	Shirts, blue.	Shirts, flannel.	Trowsers.	Towels, round.	Towels, hand.	Stockings.	Waistcoats.
636	337	1,444	484	2,194	79	2,278	2,174	35,305	260	34	2,241	18,855	111	4,967	4,432	2,657	1,332	18,046	2,358

giving a total of 101,020 articles washed, of which 992 blankets were for the Commissariat, occupying 144 days.

The average number of men employed tailoring has been $19\frac{16}{71}$, giving a total number of 2,730 days, making

Aprons.	Coats, hospital.	Doe trowsers.	Grey trowsers.	Overalls.	Shirts, cotton.	Eye shades.	Kerchiefs, hemmed.
16	57	44	72	18	6	216	2,887

and repairing

Blankets.	Bags.	Caps.	Hats, straw.	Drawers flannel.	Hammocks.	Jackets.	Overalls.	Shirts, cotton.	Shirts, blue.	Shirts, flannel.	Stockings.	Trowsers.	Vests.	Oakum, picked.
10	12	31	28	647	808	848	183	2,590	55	1,560	5,928	2,473	379	68

Of the foregoing number of articles, 57 hospital coats and 44 pairs of trowsers, having occupied in making 171 days, are for issue to and distribution by the Commissariat; the oakum also, having occupied 73 days, is for their store. The last-named work has only been in operation during the month of December.

The number of men employed shoemaking has averaged $20\frac{9}{14}$, giving a total number of 2,919 days occupation, making 12 pairs of out-size slippers, and repairing

273 pairs boots, bottomed and fronted.
1,200 „ half soled.
306 „ smaller repairs.

Of the above, 1 harness-maker was employed 79 days in making and repairing harness for the Transport Department, viz.—

making 3 sets trace harness,
3 hip straps,
2 haime straps,
covering 4 boat crutches,
2 oars,
relining and repairing 4 horse collars, and
repairing 3 belly bands,
4 straps,
2 head stalls,
1 breeching,

and employed $5\frac{1}{2}$ days for Water Police, in

making 8 leather fenders for boat,
covering 11 oars, and
2 iron travellers.

The foregoing forms a general view of the operations of my department during this period, which has shown but few casualties. The only articles lost are clothing; viz.—

3 caps, blue cloth - - Lost by men falling in the river.
2 caps, gambroon - - - Blown overboard from boat.
2 shirts, blue flannel - - } Burnt accidentally in the bush.
4 handkerchiefs - - - }

The storage room is still very inefficient; and it is highly necessary that some temporary watertight covering should be put over the yard previous to the rains. As we are obliged to make use of it for the storage of provisions and other articles, exposure to wet will necessarily cause loss. I more particularly call attention to this as it is not probable that we shall have possession of our permanent stores for twelve months.

I have, &c.
(Signed) James H. Masters,
Steward.

The Superintendent,
&c. &c. &c.

Schedule of Returns, illustrative of Superintendent of Convicts' Half-yearly Report, 31st December 1855.

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Thomas H. Dixon,
Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office, Fremantle,
10th January 1855.

RETURN No. 1., showing the Distribution of Officers and Prisoners upon the above Establishment on the 31st December 1855.

STATION.	Officers.																		Prisoners.							
	Superintendent.	Chaplain.	R. Cath. Chaplain.	Surgeon.	Deputy Superintendent.	Steward.	Senior Asst. Superintendt.	Clerks.	Schoolmaster.	Chief Warder.	Principal Warder.	Assistant Superintendent.	Warders.	Overseers.	Gatekeepers.	Assistant Warders.	Probation Warders.	Messenger.	On the Works.	In Separation.	School.	Under Punishment.	In Hospital.	Excused Work.	Invalids.	Total Prisoners.
Chief Establishment (old and new prison), Fremantle - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	6	1	1	4	–	13	–	2	27	10	1	490	53	60	4	11	2	11	631
Branch, North Fremantle		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	23	53
„ Fresh Water Bay		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	34
„ Mount Eliza (*a*) -		–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
„ Guildford -		–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–								
„ York, Green Mount (*b*) -		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
„ Toodyay, Green Mount -		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–								
„ Bendoon -		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–								
Total -	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	1	1	4	1	15	2	2	34	10	1	559	53	60	4	11	2	34	723

(*a*) Partially occupied as a ticket-of-leave station.

(*b*) At present occupied as a ticket-of-leave hiring station.

(Signed) THOMAS H. DIXON, Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office, Fremantle,
10th January 1856.

RETURN No. 2., showing Data relative to Colonial Prisoners received during the Half Year ending 31st December 1855.

Reg.	Names.	Convicted. When.	Convicted. Where.	Offence.	Sentence.
					Transportation.
3705	Mark Padbury -	4 January 1854 -	Perth - -	Larceny -	Seven years.
3706	Yudjup - -	4 July 1855 -	Do. - -	Murder - -	Life.
3707	Miel - - -	„ „ -	Do. - -	Do. - -	Life.
3708	Charles Dibdin -	3 October 1855 -	Do. - -	Coining -	Life.
3709	Patric Heaney -	„ „ -	Do. - -	Receiving, &c. -	Seven years.
3710	William Sullivan -	„ „ -	Do. - -	Larceny -	Fifteen years.
3711	Andrew M'Gough -	„ „ -	Do. - -	Forgery -	Life.
3712	Stephen Williams -	„ „ -	Do. - -	Do. - -	Seven years.
3713	John Ryan - -	„ „ -	Do. - -	Larceny -	Seven years.
677	George Stone -	„ „ -	Do. - -	Coining - -	Life.

* Aborigines transferred to Colonial Government, 10th November 1855.

(Signed) THOMAS H. DIXON, Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office, Fremantle,
10th January 1856.

RETURN No. 3., showing an Abstract of the Labour exacted and the Works upon which it was employed during the Half Year ending 31st December 1855.

Trades.	Number of Days.	Description of Employment.	Amount of Work performed (when it can be shown).	Amount of Work required per Man per Diem.	Excess.	Deficit.	Rate.	Money Value at Colonial Rate.	Remarks.
		CHIEF ESTABLISHMENT, FREMANTLE.						£ s. d.	
Carpenters	3,078	General carpentry of the works in progress		A fair day's work			6s. per diem	923 8 0	
Masons	9,513	General masonry of ditto		Do.			6s. „	2,853 18 0	
Sawyers	3,113	Sawing timber for ditto		Do.			6s. „	933 18 0	
Smiths and fitters	3,296	Smiths' work for ditto		Do.			6s. „	988 16 0	
Painters	273	Painters' and glaziers' work for ditto		Do.			6s. „	81 18 0	
Quarrymen	8,870	Quarrying stone for ditto		Do.			3s. „	1,330 10 0	
Labourers	26,517	General labourers' work on ditto		Do.			3s. „	3,977 11 0	
Limeburners, &c.	14,808	Collecting and kilning limestone; cutting wood; charring it, &c., &c., &c. for ditto		Do.			3s. „	2,221 4 0	
Commissariat service	3,809	Labouring at Commissariat stores, &c., &c.		Do.			3s. „	571 7 0	
Prison work	7,947	Cleaners, writers, storemen, barbers, lamp trimmers, messengers, hospital orderlies, &c., &c., &c.		Do.			3s. „	1,192 1 0	
Tailors	2,730	Making and repairing clothing, hammocks, bedding, &c., &c., &c.		Do.			3s. „	409 10 0	
Shoemakers	2,919	Making and repairing shoes, harness, &c., &c.		Do.			3s. „	437 17 0	
Cooks	1,810	Assisting in the prison kitchen		Do.			3s. „	271 10 0	
Bakers	1,055	Ditto in bakery		Do.			3s. „	158 8 0	
Laundrymen	2,432	Ditto in laundries		Do.			3s. „	364 16 0	
Gardeners	314	Ditto in prison grounds		Do.			3s. „	47 2 0	
Boatmen	93	Charge of North Fremantle ferry, &c.		Do.			3s. „	19 12 0	
Separate confinement	2,954	Tailoring, shoemaking, repairing, coir picking, &c., &c.		Do.			3s. „	295 8 0	
Invalids	509	Light employment; tailoring, &c., &c.		Do.			2s. „	50 16 0	Daily average 44; or, 6¾ %.
Sick	3,823	Under medical treatment in hospital on medical recommendation; sick							Non-effectives.
Excused work	978								
School	4,219	Taught reading, writing, arithmetic, &c.							
Under punishment	946	For offences against prison discipline							

E

RETURN No. 3., showing an Abstract of the Labour exacted and the Works upon which it was employed during the Half Year ending 1st December 1855— *continued.*

Trades.	Number of Days.	Description of Employment.	Amount of Work performed (when it can be shown).	Amount of Work required per Man per Diem.	Excess.	Deficit.	Rate.	Money Value at Colonial Rate.	Remarks.
		NORTH FREMANTLE BRANCH.						£ s. d.	
Boatmen	178	Charge of Government boats, &c.		A fair day's work			4s. per diem	35 12 0	
Carpenters	49	Carpentry of works in progress		Do.			6s. „	14 14 0	
Cooks	103	Assisting in kitchen, &c.		Do.			3s. „	15 9 0	
Cleaners	142	Cleaning depôt, &c.		Do.			3s. „	21 6 0	
Constables	209	Assisting in the discipline of the station		Do.			3s. „	31 7 0	
Woodcutters	409	Cutting wood for works, fuel, &c., &c.		Do.			3s. „	61 7 0	
Roadmakers	951	Levelling and metalling North Fremantle Road		Do.			3s. „	142 13 0	
Invalids	1,730	Incurables; blind, &c., &c.		—	—	—	—	—	
	2,771								
		FRESHWATER BAY BRANCH.							
Sawyers	774	Felling and sawing timber for the works		Do.			6s. „	232 4 0	
Carpenters	65	Carpentery of station		Do.			6s. „	14 10 0	
Roadmakers	1,486	Levelling and metalling Perth Road		Do.			3s. „	222 18 0	
Cooks	120	Assisting in kitchen		Do.			3s. „	18 0 0	
Cleaners	126	Cleaning station, &c., &c.		Do.			3s. „	18 18 0	
Boatmen	130	Charge of Government boat		Do.			3s. „	26 0 0	
Constables	130	Assisting in the discipline of the station		Do.			3s. „	19 10 0	
Woodcutters	65	Cutting wood for fuel		Do.			3s. „	9 15 0	
		MOUNT ELIZA BRANCH.							
Wellsinking	241	And "prospecting" for coal		Do.			3s. „	36 3 0	
				Aggregate money value of prisoners labour' during half year				£18,049 8 0	sterling, at colonial rates.

Superintendent's Office, Fremantle, 10th January 1856.

THOMAS H. DIXON, Superintendent.

RETURN No. 4., showing the Distribution of the Labour of Prisoners upon the above Establishment on the 31st December 1855.

Station.	Parties.	Effectives.																							Non-effectives.					Total.	Remarks.
		Carpenters.	Masons.	Smiths.	Sawyers.	Quarrymen.	Lime Burners.	Boatmen.	Roadmakers.	Wellsinkers.	Woodcutters.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Carters.	Cooks.	Laundrymen.	Prison Orderlies.	Constables.	Labourers.	Bakers.	Water Carriers.	Separation.	Light Labour.	Commissariat.	In Hospital.	Excused Work.	Invalids.	School.	Under Punishment.		
	Nos.																														
Chief Establishment, Fremantle: (Old and New Prisons)	1, 2, 3, 4,	13	56	15	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	
	5, 6, 7.	—	—	—	—	107	14	—	—	—	9	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146	
	8, 9, 10, 11, 12. (distributed)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	12	—	10	12	51	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	
	13, 14.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
	15.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	
	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11	2	*0	60	4	88	*Included under "Light Labour" head.
Branch: North Fremantle -	16, 17.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	18	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	53	
„ Fresh Water Bay -	18, 19.	1	—	—	5	—	—	2	21	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	
„ Mount Eliza -	20.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
„ Guildford - -	- - -	At present occupied as a Ticket-of-Leave hiring station.																													
„ York, Green Mount	- - -																														
„ Toodyay „	- - -																														
„ Bendoon „	- - -																														
	Total - -	14	56	15	23	107	14	4	39	5	14	6	12	16	12	12	54	5	140	5	3	53	11	3	11	2	23	60	4	723	

Superintendent's Office, Fremantle, 10th January 1856.

(Signed) THOMAS H. DIXON, Superintendent.

RETURN No. 5., showing the Offences and Punishments, with other Data, for the Six Months ending 31st December 1855.

Total Number of Prisoners during the Half Year.	Daily Average during the Half Year.	Number and Description of Offences during the Half Year.	Number and Description of Punishments inflicted by the Superintendent.	Number and Description of Punishments awarded by the Visiting Magistrate.	Number of Individuals "reported."			Analysis of the same.					Remarks.
					Pro.	Re-con.	Col.	Pro.	Re-con.	Col.	Total.		
865	$700\frac{42}{184}$	310	288	22									
		49 Having prohibited articles	49 Admonished, bread and water in cells.										
		65 Idleness	65 Idem.										
		11 Impertinence	11 Bread and water.					117	33	9	153	Reported once.	
		17 Stealing rations from fellow prisoners	15 Idem	2 Bread and water.				18	19	4	41	„ twice.	
		6 Quarrelling	6 Loss of class and bread and water.					3	3	1	7	„ three times.	
		6 Preferring frivolous complaints	6 Loss of meal and bread and water.										
		17 Disorderly conduct	16 Idem	1 Birched.	145	59	8	3	3	—	6	„ four „	
		7 Refusing to work	7 Loss of class and bread and water.					2	1	—	3	„ five „	
		3 Under influence of liquor	3 Bread and water and solitary confinement.					1	—	—	1	„ six „	
		15 Malversation of prison property	15 Loss of class and bread and water.					1	—	—	1	„ eight „	
		7 Malversation of treasure trove		7 Loss of class and bread and water.							212	Offenders.	
		6 Bad language	6 Idem.										
		1 Defacing cells	1 Solitary confinement.										
		4 Uncleanliness	4 Loss of meal and bread and water.										
		3 Disrespect to officers	3 Idem.										
		1 Falsehood	1 Bread and water.										
		4 Leaving work without permission	4 Loss of class, &c.										
		1 Negligence thereat	1 Bread and water.										
		1 Irreverence at prayers	1 Loss of class.										
		2 Threatening language		2 Bread and water.									
		1 Assaulting an officer *		1 Committed for trial.									
		4 Absconding		4 Corporal punishment with imprisonment.									
		2 Holding illicit communication	1 Loss of class	1 Bread and water.									
		4 Entry with intent to steal		4 Imprisonment.									
		73 Minor breaches of regulations	73 Idem, bread and water, &c.										

Relative per-centage:	
Probation prisoners	25′ 25°
Re-convicted	27′ 14°
Colonial	36′ 18°
Per-centage of offences on the aggregate	35′ 725°
„ of prisoners so offending	24′ 440°
Number of prisoners not reported	653
„ against whom as previously stated. (defaulters)	212

* Eventually "hanged."

Superintendent's Office, Fremantle, 10th January 1856.

THOMAS H. DIXON, Superintendent.

Appendix to Return No. 5.

Tabulation of the foregoing Punishments.

Offences.	Punishments awarded by Superintendent.													By Visiting Magistrate.									Total.	General Remarks.
	Admonished.	Loss of class.	Loss of a meal.	Loss of tobacco.	Deprivation of privileges.	Bread and Water—Refractory Cells.							Separate Confinement.	Loss of class.	Admonished.	Bread and Water—Refractory Cells.					Corporal Punishment.	Prolongation of Imprisonment.		
						Days 1	Days. 2	Days. 3	Days. 4	Days. 5	Days. 6	Days. 7				Days. 3	Days. 7	Days. 10	Days 14	Days. 21				
Having prohibited articles	3	13	3	–	–	17	7	3	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	Principally tobacco; among re-convicted men.
Idleness	5	27	7	2	1	6	5	6	2	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	65	Not observing the required continuous labour.
Impertinence	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	
Stealing rations from fellow prisoners	1	–	9	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	17	Bread, &c.
Quarrelling	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	
Preferring frivolous complaints	2	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	
Disorderly conduct	1	10	–	1	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1	–	17	*Birched.
Refusing to work	3	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	
Under the influence of liquor	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	Men belonging to detached parties.
Malversation of prison property	1	–	–	3	6	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	Prison clothing generally.
" of "treasure-trove"	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	7	Secreting property found in the sand.
Bad language	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	
Defacing cells	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
Uncleanliness	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	
Disrespect to officers	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	
Falsehood	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
Leaving work without permission	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	
Negligence thereat	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
Irreverence at prayers	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
Threatening language	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	When conveyed to refractory cells.
Assaulting an officer	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Committed for trial at quarter sessions.
Absconding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	And three years hard labour in irons.
Holding illicit communication	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	with strangers without permission.
Entering with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	Two years hard labour and six months ditto respectively.
Minor breaches of regulations	19	9	3	7	–	14	11	7	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	73	Principally offences against separation code.
Total	35	70	25	13	7	57	34	28	5	–	–	5	9	4	–	1	1	2	–	3	4	6	310	

Superintendent's Office, Fremantle, 10th January 1856.

Thomas H. Dixon, Superintendent.

RETURN No. 5*a*., showing Statistical Data relative to Prisoners upon the above Establishment during the Half Year ending 31st December 1855.

On Establishment, 1st July 1855.				Received during Half Year.					Total Number.	Monthly Average.		Half-yearly Average.	Greatest Number at a given Date.	Smallest Number at a given Date.	Number of Prison Offences.	Per-centage.	Number of Prison Offenders	Per-centage.	Daily Average of Sick.	Discharged during Half Year.			General Remarks.
Probation.	Re-convicted.	Colonial.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders in Hospital.	Probation.	Re-convicted.	Colonial.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders for Medical Treatment.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders waiting Transport.		Month.	Number.									By Ticket-of-Leave.	By Death.	By convalescents (Ticket-of-Leave).	
384	128	12	13	Ex "Adelaide" 195	90	10	31	2	865	July -	585′ 3°	700′ 42°	14 Dec.	18 July.	310	1′ 126°	212	1′ 26°	44′	110	6	25	1 to civil power.
										Aug. -	717′ 12°											
										Sept. -	717′ 18°											
					Ticket-of-Leave in Hospital					Oct. -	723′ 16°												
										Nov. -	727′ 28°												
						Re-convicted.	Colonial.	Probation.		Dec. -	731′ 9°					per diem. 37′ 725° in aggregate.		per diem. 24′ 440° in aggregate.					
				July -	11′ 13°	119′ 15°	12′ 24°	441′ 13°															
				Aug. -	12′ 9°	118′ 23°	15′	571′ 11°															
			Averages	Sept. -	13′ 29°	122′ 25°	14′ 14°	566′ 10°															
				Oct. -	17′ 7°	125′ 17°	18′ 23°	562′								Daily centesimal proportion. 4′ 300°		′ 3120°					
				Nov. -	19′	132′ 17°	19′ 20°	556′ 21°															
				Dec. -	20′ 10°	141′ 26°	19′	550′ 4°															

Present strength, 1st January 1856:—Probation prisoners, 545; Re-convicted, 140; Colonial, 19; Ticket-of-Leave holders in convict hospital, 19. Total, 723 prisoners of all classes.

Superintendent's Office, Fremantle,
10th January 1856.

(Signed) THOMAS H. DIXON,
Superintendent.

RETURN No. 6., showing the Corporal Punishments awarded and inflicted in the above Establishment during the Half Year ending 31st December 1855.

Reg.	Name.	Age.	Probation or Re-convicted Prisoners.	When awarded.	Number of Lashes awarded.	Number of Lashes inflicted.	When inflicted.	Offences, and General Remarks in reference to previous Character, &c.
3667	J. D.	23	Probation -	16th October 1855	100	100	16th October 1855	* Absconding. General conduct "bad."
3340	H. A.	23	Do. -	" "	100	100	" "	* Absconding. General conduct "bad."
3521	J. A.	42	Do. -	22d October "	100	74	25th October "	* Absconding. General conduct "bad." 26 stripes remitted by surgeon.
1402	H. G.	28	Ticket-of-Leave -	12th September "	100	100	17th September "	Highway robbery with violence. Awarded by police court.
1409	F. D.	25	Do. -	" "	100	100	" "	Do. Do. (implicated with above).
3049	J. W.	28	Do. -	8th December "	100	100	11th December "	Assault upon police officer in open court, and thereupon awarded.
3616	G. C.	25	Probation -	6th October "	A birching		6th October "	Filthiness of habits and indolence. A very troublesome lad.
								* These men (asterisked) were marked bad characters at home; and, I believe, were intended for Norfolk Island.

Superintendent's Office, Fremantle, 10th January 1856.

THOMAS H. DIXON, Superintendent.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

RETURN No. 7., showing the Extent of Prison Accommodation afforded by the above Establishment on the 31st December 1855.

Station.	Accommodation.	Whether Separate or Association.	General Remarks.
Chief Establishment, Fremantle:			
New Prison, No. 1. Division -	96	Association.	
„ 2. „ -	100	Association.	
„ 3. „ -	244	Separation -	Cells.
„ 4. „ -	176	Association.	
Refractory and Reception	18	Separation -	Cells.
Old Prison Hospital - -	53	Association.	
Branches:			
North Fremantle, No. 1. Division	80	Association.	
„ 2. „	40	Assocation.	
Fresh Water Bay, No. 1. Division	80	Association.	
Guildford, No. 1. Division -	200	Association -	At present occupied as ticket-of-leave hiring station.
Sub. Toodyay, Green Mount -			
York, Green Mount -			
Total amount of accommodation -	1,087	- - -	Prisoners of all classes.

THOMAS H. DIXON, Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office, Fremantle,
10th January 1856.

RETURN No. 8., showing the Vacancies on the above Establishment on the 31st December 1855.

Station.	Vacancies.	REMARKS.
Chief Establishment, Fremantle:		
New Prison - - -	3	
Old Prison - - -	42	
Branches:		
North Fremantle - - -	67	
Fresh Water Bay - - -	46	
Guildford, &c. - - -	200	Mount Eliza, capable of accommodating 160; providing, therefore, 518 vacancies.
Total number of vacancies -	358	

THOMAS H. DIXON, Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office, Fremantle,
10th January 1856.

Appendix (A.)

Half-yearly Report of the Works in Fremantle District, from 1st July 1855 to 31st December 1855.

Sir, Royal Engineers' Office, Fremantle, February 10, 1856.

I have the honour to lay before you my half-yearly report on the works carried on under my superintendence during the six months ending 31st December 1855.

New prison. North wing.

The foundations of the north wing of the steward's stores and of the chapel were commenced early in the half year.

The steward's stores are under the Association Rooms at the north end, and consist of—

1 steward's office.
1 steward's clerks' office.
1 issuing store.
1 clothing store.
1 provision store.
1 store for prisoners' property.

(The last being an arched room under the corridor of the prison).

The whole of these offices and stores are built up to the level of the yard, story-posts, girders, and joists of lower Association Room fixed.

The masonry of first tier of cells, front and rear, is complete, window and door frames, hammock and table rails built in, joists of first gallery and landing of first flight of stairs framed and built in.

The second tier of cells in rear is ready to receive the joists of second gallery floor, and the second tier in front is up to about half its height; on the whole about $\frac{2}{3}$ths of the masonry of the north wing is complete.

The arrival of the convict ships Stag and Adelaide in May enabled me to dispense with the services of nearly all the free hired mechanics.

The offices on the ground floor under the chapel have been carried up to their full height. Accommodation as follows:—

Waiting room.
Chapel staircase (officers').
Superintendent's office.
Deputy Superintendent's office.
Clerks' office.
Chaplain's office.
Roman Catholic office.
Surgeon's office.

The quantity of good stone in the quarries, in comparison with the amount of rubbish to be removed, has been gradually getting smaller during the half year, and it will be soon necessary to open a fresh quarry.

Washing sheds.

The force-pump received from England has been fixed in the well under the washing shed, and the supply pipes and cisterns in roof are ready as soon as the pipes demanded are received.

Chaplain's house.

This house being similar in appearance to the superintendent's and comptroller's offices, though in reality having two rooms less, was commenced early in November by the re-convicted prisoners, was ready for the roof by 15th December, and roof ready for shingling by 31st December. Accommodation:—

2 sitting-rooms, with folding doors.
3 bed-rooms.
2 dressing-rooms.
1 kitchen.
1 shed.
1 watercloset.

This building will be fit for occupation by 1st April 1856.

Prison clock.

The clock demanded in 1851 has been received, and put up over the gateway of the prison; dial 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter. The bell can be heard on calm days at a distance of three miles.

Completion of pensioners' barracks.

The upper floor of these barracks, eight houses, with four rooms (2 for a family) on each floor, have been plastered and flooring caulked.

The completion of ground floor is being proceeded with.

Wall five feet high, enclosing the yard, is near completion, and a small store for the issue of rations is in hand.

Old establishment.

One of the divisions of the old prison has been divided into nine rooms, for the accommodation of pensioners.

Lithographic press.

29,125 impressions have been struck off during the half year, for the different departments.

Limekiln.

The whole of the lime for the works and for cleansing purposes has been burned, and

Sawpits.

the whole of the timber cut from the hewn logs supplied by the contractor.

Tools.

The tools have been kept in repair and new ones made as required.

Incidentals.

The repairs required from time to time by fair wear and barrack damages have been effected.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Removing shoal in the River Swan.

About three quarters of a mile above the bar there has for some years past been forming a shoal, which prevented the passage of boats of more than from three to four feet water.

In order to remove the shoal, two small breakwaters have been thrown out, so as by confining the water in a narrower channel to scour the shoal away.

This was effected to a depth of one foot; the washing away of sand from the banks on the right side of the river just inside the bar, which is carried up the river, has prevented the effect being as great as was expected.

A large quantity of small stone from the quarries has been broken by invalids, and removed by the town trust for the streets of the town.

North Fremantle.

There have only been invalids at this station during the early part of the half year. Since the 30th October a party of 20 men have been employed levelling and metalling the Perth Road.

Fresh Water Bay.

At this station a Sapper and four sawyers have been employed sawing timber for the depôt at Mount Eliza, and a party of 15 men metalling the Perth Road, four miles of which are now nearly completed.

Mount Eliza.

The walls of the new depôt, 110 feet long by 24 wide in the clear, have been erected, and the roof is being put on.

The warders' quarters have been plastered internally.

A few men only have been employed on the road at Perth.

A party of four prisoners from this station were employed under a civilian miner boring for coal, but his search was not successful.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. Wray,
Captain, R.E.

The Hon. the Comptroller-General.

Appendix (B.)

Royal Engineers' Office, Fremantle,
January 15, 1856.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the report of the work performed in the eastern district during the half year ending 31st December 1855.

Guildford S. A. S. quarters.

The doors and sashes of this building have been hung, and the latter glazed, and the window stops, &c. made and fixed. The verandah timber has been cut, and the verandah put up, and floored with bricks. Spouts and gutters have been made. The building has been painted and coloured; the flooring laid; a double privy has been built; a cover has been made for the well; mantel-pieces and blind-rollers have been made.

The ground surrounding the quarters has been fenced.

S. A. S. stable.

The bush house, hitherto used as a carpenter's shop, has been handed over to the S.A.S., to use as a stable.

West Guildford pensioners' cottages, No. 1.

Door and window frames for this cottage have been made, and the whole of the brickwork done; the floor has been laid with bricks.

No. 2.

Door and window frames have been made, and the brickwork completed up to the level of the wall plate.

No. 3.

Door and window frames have been made, and the walls carried up to a height of nine feet.

No. 4.

The bricks for all these cottages have been wheeled from the kiln, about twelve chains, as well as for No. 4.

The fencing is being carried up to the site of the cottages.

The timber has been sawn for the cottages on Green Mount, and will all have been cut by the middle of January.

Glebe land fencing.

A post and rail fence has been erected round the glebe land.

Infirmary and depôt privy.

This building has been built, roofed, shingled, plastered, and painted, and the surrounding wall topped with broken glass.

Depôt garden.

A two-acre allotment set apart for this purpose, which used to be under water nearly all the year, and was densely covered with tea tree and scrub, has been drained and cleared, the water being carried to the Helena River along the side of the causeway that crosses the flat. A three-rail fence has been put up round the allotment.

S. A. S. quarters, York.

All the shingles required for this building, about 36,000, have been split on York, Green Mount, and carted up to York.

Carpenter's shop.

A carpenter's shop, 30′ × 20′, has been built of brick. All the timber required for this work has been cut. It has been roofed, and half the shingling done.

A small store, 20′ × 6′, in rear of the infirmary, has been commenced; all the brickwork is done. — Infirmary store.

The embankments have been planted with couch grass. Timber required for some braces to this bridge has been cut, and some carted. — Guildford Bridge.

A portion of the verandah of engineers' quarters has been bricked up, and a door made to convert it into a store. The shelves have been moved into it. A door has been made from the house into the wooden lean-to, and this latter has been lathed and plastered. — Incidentals.

The unfinished portion of the flooring of Commissariat store and verandah has been completed.

The gate of police station has been repaired.

A new bell-post has been fixed in the depôt.

Part of the verandah in rear of the Sappers' quarters has been bricked in, as the room used as a store and office was not large enough. The door and window in the rear wall of the latter room has been bricked up.

The palings split in June last have been carted down.

The Commissariat carts have all been painted.

Coffins have been made for two ticket-of-leave men.

One of the Sappers' quarters has been coloured and painted. — Barrack service.

The thatching of the barracks has been completed. An overseer's house has been built of rammed earth with thatched roof; it consists of two rooms, with an oven, and a verandah in front of the house. An overseers' privy has also been erected. A new store has also been commenced; the walls are up. — York Road, Station No. 1.

277 yards, mostly through a heavy cutting, have been formed and drained. About a mile and a half from the station towards Mahogany Creek has been made into a good solid road, sufficient for all present purposes, by laying broken stone to a width of fifteen feet down the centre, and levelling the line. — York Road.

The garden has been fenced, and tables made for the overseers' quarters and cookhouse. The cookhouse chimney has been heightened with bricks, and the oven repaired. Dining tables have been fixed in the men's barrack. — Toodyay Road, Station No. 1.

697 yards of road have been made, and a small bridge has been put across a gulley, about seven miles from Guildford. This has been thoroughly macadamized. A great quantity of stone is moved in the constructing this road. — Toodyay Road.

The road parties have been chiefly employed in this manner through the past half year. They have repaired as well as can be done without macadamizing it the Perth Road, of which the clayey soil gets cut up into a bog whenever any amount of rain falls, and which therefore has been put in order three or four times during the rainy season. Stone has been laid on the road wherever it could be procured without the expense of carting. — Repairs.—Roads.

The York Road has been thoroughly repaired by draining, and stoning the worst places, as far as Wootating, and the Toodyay Road on the same way as far as Warralloo; and I think that next winter these portions of these roads will not present such obstructions as they have hitherto done. The remaining portion of the York Road has been partially repaired, and the remainder of the Toodyay road has had but little done to it, compared with what is required, owing to the withdrawal of the men into private service. The roads between York and Toodyay, and the branches from the main roads, have had no more done to them than merely the temporary employment of a party to remove any great obstruction.

The raised road running through the flat on the north side of Guildford Bridge has been completed, and a three-rail fence on each side, about a quarter of a mile in length, put up. — Upper Swan Road, North Bank.

Door and window linings and stops, skirting and shutters, have been made and fixed. The flooring has been laid, an oven door made and hung, and the store door lined and hung. The painting and lettering have been done very nearly. The stone walls have been plastered, and three strong shelves fixed in either end. — York Commissariat store and quarters.

Three stalls and a half have been paved with wooden blocks. The saddle boards have been fixed, rings have been fixed for the temporary stalls, and the yard has been levelled. — Commissariat stables.

The door and window frames have all been made, and the brickwork carried up to the wall plate; the joists have been laid; window hooks and chimney bars have been made; panel doors have been made, and are being painted; the roofing is being prepared, and is partly fixed; the shingles have all been carted. — S. A. S. quarters.

The skirting has been made, fixed, painted, and the doors lettered. — Infirmary.

An oven door has been made and fixed, and the skirting made, fixed, and painted; the door has been lettered. — Cook-house.

The skirting has been made, fixed, and painted; the hanging of window sashes is completed; mantlepieces and door linings have been made and fixed. — Sappers' quarters.

Door and window linings and skirtings have been made, fixed, and painted, and the door lettered. — Depôt buildings.

This building has been painted, lettered, and whitewashed, and the plastering repaired. — Warders' quarters.

The building of this is completed, and it has also been pointed. The yard has been paved, and the cesspool covered. — Gaol yard wall.

The door and cell linings are complete; the plastering of passage has been repaired and almost renewed; the gaol cottage has been painted. — Gaol.

Pensioner's cottage, No. 5. Window sashes have been made.

No. 6. The doors and sashes have been completed and hung,

No. 7. The same.

No. 13. The same.

No. 14. The same.

No. 15. The ledge doors are made and the sashes in hand.

No. 16. The walls have been completed up to the wall plate, and the ledge doors and sashes are made.

No. 17. The walls are being built; ledge doors and sashes are made.

Incidentals. Town allotment A. 7. has been cleared; the depot yard has been levelled and drained, and a wall built to separate the depôt, &c. from the Sappers' quarters; the bricks in the low ground were removed, to guard against damage from wet.

The chimney and thatch of the pensioners' barrack has been repaired; certain repairs required to the Commissariat transport have been executed; pigeon holes for the resident magistrate have been fitted up,

Depôt garden. Fencing for this work is being split and fixed.

Guildford Road, Station No. 2. A station for 40 men, with houses and stores, for the overseer and instructing warder, and a cook-house, has been built. This was a work of much labour, as the timber and rushes had to be conveyed a long distance.

Guildford Road. About 900 yards of Chauncey's Road has been cleared, and about half a mile of the new descent from Cut Hill made and drained; a small bridge has been made near York; mile boards have been fixed as far as the lakes, a distance of 28 miles.

The repair of roads done is included in the report of work for Guildford.

Toodyay S. A. S. quarters. The dwarf walls have been built and the joists laid; the beam filling has been done, and door linings, skirtings, and ledge doors made; the sashes are being made, and some of the doors hung.

Chaplain's quarters. About 8,000 feet of timber for this building has been cut and 11,000 shingles split.

A portion of this material is carted.

Incidentals. Mantelpieces have been fixed in the gaol cottage; the coping of gaol wall has been completed; a lock has been fixed on the back door.

Skirting boards have been fixed in the Infirmary, and that building whitewashed with some clay procured three or four miles from the depôt. Locks and hinges have been fixed on the surgery door, those hitherto in use having been borrowed; lead flashings have been fixed to the chimney. The drains in the warders' quarters have been repaired, and skirting boards fixed in those buildings, and in the depôt store the door of the privy has been hung and the quarters whitewashed; window sills have also been made and fixed. Sappers' quarters, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, have been whitewashed; their doors and sashes have been painted; skirtings have been fixed in quarters 1 and 2, and the privy door hung. The window sills have all been fixed in those cottages; doors and windows have been hung, and the locks and bolts on Sappers' cottages, Nos. 3. and 4; and window bars have been fixed in No. 3, to render it available as an engineer store.

Skirting boards have been fixed in the cook-house and also in the Commissariat quarters; window sills have also been fixed in the latter, and the Commissariat privy doors have been hung.

A grating has been made for the drain of the Commissariat stables.

The depôt wash-house has been repaired, old mahogany boards being substituted for the bush side that building previously had.

The depôt well curb has been repaired; a road has been made from the Commissariat buildings and the Sappers' quarters over to the depôt buildings, and the bridge which crosses the gulley on the road has had parapet walls built to it.

The drains, chimnies, and steps of all the buildings have been repaired.

More old huts on the convict grant have been pulled down, and the fences repaired.

Sundry barrack implements, &c. have been repaired, on requisition.

Northam Road, West Bank. Mile posts have been fixed for 18 miles along this line.

The repairs of roads have been included in that part of the report which refers to Guildford.

Depôt garden. This garden has been paled and enlarged.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. V. Du Cane,
Lieut.

The Hon. the Comptroller-General.

No. 11.

No. 11.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor KENNEDY to the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE.

(No. 45.)

Government House, Perth, July 28, 1856.

SIR, (Received November 4, 1856.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit the half-yearly Report of the Surgeon to the Convict Establishment, accompanied by a Letter from the Acting Comptroller-General, and remarks by the Principal Medical Officer. June 9, 1856. June 2, 1856.

However widely these officers may differ in their views on the important questions raised by Dr. Rennie, I cannot entertain a doubt that they all conscientiously hold the opinions they give expression to; and in this belief I have not thought it expedient to take any step or express any opinion which might have the effect of checking the fullest discussion of questions all important in a moral, sanitary, and financial point of view.

It would be an unnecessary occupation of your time to offer comments upon papers in themselves so full and explanatory, beyond referring to my Despatch, No. 16,* dated 18th October 1855, wherein I brought the same subject under consideration.

*Papers presented June 1856, page 114.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 11.

Encl. 1. in No. 11.

Comptroller-General's Office, Fremantle,

SIR, June 9, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for His Excellency's consideration, the Report of the Surgeon of the Convict Establishment, for the half year ending 31st December 1855, together with the remarks of the Principal Medical Officer thereon. This report was only received in my office on the 5th June 1856, though it is dated 10th January, and has been repeatedly asked for by me during the last three months. Surgeon, January 10, 1856. Principal Medical Officer, June 2, 1856.

My object in forwarding it by itself is to ask His Excellency's opinion both as to the substance of the report and its general tone.

The accusations implied throughout the whole of it are very serious, and I feel I should be wrong in allowing it to go forward for transmission to the Secretary of State in its present form, without pointing out to His Excellency what appears to me to be objectionable in it,—the more so as the remarks are levelled in every case at his superior officers, one of whom is absent from the colony; and it is not the position of a head of a department to be put on his defence by any of his subordinates, which must be the case if Dr. Rennie's implications are allowed to pass unexplained.

I consider that the whole of the remarks which he has made relative to his opinions expressed by the Medical Board should have been made in the form of a correspondence, and not embodied in his half-yearly report, as, if he is dissatisfied with its finding, the members of the Board would by this means have an opportunity of replying, which in their present form they have no opportunity of doing.

In page 50 the surgeon remarks, "But, by some singular obliquity of perception, the Board "could not recognize that relation between the diseases of the prisoners and the excess of "diet which I had laboured to prove to them by a mass of statistical information and "practical illustrations,"—a remark which the principal medical officer has used a mild term in characterizing as "presumptuous."

He then, in page 51, charges the Board with avoiding to express an opinion with respect to the correctness of his views regarding the identity of the three forms of disease, and closes his paragraph by saying that "their general views being hostile to mine, this "important point was passed over in silence."

In page 53 you will perceive that the original wording of the report is, "the provision of "the means of applying soap and water to his person has met with a corresponding "degree of apathy," which he afterwards modifies to a certain extent by inserting the word "*not*," and changing "apathy" to "interest."

I conceive that Dr. Rennie goes out of his province in accusing my predecessor of a want of interest, and Dr. Rennie must have been perfectly aware of the immense amount of work to be done to afford the common accommodation.

I think it due to my predecessor to inform His Excellency that baths were frequently a matter of consideration, but that, from the position in which it would be most advantageous to place them, so that the water could be used to flush the drains, they could not be commenced up to the present time, as the site could not be got ready.

I am not aware that Dr. Rennie himself urged the necessity of baths, and he has not done so in any of his communications to me.

His remarks on the individual idiosyncrasy of Drs. Galbraith and Ferguson are of too personal and sarcastic a nature, I consider, to be admitted in an official report.

His general remarks in page 62, commencing, "But such arguments are instructive as "affording practical illustrations," &c., appear to be aimed generally at every one who has ventured to differ with him, or to express any opinion that the cause of disease was other than excessive diet.

At page 63, he enters upon a discussion as to the views of the superintendent, in which he states "that the only one that is worthy of being brought under your notice, is the "attempt, on most insufficient grounds, which was made by the superintendent in August "last to have the ration increased," which led to a charge before the visiting magistrate, by the surgeon, that the superintendent thwarted him in his duties.

It is to be presumed that the surgeon's explanation of his charge was satisfactory, as the matter appeared to have been settled, and I do not think the half-yearly report is the place to reopen discussions of this kind, nor do I think that the Secretary of State should be troubled by discussions on every difference that may arise in any department, especially when they have been settled on the spot.

The surgeon is, moreover, quite aware that the whole matter has been referred home.

In page 69, "Question of Economy," a reader would be almost led to believe that economy had only lately been a consideration, "and the superintendent had to admit his "opinion that the proper diet for prisoners is that," &c., a point I should think that there can be no two opinions upon. And in page 70 he flatly charges the convict authorities with neglect of duty in not attending to economy; whereas the whole diet has constantly been the subject of consideration by medical and other boards during the last three years.

The whole of his remarks on the opinion expressed on the surgeon's report by the principal medical officer, so far back as 30th June 1854, and which have lately appeared in the Blue Book, are, I consider, totally irrelevant in a report which is supposed to treat of matters connected with the surgeon's charge during the past six months, and some of them are in a tone not calculated to lead to a cool consideration of the question at issue; as in page 75, where he says, with reference to the observations of the principal medical officer, "their principal characteristic appears to me to be a tendency to identify individual "disbelief with disproof."

Though I have been obliged to point out the objectionable portions of this report, I am prepared to give the greatest credit to the surgeon for the immense zeal and untiring energy with which he carries out his duties, and endeavours to arrive at the real cause of disease among the convicts; and I think that a decision on the points he advances would be arrived at more easily were his report divested of all extraneous matter.

I also think that the state of the lung, which he describes as arising from overfeeding in solitary confinement in the English prisons, cannot be too strongly urged upon the attention of the prison authorities at home.

I have been waiting for the last six weeks for this report and the remarks of the principal medical officer, to complete the usual half-yearly report, and regret that they should have been so long delayed; but will take care that they reach His Excellency in future shortly after the close of the half year.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. Wray,

Acting Comptroller-General.

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2 in No. 11.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Cases treated in the Hospital of the Convict Establishment, Fremantle, from 1st July to 31st December 1855.

Cases remaining 30th June 1855 - - - 31
Treated between 1st July and 31st December 1855 - 1497 = 1528
Of these were discharged - - - 1510
Died - - - - - 5
Remaining under treatment 31st December 1855 - 13 = 1528
Of the total number, only 205 were treated in hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining under Treatment on the 30th June 1855.	Since treated.		Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining under Treatment on the 31st December 1855.
		In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.				
Fevers	2	11	18	31	31	—	—
Nervous system	7	21	162	190	185	1	4
Organs of respiration	1	25	140	166	163	3	—
Organs of circulation	—	—	7	7	7	—	—
Organs of digestion	1	29	726	756	754	—	2
Urinary and generative organs	—	2	11	13	13	—	—
Integumentary system	2	18	111	131	129	—	2
*Organs of locomotion	—	8	1	9	8	1	—
Miscellaneous	2	15	108	125	124	—	1
*Ocular system	16	45	39	100	96	—	4
	31	174	1,323	1,528	1,510	5	13
FEVERS.							
Febricula (slight fever)	1	11	18	30	30	—	—
Rubeola (measles)	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
	2	11	18	31	31	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM.							
Insanity	5	—	—	5	1	1	3
Lethargy	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Neuralgia	—	10	111	121	121	—	—
Pleuroelynia	—	10	29	39	39	—	—
Cephalalgia	—	—	9	9	9	—	—
Vertigo	—	—	9	9	9	—	—
Epilepsy	1	—	4	5	5	—	—
Palsy	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
	7	21	162	190	185	1	4
RESPIRATORY ORGANS.							
Pneumonia	1	1	—	2	1	1	—
Bronchitis	—	13	14	27	27	—	—
Phthisis	—	3	—	3	1	2	—
Emphysema	—	3	2	5	5	—	—
Catarrh	—	5	124	129	129	—	—
	1	25	140	166	163	3	—
ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.							
Palpitation of heart	—	—	7	7	7	—	—
	—	—	7	7	7	—	—
URINARY AND GENERATIVE ORGANS.							
Enlarged testicle	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Stricture of urethra	—	1	1	2	2	—	—
Painful micturition	—	—	7	7	7	—	—
Bloody urine	—	—	3	3	3	—	—
	—	2	11	13	13	—	—

Diseases.	Remaining under Treatment on the 30th June 1855.	Since treated.		Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining under Treatment on the 31st December 1855.
		In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.				
Organs of Digestion.							
Diarrhœa	—	7	60	67	67	—	—
Dysentery	—	4	10	14	14	—	—
Colic	1	4	66	71	71	—	—
Constipation	—	5	400	405	404	—	1
Dyspepsia	—	6	62	68	67	—	1
Sore throat	—	1	128	129	129	—	—
Splenitis (enlarged spleen)	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Chronic liver disease	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
	1	29	726	756	754	—	2
Integumentary System.							
Abscesses, boils, and ulcers	1	8	57	66	65	—	1
Eruptions on skin	1	4	46	51	50	—	1
Leprosy	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Whitlow	—	5	8	13	13	—	—
	2	18	111	131	129	—	2
Ocular System.							
Amaurosis (disease of optic nerve)	—	2	—	2	2	—	—
Injury of eye	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Ophthalmia	15	43	39	97	93	—	4
	16	45	39	100	96	—	4
Organs of Locomotion and Osseous System.							
Caries of thumb bone	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Dislocation of shoulder	—	2	—	2	2	—	—
Compound dislocation of wrist	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Impaired use of arm	—	2	—	2	2	—	—
Fracture of both legs	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Fracture of finger	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Caries of finger bone	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
	—	8	1	9	8	1	—
Miscellaneous.							
Gout and rheumatism	2	3	3	8	7	—	1
Fistula	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Piles	—	1	10	11	11	—	—
Discharge from ear	—	1	2	3	3	—	—
Observation	—	1	3	4	4	—	—
Contusions	—	3	40	43	43	—	—
Sprains	—	2	24	26	26	—	—
Wounds	—	—	6	6	6	—	—
Hernia	—	—	6	6	6	—	—
Vermin	—	—	5	5	5	—	—
Debility	—	—	6	6	6	—	—
Vomiting of blood	—	1	3	4	4	—	—
Water on chest	—	2	—	2	2	—	—
	2	15	108	125	124	—	1

Convict Establishment, Western Australia'
SIR, Infirmary, January 10, 1856.

IN conformity with the regulations, I have the honour to forward you my Report for the half year terminating 31st December 1855.

Improvement in Health from Reduction of Diet.

It affords me much pleasure to inform you that the improvement in the health of the prisoners, which I stated in my last report was apparent shortly after the reduced ration scale came into operation, has continued, with some little modification incidental to the very hot weather now setting in, up to the present time, affording a practical evidence of the correctness of the views advanced by me, in my reports for the half years terminating 30th June 1854, 31st December 1854, and 30th June 1855, with respect to the serious effects which the late superabundant ration was producing on the general sanitary condition of the prisoners, and also on that of the ticket-of-leave men in the hiring depôts.

The improvement in health has been very marked, and, on the whole, has exceeded my expectations, the diseases which have been so common for years back having gradually become much less prevalent, more especially ophthalmia, which has almost ceased to exist, as I will demonstrate to you by comparative statistical tables.

Reduction in the Number of Hospital Admissions.

The general health of the prisoners has been better than at any period since the commencement of the penal settlement, as indicated by the comparatively small number which have required hospital treatment—the average daily number of prisoners having been 697, the number admitted under treatment in hospital being 174—while last half year the daily average of prisoners was 419, and the number admitted into hospital was 501, the proportion being equally great in previous half years; for instance, during the six months terminating 31st December 1854, the daily average of prisoners was 504, and the hospital admissions 598.

Views previously expressed with reference to the Cause of Sickness.

I have entered so fully, in previous reports, into my views respecting the unusual amount of general sickness prevailing in the convict establishment, and more especially with respect to certain forms of disease which have been entirely confined to prisoners and depôt ticket-of-leave men, and not to any particular locality, that it is almost unnecessary my now alluding to them, and I will only briefly remark that the diseases which, amongst the inmates of the convict establishment and hiring depôts, have for so long raged with almost epidemic virulence, I have viewed as resulting from the operation of a diet altogether unsuited for the climate, more especially for the summer months, from its excessive bulk—a bulk which was all but equal to the largest diet allowed in any of the English prisons, and considerably in excess of that allowed in many of them.

Identity of the prevailing Diseases on the same Constitutional Cause.

The prevailing diseases, ophthalmia, cutaneous eruptions, and dysentery, I demonstrated to be mere local varieties of the same constitutional disorder, occurring as an effect of a long-continued over-supply of food. How far this theory is borne out by facts will be the object of the present report.

With respect to the late prevalence of ophthalmia, the disastrous results of which are evidenced by the number of men who are totally blind, and now located in the North Fremantle Invalid Depôt—burthens on the Crown for life—and also by the large number of men who have suffered partial loss of vision during the last two years,—

Decline of Ophthalmia compared with previous Half Years.

The following table shows the average daily number of prisoners during the last four half-yearly periods, with the gross weight of the weekly diet issued, and the numbers who have been affected with ocular disease:—

Average Daily Number of Prisoners for the Half Years terminating	Gross Weight of the Weekly Diet, exclusive of Tea.	Total Number of Cases of Ophthalmia;	Of which were treated in Hospital,
30th June 1854 - 814	526 oz.	295	174
31st Dec. „ - 504	Ditto.	303	226
30th June 1855 - 419	Ditto, with the exception of from the 1st June, when it was reduced to 390 oz.	249	172
31st Dec. „ - 697	390 oz.	100	61

The reduction of diet consisting of the following items daily:—4 oz. bread, 4 oz. potatoes, 2 oz. meat. In addition to this, 1 pint of thick soup, weighing 20 oz., to be issued only twice, in place of six times, weekly.

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The reduced number of ophthalmia cases which have occurred since the reduction of rations must strike the most prejudiced opponent of my views, more especially as the decrease of the disease has been in proportion to the length of time that the decreased ration has been in operation, and that it has been uninfluenced by season, because during October, November, and December the predisposition to the disease would be supposed to be greater than during the months immediately preceding, from the irritation of the sun, sand, and strong sea-breezes; but the ophthalmia of the prisoners, though it may occasionally have been excited into activity by such causes, has owed its origin to very different ones, for a reference to the table and to my medical register, and previous statistics, will show that season has had little influence over it, its prevalence having been nearly as great during the winter as during the hot summer months.

Ophthalmia essentially a Constitutional Disorder.

The disease has essentially been a mere local manifestation of a general disorder of the constitution; in other words, of a pre-existing diseased condition of the blood, depending on morbid digestion, originating in an over-supply of food, and differing only in locality from the cutaneous eruptions, dysentery, and many other prevalent diseases, especially neuralgia, as alluded to by me in previous reports.

The opponents of my views, who, I regret to say, are numerous, maintained that ophthalmia always had existed, and always would exist, in the colony, and that such a class of men as prisoners, from their previous habits, would be peculiarly predisposed to it. I, on the contrary, maintained that ophthalmia was not a disease of any prevalence in the colony, except as a local manifestation of constitutional disease; by that, meaning that the mere irritation of sun, sand, or strong glare, will not cause such a form of ophthalmia as the prisoners suffered under, provided the individuals exposed to it were in good health.

I founded my opinion on my experience in Fremantle, where the existing causes of the disease may be said to be greater, and a wider field open to its operation, than in any other part of the colony; because neither the warders, the sappers and miners, nor the pensioner force, suffered in the slightest degree from it: the two former exposed to the very same sources of external irritation as the prisoners (sun, sand, and glare), their whole daily time being spent on the works with them; while the latter are entirely composed of old soldiers, with shattered constitutions, and who have been discharged from the service by medical boards for physical imperfections, more or less severe.

The ophthalmia of the prisoners I demonstrated to be of a specific kind, the result of the development of the scrofulous and gouty habits of body amongst them, by the long-continued course of overfeeding to which they had been subjected. For my detailed arguments in support of this theory, I have to refer you to my report for the half year terminating 31st December 1854.

Means recommended by me for the Arrest of Ophthalmia.

I adhered to my opinion for upwards of a year—to the effect that, reduce the diet and ophthalmia will cease to be epidemic. My views were put down as visionary, and the idea of too much food causing ophthalmia was laughed at; but towards the end of April last the disease was assuming too serious an aspect, and the blind were too rapidly increasing, to admit of further delay, and I most strongly urged upon the visiting magistrates, as you are aware, the necessity for a Medical Board to reconsider the diet. A Medical Board did reconsider the diet, and reduced its weekly bulk 136 ounces; but, by some singular obliquity of perception, could not recognize that relation between the diseases of the prisoners and the excess of diet which I had laboured to prove to them by a mass of statistical information and practical illustrations.

Analysis of the Conclusions arrived at by the Medical Board.

The conclusions arrived at were of so peculiar and contradictory a nature, that I must make a few observations in connection with them, having only recently become acquainted with the finding of the Board, which was to the following effect:—

That my Theory of Disease is not borne out by Facts.

1. "That the theory of Dr. Rennie, surgeon of the convict establishment, that the "amount of disease which has lately prevailed among the prisoners is attributable alto-"gether to overfeeding, is not borne out by facts."

What does this mean? Is it to the effect that excess of diet has, to a certain extent, produced disease amongst the prisoners, or is it to the effect that there has been no deleterious influence whatever produced by it? The ambiguity of expression certainly requires some explanation, because if it is the former, then the Board entirely concur with me, as my principal object throughout, in urging the necessity for reduction of rations, has been to prove that the *excess of food was injurious*, without reference to extent. There is

considerable difference, I maintain, between the general significations of the words *principally* and *altogether;* the former was the word made use of by me.

If their meaning is that no injurious effects have been produced by the ration, which they have found necessary to reduce 136 ounces weekly, then they dissent from the whole mass of the medical profession, who, I believe, are pretty well of one mind with respect to the injurious effects of a long-continued course of overfeeding.

That the Diseases of the Prisoners result from Local Causes operating on impaired Constitutions.

2. " Ophthalmia and dysentery being at certain seasons of the year common diseases " of this colony, the Board are of opinion, that their greater prevalence, and the aggravated " form of ophthalmia among the prisoners, are attributable to their occurring in men whose " constitutions have been more or less impaired by long confinement in prison, and by " previous irregularities of life."

That ophthalmia and dysentery are diseases of any prevalence at any season of the year in Fremantle I deny; on the contrary, sanitary returns will go to show the remarkable immunity which the troops and population generally enjoy from both these scourges of the convict establishment and hiring depôts; but the Board take no notice of the 371 cases of cutaneous eruptions which occurred during the half year, and which, without widely departing from facts, could not be characterized as " common diseases of the colony,"—being almost totally unknown amongst any other class of adults in Western Australia but convicts. The Board avoid expressing an opinion with respect to the correctness of my views regarding the identity of the three forms of disease, and their differing from each other only in locality; to say that such a theory was not borne out by facts was what could hardly be said, as the illustrations adduced by me were of too practical a nature to admit of denial, and consequently their general impressions being hostile to mine, this important point was passed over unnoticed.

With respect to the latter portion of the second finding—that the greater prevalence of ophthalmia and dysentery, more especially the aggravated nature of the former, are attributable to their occurrence in men whose constitutions have been more or less impaired by long confinement, and by previous irregularities of life—here we miss the want of clearness of expression in the first finding; because if diet in excess has been at all injurious to the prisoners, it must have had some influence in the aggravation of diseases of the digestive organs, such as dysentery and ophthalmia, more especially in men of impaired constitution, a natural consequence of which must be impaired vigour of digestion; but this important point, like the cutaneous eruptions, has also been unnoticed.

That the Hard Labour Party cannot be shown statistically to enjoy better Health than the Probation Prisoners.

3. " That the hard labour party as a body have not enjoyed better health, a fact which " the surgeon admits in his half-yearly report."

I have always been of opinion, that the general health of the hard labour party has been better than that of the probation prisoners,—a fact, however, which it was very difficult for me to prove statistically, owing to the party being recruited by men re-convicted from the depôts, who re-entered the establishment labouring under the very same predisposition to the diseases of repletion as the probation prisoners, their depôt diet being the same. Certainly after the men had been some months in the party, they improved rapidly, and the actual general health of the men was better than that of the probation prisoners, which I have no hesitation in attributing to their diet having been less by 7 oz. bread, 6 oz. meat daily, and no tobacco, the probation prisoners receiving ¼ oz. daily.

That the Sawyers and Blacksmiths cannot be shown by statistical Returns to have worse Health than the other Prisoners.

4. " The Board have been unable to obtain any evidence to prove that the sawyers and " blacksmiths have suffered more from disease than the general body of the prisoners."

The Board evidently decline receiving my statement that such was the case; though I explained to them, that to prove such an assertion statistically was exceedingly difficult, from the fact of constant changes being made in these two parties.

The Board cannot recognize the Correctness of my Theory of Disease, but adopt the Suggestions proposed by me for its Prevention.

5. " Although the Board cannot recognize the correctness of the surgeon's theory of over- " feeding being the sole cause of the great prevalence of disease among the prisoners, *they* " *consider that the present diet of a probation prisoner is more than is requisite for mantain-* " *ing him in good health, and they admit that in men with constitutions impaired by previous* " *habits and mode of life a large diet may give rise to disordered digestion and its conse-* " *quences.*"

This paragraph clears up some of the ambiguity conveyed in the 1st clause of the finding, and is as complete an admission of the correctness of the general principles advocated in my

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report as could be wished; its mere perusal renders comment unnecessary, and I will only remark, if, as admitted by the Board, the diet of the prisoners was greater than was requisite for maintaining them *in good health*, the only conclusion which a rational mind can arrive at is, that it must have been *productive of evil*, either apparent in the form of special disease, or latent in the form of plethora and its insidious and consequently more dangerous results.

The Board attribute much of the Sickness to the bad Quality of the Bread, admitting the Flour to be excellent; a further corroboration of my theory, relative to much of the Disease arising from an excess of fermentive matter.

6. "The Board, on both occasions of their visiting the convict establishment, having "found the bread which is issued to the prisoners of very indifferent quality, being heavy "and sour, which they attribute, not to any inferior quality of the flour, but to some "error in its mode of baking, and looking to the large proportion of the diet which the "bread constitutes, are of opinion that much of the disordered digestion which, as shown "by the surgeon's report, is so common among the prisoners, may be imputed more to the "indifferent quality of that article, than to any excess in the bulk of the diet."

This clause contradicts to a certain extent the preceding one. In it the diet is admitted to be too large, and likely to produce indigestion, more especially in men with debilitated constitutions, but now we have the theory advanced that it is more the bad quality than the bulk of the diet that has proved injurious; but I think it may be received as a pretty safe axiom, that if a certain quantity of a certain aliment of good quality is likely to prove hurtful to the digestive organs, the same quantity of the same aliment when of bad quality is likely to be more hurtful; if the bulk of the bread had nothing to do with the production of indigestion, why did the Board reduce it 4 oz.? The evil could have been remedied by improved baking; but seeing that the flour was found to be unexceptionable, I cannot attach so much importance to the supposed bad quality of the bread as the Board appear to have done, as I never have found any bad results arise from *its use in hospital*, where the quantity daily issued to any patient is never allowed to exceed 16 oz.; the prisoners outside were then receiving 26 oz., and sawyers and blacksmiths 30 oz.

The Board recommend a better Quality of Bread.

7. "The Board therefore recommend that all possible care be taken to prepare a better "quality of bread, also that the surgeon be directed daily to inspect it, in conjunction "with the other officers on whom that duty now devolves."

I was always in the habit of inspecting the bread, and, with the exception of some two or three occasions, never found any necessity for complaining of it. Certainly, as a general rule, the bread is more compact in texture than baker's bread, but this arises from the coarser quality of the flour; the only objection I have ever found to the bread is, that it was not made of flour containing a large percentage of bran, from its well-known power of counteracting constipation.

That the Diseases of the Prisoners do not result from Local Causes.

8. "The Board having carefully inspected the whole of the convict establishment, are of "opinion that no local causes exist to account for greater prevalence of disease among the "prisoners."

If this is the opinion of the Board, why do they commence their finding by stating "that "the theory of Dr. Rennie, surgeon of the convict establishment, that the amount of "disease which has lately prevailed among the prisoners is attributable altogether to over-"feeding, is not borne out by facts"? If there are no local causes to account for the extraordinary prevalence of certain diseases, confined to a particular body of men, then there must be some specific *constitutional* cause in operation amongst them, and which must be either *hereditary* or *acquired constitutional disease;* that the Board considers it to be the latter, is proved by the second clause of their finding, wherein they state that the greater prevalence and more aggravated nature of the diseases "*are attributable to their occurring "in men whose constitutions have been more or less impaired by long confinement in prison, "and by previous irregularities of life.*" If prisoners were always ill, perhaps the above explanation might be received; but we know, on the contrary, the majority of prisoners that land in this colony do so in apparent robust health, and this consequently—notwithstanding the belief of the Board that there are no local causes—leads to the inference that there must be *some specific local cause*, and the only local cause to which the prisoners are exposed that the *warders and sappers are not is* DIET—therefore we have arrived at that point, that it is impossible to avoid identifying *diet with disease;* and the question at once arises—Is it excess, or insufficiency, or bad quality of the food? That it is the former appears to be the opinion of the Board, conveyed in the fifth clause of their finding, to the effect "*that they consider the present diet of a probation prisoner is more than is requisite "for maintaining him in good health, and they admit that in men with constitution impaired by "previous habits and mode of life a large diet may give rise to disordered digestion and its "consequences.*" Thus we have arrived at my fundamental statement—or theory, as the

Board designate it—That the Diseases of the Prisoners are principally to be attributed to a Diet faulty from its excessive Bulk.

Necessity for the Provision of Baths.

9. " They beg to direct attention to the propriety of providing conveniences for baths, " so as to admit of the prisoners frequently performing ablutions of the whole body,—a " very essential requisite for health generally, and for the prevention of skin disease in " particular, in a warm climate."

This very necessary suggestion I regret to say has not yet been carried out; while the gastronomic comfort of the prisoner has always been an object of the utmost solicitude to the convict authorities, the provision of the means of applying soap and water to his person has not met with a corresponding degree of interest.

Assimilation of the Probation and Re-convicted Diet with respect to Quantity.

10. " The Board, considering that probation and re-convicted prisoners are required to " perform the same amount of labour, recommend that the diet of the two classes be " assimilated as to quantity."

The necessity for such assimilation I had urged for upwards of a year previously.

Reduced Scale of Diet fixed by the Board.

11. " The following is the scale of diet which, on medical grounds, they recommend for " probation and re-convicted prisoners and ticket-of-leave holders during both the summer " and winter months; viz.

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
10 oz. bread - - -	14 oz. meat - - -	8 oz. bread.
1 pint tea, sweetened with sugar	4 oz. bread - -	1 pint tea, sweetened with sugar.
1 oz. treacle - - -	12 oz. potatoes - -	1 oz. treacle."

Dr. Galbraith considers 12 oz. of Potatoes too small an Allowance.

" *Note.*—Staff-Surgeon Galbraith, considering that a liberal allowance of vegetables is " necessary for maintaining the health of the prisoners, and looking to the fact of the " supply not having been always such as to admit of a continuous daily issue of them, " is of opinion that the allowance of potatoes should not be less than what is at present " given, viz. 16 oz. per man.

" The allowance of tea, sugar, salt, and pepper to be as heretofore.

" The equivalent of other vegetables in lieu of potatoes, 12 oz., to be—

" Pumpkins, 24 oz.

" Turnips, 18 oz.

" Cabbage, 18 oz."

The Board recommend Variety in Vegetables.

12. " The Board recommend variety, whenever practicable, in the vegetables, and par- " ticularly when the potatoes are of inferior quality."

Dr. Jones approves of Suet Puddings as an occasional Substitute for Potatoes.

" *Note.*—When potatoes are not to be obtained, or are of bad quality, Dr. Jones is of " opinion that suet puddings should be issued the same as in the Portland Prison scale."

Drs. Galbraith and Ferguson object to them.

" Drs. Galbraith and Ferguson being of opinion that suet puddings are articles of diet " very difficult of digestion, do not recommend their issue."

This objection, I fear, must be founded on individual idiosyncrasy, because suet puddings form an important item in all ship-board diets, that of convict ships included; and I have never heard of their use having been productive of any bad effects either in the merchant or royal navy. Individually, I have had considerable experience in the dieting of troops on board of ship, and never found any evil accrue from their use.

Variety recommended with respect to the cooking of the Dinner.

13. " As to the mode of cooking the dinner meal, the Board recommend as much " variety as possible, and that soup should be issued not oftener than twice a week.
" When soup is made, 1 oz. of rice, barley, or oatmeal to be allowed for thickening it; " and the Board recommend that on soup days other vegetables, such as pumpkins, " cabbages, turnips, &c., be made use of."

Injurious Effects of eating too much Bread at One Time pointed out.

14. " To prevent the prisoners from eating at one meal a greater quantity of bread " than is fixed by the foregoing scale, a practice which (in excess) the Board considers to " be hurtful, they recommend that the bread be issued for each meal only in the quantities " there prescribed."

This was a very important point to establish, as many of the prisoners were frequently in the habit of consuming at breakfast nearly their whole daily allowance of bread,—a fact to which I specially drew the attention of Dr. Jones, on his inspecting the prisoners at their supper meal. The opinion expressed by the Board respecting such a practice is a further corroboration of the correctness of the principles on which I founded my opinion,—that the diseases of the prisoners were principally to be traced to disordered digestion resulting from overeating.

Bran Bread recommended as a Preventive of Constipation.

15. " The Board recommend, on account of its laxative property, the occasional issue of " bread made with a proportion of bran."

The necessity for which was most strongly urged by me in my report, and its physiological action detailed.

16. " The Board recommend the discontinuance, when the men are removed to the new " prison, of the present beverage of tea, and that occasional issues of vegetable acids, viz. " limejuice and vinegar, be made, and particularly during the summer months."

(Signed) &c. &c. &c.

The ambiguous Wording of the Board calculated to mislead the non-professional Reader.

I regret exceedingly having been compelled thus freely to criticise the proceedings of a Medical Board, but I should feel myself shrinking from my duty did I hesitate to do so; believing the ambiguous terms in which the finding has been conveyed to have misled the non-professional readers to whom it was addressed, and thus very materially to have lessened the value attached to my statements, and possibly to have withdrawn their attention from a most important sanitary, financial, and disciplinary question.

That what I now assert is borne out by facts, I have to state, that the general impression (including that held by yourself and the other convict officials) up to the present time is, that this Board did not in any way bear out my views with respect to the diet having been productive of disease,—an expression of opinion which has even found its way into the public prints, and one which I myself laboured under until very lately, when I was afforded an opportunity for the first time of perusing the proceedings.

In my report, which was submitted to the Board, referring to the unusual amount of sickness, I asked,—

Means proposed by me in my last Report for improving the Sanitary Condition of the Prisoners.

" What are the means of obviating this peculiar tendency to disease? Reduction of " diet. To what extent ought it to be reduced? Let that be fixed by a Medical Board " on scientific principles—any other mode of investigation is fallacious; and I have only " to repeat what I stated in my last report, that for men morally constituted as the mass " of prisoners are, diets ought to be constructed, not on principles deduced from what " they *can* eat, nor from the individual opinions of prison authorities on the moral effects " of diet, but from physiological data, having essentially in view the preservation of their " health and the maintenance of their efficiency for the different purposes of utility to " which their labour is applied by the state."

I then proceeded to show that the diet of the re-convicted prisoners, the adoption of which I had recommended in my previous report for the whole body of the prisoners, was not altogether a suitable one, its total bulk being too great, and the daily allowance of soup, in addition to an otherwise substantial diet, was likely to prove injurious, more especially to those with a predisposition to indigestion.

The views advanced and the suggestions made by me, and those adopted by the Board, I will now briefly compare.

Remarkable Identity between my Views of the Cause of Disease and the Means for its Mitigation and Prevention, and those proposed by the Board.

Report.	Board.
That the diseases of the prisoners were to be attributed partly to a diet faulty from its excessive bulk, partly to a want of a regular supply of fresh vegetables; that the diseases most prevalent were essentially those of morbid digestion, and arising from the bulk of the diet, principally the bread.	That the greater prevalence of disease amongst the prisoners was owing to their constitutions having been impaired by previous bad habits and long confinement, and that in such men "a large diet may give "rise to disordered digestion and its conse-"quences;" that there are no local causes to account for the sickness, and that the ration is too large for maintaining the prisoners in good health, and that bread is hurtful when eaten in excess; that the ration should be reduced on medical grounds to,—
That the ration should be reduced on medical grounds to,—	
Breakfast, 10 oz. bread, 1 pint tea.	Breakfast, 10 oz. bread, 1 pint tea, 1 oz. treacle.
Dinner, 12 oz. meat, 16 oz. potatoes.	Dinner, 14 oz. meat, 4 oz. bread, 12 oz. potatoes.
Supper, 8 oz. bread, 1 pint tea.	Supper, 8 oz. bread, 1 pint tea, 1 oz. treacle.
Total weight of bread, meat, and potatoes, 46 oz.	Total weight of bread, meat, and potatoes, 48 oz.
Soup to be issued only twice weekly, and on those occasions only half the allowance of potatoes to be given.	Soup to be issued only twice weekly. On such days, "other vegetables, such as "pumpkins, cabbages, turnips, &c., be made "use of.
That it is very desirable that the diet should be more varied than it is at present; if practicable, the meat ought to be baked two or three times weekly; that the injurious effects of the occasional want of vegetables was proved by the improvement which took place in the sick when placed on limejuice.	"As to the cooking of the dinner meal, "the Board recommend as much variety as "possible."
That a large proportion of the sickness arose from an excess of fermentive matter in the food, in the form of bread.	Recommended, "that occasional issues of "vegetable acids, viz. limejuice and vine-"gar, be made, and particularly during the "summer months."
	The Board "are of opinion, that much of "the disordered digestion which, as shown "by the surgeon's report, is so common "amongst the prisoners," is owing to the bad quality of the bread.
That the bread should be reduced to 18 oz. daily.	That the bread should be reduced to 22 oz. daily, and issued in such quantity as to prevent the men eating too much of it at one time, such a practice being hurtful.
That it should be baked in the form of bran bread, from its well-known properties of preventing constipation.	"The Board recommend, on account of "its laxative property, the occasional issue "of bread made with a proportion of bran."
That when fresh vegetables cannot be procured, that suet puddings should be issued as a substitute, in lieu of rice.	One member of the Board agreed with me; two members considered suet puddings "articles of diet very difficult of digestion.
That the re-convicted or hard labour party should be placed on the same diet as the probation prisoners, their work being the same.	"The Board, considering that probation "and re-convicted prisoners are required to "perform the same amount of labour, re-"commend that the diet of the two classes "be assimilated as to quantity."

That the Wording of the Board should have been that my Theory was borne out by Facts.

Such were my opinions, and such were the Board's. And, seeing that no material difference exists between them, I have most respectfully to submit, that in place of the Board commencing their finding by stating that my theory was *not* borne out by facts, it ought to have been, that *it was* borne out by facts; because I attributed the diseases of the prisoners to *dietetic causes*, and the Board have *unequivocally attributed them to the very same causes*, operating on constitutions vaguely supposed to be predisposed to disease, from previous bad habits, and long confinement in prison.

Question with respect to what constitutes the Predisposition to Disease in the Prisoner.

Now comes the important question. Mere assertion, unaccompanied by physical proof, is worthless. If prisoners are predisposed to disease, what does this predisposition consist of? In attempting to solve this problem, the two important points which present themselves for consideration are—

1st. What is the condition of the prisoner when he lands here: is he in sound health, or is his constitution impaired?

2d. To what causes is he exposed, on commencing his probation imprisonment here, which are likely to account for that sickness which, as a general rule, prevails?

Condition of the Prisoner on landing.

With respect to the first point, that the constitution of the prisoner is impaired, though he looks robust and healthy on landing, appears to be generally admitted by the medical and non-medical authorities; but the admission is a mere vague impression, having no reference to any physical lesion or constitutional defect—a vague supposition, founded on views without specialty based on the supposed injurious effects of long confinement and previous bad habits, without any attempt to identify it with special predisposition to disease; consequently, a mere popular notion, unentitled to be called a theory until based on hypothesis, and then of no practical value until identified with physical effects.

Can the Predisposition to Disease be identified with Physical Defects?

The mere fact that prisoners, as a general rule, have worse health than free men, is not a sufficiently practical basis, for we know circumstances—ship-board, for instance—where they appear to enjoy excellent health, judging from their sanitary condition on landing, and the statements of the surgeons superintendent with reference to it during the voyage. What, then, is this impaired state of the constitution—this predisposition to disease? Can it be identified with physical defects? I think it can, and I hope to be able to prove it by practical demonstration.

Incapacity on the part of the Lungs of Prisoners for the proper Admission of Air.

For some time back I have observed, during casual examinations of the chests of prisoners, a remarkable incapacity on the part of their lungs for the admission of air, the stethoscopic signs indicating adhesion of one or both lungs to the walls of the chest, with the conversion of a considerable portion of the pulmonary tissue into a condition resembling muscular fibre, rendering its natural expansion and permeability by air a physical impossibility. This morbid condition, to which the term carnification is applied on its detection by post-mortem examination in the individual cases in which I have diagnosed it, I have viewed as playing a most important part in predisposing them to the disordered digestion under which they were suffering, as there were no facts connected with their previous history or present condition to lead to the suspicion of the existence of pulmonary derangement.

Appearance generally found on Post-mortem Examinations of Prisoners.

The observation of this fact in a large number of cases, combined with an extraordinary adherent condition of the abdominal and thoracic viscera invariably found by me on post-mortem examination, and very frequently occurring in men who, during life, never had made any reference to uneasiness in either locality, has led me to identify such appearances with morbid nutrition, resulting from the operation of a diet unsuited for the peculiar circumstances under which the prisoners are placed.

The morbid appearances which I invariably find on post-mortem examinations of prisoners and ticket-of-leave men are such as, after very extended experience in morbid anatomy, I have found to exist, as a general rule, only amongst this class. The following are what I almost without exception find:—

One or both lungs adherent to the walls of the chest, adhesions between the lobes of the lungs, obliteration of the air-cells, and conversion of the lung into non-expansile tissue (carnification); the parts most generally affected being the upper portions, especially of the right lung. The lungs frequently bound down by adhesions to the diaphragm. The pericardium (sac containing the heart) very frequently adhering to the walls of the chest. The intestines here and there glued together, by adhesions so dense as only to be separated by the knife; other portions firmly adherent to the abdominal walls; occasional adhesions between the gall bladder and intestines. The stomach for the most part firmly adhering to the pancreas and spleen, frequently to the arch of the colon (one of the large intestines). The rectum and the lower portion of the intestinal tube invariably imbedded in a mass of false membranes. The lining membrane of the stomach and bowels with extensive patches of chronic inflammation. The first portion of the intestinal tube (duodenum) occasionally turned upwards and adhering to the stomach; ulcers generally throughout the whole course of the alimentary canal, from the gullet to the rectum; the intestinal glands for the most part enlarged, and occasionally that at the neck of the bladder.

Are such Appearances developed before or after arriving in Western Australia?

The question naturally presents itself to me, Are such conditions developed before or after their landing in Western Australia? But I cannot satisfy myself until I have an opportunity of examining men on their arrival. When such an opportunity offers, I shall prosecute a series of stethoscopic examinations. And I incline to the opinion that the condition of pulmonary carnification and adhesion will be found to be developed prior to their landing; because, since my attention was drawn to the fact, I have carefully examined several of the military prisoners received from India, and I have found their lungs in a condition quite different to that of the men who have been in the English prisons. This, again, leads to the question, Is this peculiar condition of the lungs developed during the voyage or during their imprisonment in England? I think this is a point which can admit of little doubt, when we reflect on the circumstances under which the prisoners are placed during the earlier periods of their imprisonment, and the principles which regulate their dietetic management—principles as unsound in theory as they are mischievous in practice.

Injurious Effects of the System of Dieting pursued in the English Prisons, more especially with regard to the Men in Solitary Confinement.

The theory that has become interwoven with the present penal system, that a large and excessively nutritious diet is essential to counteract the moral depression resulting from imprisonment, as well as to keep the prisoner in good health, more especially when in solitary confinement, I believe to be the cause which undermines his constitution, and the physical effects produced by it constitute that impaired health and predisposition to disease which has become identified with the sanitary history of prisoners.

That a Relation should exist between Diet and the Circumstances under which the Prisoner is placed.

That diet should be in proportion to exercise and temperature is a fact as universally acknowledged by scientific men, as is the fact that diet in excess is injurious, from its giving rise to the diseases incidental to disordered digestion, in the event of the stomach failing to appropriate the nourishment, or, in the event of its being strong and digesting in excess, sending too much chyle into the blood, thus giving the individual a predisposition to the diseases of plethora, which, however, I maintain need not be manifest, as is generally supposed, but may be working the most serious and insidious mischief in the form of morbid nutrition of the internal organs, under which head I consider the morbid appearances detailed by me to come.

Comparison of Scales of Diet.

Certain scales of diet have been fixed for bodies of men under different circumstances; that fixed by a very eminent authority, the distinguished physiologist, Dr. Carpenter, allowing from 30 to 35 oz. of animal and vegetable food daily as sufficient for a labouring man exposed to the ordinary vicissitudes of an English climate. The uncooked solids (exclusive of tea, sugar, and cocoa) constituting the diet of convicts on ship-board amount to the average daily weight of only 23 oz. and six-sevenths of an oz., and that issued to the military guard, exposed to greater atmospheric vicissitudes, amounts to 33 oz.; whereas the daily weight of the uncooked solids issued to the English prisoners confined in solitary cells, and employed at sedentary occupations, calling for little or no physical exertion, may be put down on an average as exceeding *fifty ounces;* that allowed to the prisoners here, a considerable number of whom are employed at occupations more or less sedentary, amounts to the daily average of *fifty-two* ounces, including tea, sugar, molasses, and an issue of 2 oz. of rice or oatmeal weekly for soup.

Injurious Effects of giving Prisoners as much as they can eat.

The principle of giving prisoners as much as they can eat is a most mistaken idea, as nothing short of mechanical inconvenience is their measure of sufficiency.

Dr. Combe's Opinion.

Dr. Combe, in his work on the "Physiology of Digestion," states that, in following the dictates of appetite, "we must take care to understand them aright, and neither to eat so "fast as to prevent it giving timely intimation that we have had enough, nor to confound "the gratification of *taste*, or the *yearning* of *a vacant mind*, with the natural craving of "unsatisfied want. Dr. Beaumont's remarks on this subject are so sound, that I cannot "refrain from here subjoining a very pertinent extract from his work."

Dr. Beaumont's Remarks.

"There is no subject of dietetic ecomony," says he, "about which people err so much "as that which relates to *quantity*. The medical profession, too, has been accessory to "this error, in giving directions to dyspeptics to eat until a sense of satiety is felt. Now

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" this feeling, so essential to be rightly understood, never supervenes until the invalid " has eaten too much, if he has an appetite which seldom fails him. Those even who are " not otherwise predisposed to the complaint *frequently induce a diseased state of the* " *digestive organs by too free indulgence of the appetite.* Of this fact the medical profession " are generally not sufficiently aware. Those who lead sedentary lives, and whose cir- " cumstances will permit what is called free living, are peculiarly obnoxious to these com- " plaints. By paying particular attention to their sensations during the ingestion of their " meals, these complaints may be avoided. There appears to be a sense of perfect intelli- " gence conveyed from the stomach to the encephalic centre, which in health invariably " dictates what quantity of aliment (responding to the sense of hunger and its due " satisfaction) is naturally required for the purposes of life, and which if noticed and " properly attended to *would prove the most salutary monitor of health,* and effectual pre- " ventive of disease. It is not the sense of *satiety,* for this is beyond the point of *healthful* " indulgence, and is nature's earliest indication of an *abuse* and *overburden* of her powers " to replenish the system. It occurs immediately previous to this, and may be known " by the pleasurable sensation of perfect *satisfaction, ease, and quiescence of body and* " *mind.*"

This is a most instructive lesson to those who would wish to escape the manifold evils of indigestion, and one peculiarly applicable to convicts; the indulgence of appetite approaching almost to voracity being one of the few pleasures left them.

Consequences of an excessive Diet for Prisoners in Solitary Confinement.

Supposing the diet allowed the prisoners in solitary confinement in England considerably to exceed the wants of the system, what are the consequences that must naturally result from it?

Most certainly deviations from health, indicated by either apparent or obscure disease, or *morbid nutrition;* but should the latter occur, owing to his natural configuration, man cannot be forced like a hothouse plant to an abnormal external size, but the system of hothouse forcing goes on in another and more permanently injurious way, by the employment of the surplus blood in forming new tissues internally, in addition to repairing the old ones; thus accounting for the extraordinary development of extra tissue found in post-mortem examination, the gradual formation of which appears to occur without giving rise to any symptom leading to the suspicion that such serious mechanical impediments to health and longevity were forming.

Practical Conclusions.

What are the practical conclusions to be drawn from the fact, if correct, that the diet of the English prisoners, especially those in solitary confinement, is too large for the circumstances under which they are placed? They are,—

Insidious and permanently injurious Effects of Plethora.

1st. That in those whose digestive organs are strong a degree of fulness of blood is produced, the circulation of which, from the want of fresh air and exercise, becomes slower than natural, and the surcharged capillary vessels part with more of the reproductive elements of the blood than nature requires, and thus a slow and insidious process of morbid nutrition is brought about, leading to occlusion of the air-cells and adhesions of the pulmonary and abdominal viscera; the latter I believe to be the cause of that extraordinary torpid condition of the bowels alluded to by me in my two last reports, a tabular return of which was furnished you in that for the half year terminating 31st December 1854.

Morbid Digestion possibly less dangerous than Plethora.

2d. That in those with digestive organs unequal to the task, its effects will be apparent in the form of disordered digestion and the diseases incidental to it; in my opinion a much less serious form than the other, from its admitting of cure or alleviation by the removal of the cause, while the removal of the other, when once permanently formed, becomes a physical impossibility. What amount of blistering, bleeding, cupping, salivation, &c., will separate the pericardium from the chest, when once bound to it by the dense fibrous adhesions which bind the internal organs of prisoners together?

Importance of Question as affording a practical Basis for a more comprehensive View of Health and Disease than is afforded by the present System of Medicine.

In my next report I hope to be able to give you more full information on this most interesting physical question, which, if correct, I must respectfully submit becomes a discovery of no mean importance, affording a practical basis for a much more comprehensive view of health and disease than that afforded by the present system of medicine; a system devoted to the minute description of obscure effects for the most part unidentified with any specific cause beyond that supplied by vague hypothesis. What this obscurity is

to be traced to I have several times brought under your notice; namely, the erroneous views held respecting inflammation, inflammatory action being referred to the blood vessels in place of the blood itself,—the *effect* being mistaken for the *cause.*

The morbid Appearances not admitted to be the Result of Inflammation, but of healthy Nutrition misapplied, consequently morbid.

On post-mortem examination, such appearances as I have described as being almost without exception present in convicts, according to the present theory of medicine are put down as the result of inflammation, and the disease named after the organ affected: thus, an adhesion between the intestine and wall of the abdomen is called chronic peritonitis; adhesions between the intestines themselves, chronic enteritis; adhesion between the pericardium and chest, chronic pericarditis; adhesions between lungs and thorax, chronic pleuritis; each morbid appearance being viewed as a special disease, its causes, symptoms, diagnosis, consequences, and treatment occupying pages and pages of the ordinary systems of medicine. Yet in convicts we find almost every kind of so-called chronic inflammation, and in localities where the individuals during life never presented the slightest symptom to lead to the suspicion of the existence of such grave deviations from nature. I can recal to memory many cases of sudden death, where the men were in apparent robust health up to within a few days, occasionally a few hours, and even a few minutes, before their decease, post-mortem examination revealing accumulations of morbid appearances that would almost occupy a volume to describe, and yet in many instances these men suffered from no cognizable indications of disease, simply because there were none to create what are looked upon in medicine as essential to the presence of inflammation, viz. pain and fever. Their diseases were not caused by morbid blood, which is the only cause of true inflammation, but by an excess of healthy blood, consequently only a negative form of disease.

Causes of Sickness amongst Prisoners on arrival in Western Australia.

I must now briefly consider the second point, viz., To what causes is the prisoner exposed, on commencing his probation imprisonment here, which are likely to account for that sickness which, as a general rule, has prevailed?

He lands here in an atmosphere differing very materially from that of England, and also to a certain extent from that of ship-board, with impaired organs of respiration and digestion, resulting from the adhesions already described; he is put on a diet equal to that he was receiving in England, and nearly twice that allowed him on ship-board, and of a kind more nutritious and stimulating; he is also allowed to return to tobacco, with impaired organs of respiration, after having been unaccustomed to it for years. In addition, he is put in association, sleeping in a bay containing a double tier of hammocks, four in each, with oil lamps burning all night.

Necessity for due Proportion between the Food of Individuals and their Powers of oxygenating the Blood.

Now the greatest chemical philosophers of the age, such as Liebig, Dumas, Bousingault, &c., have demonstrated, beyond the possibility of doubt, that man, without temporary or permanent injury to health, cannot take more carbon and hydrogen in the form of food than he expires as carbonic acid and water. Now this carbonic acid and water is principally formed by the action of the air introduced by respiration, and it must be apparent, that if a man with impaired means of oxygenating the blood daily consumes a diet large enough, possibly too large, for a man with sound lungs, an accumulation of carbon and hydrogen must take place in the system, which can be productive of no other results than disease, or an abnormal development of fat;—a post-mortem appearance by no means uncommon in prisoners who, up to a short period before their decease, enjoyed apparently excellent health.

Prisoners require a liberal Allowance of fresh Air and only a moderate Diet.

Thus the circumstances under which the prisoner lands here are such as to demand a liberal allowance of fresh air and a very moderate diet, more especially during the summer months.

Injurious Effects of Tobacco, where Respiratory Organs impaired.

Have these indications been kept in view here? Most certainly they have not; the same ration has been issued during summer as during winter, when every one knows equal volumes of air contain very different amounts of oxygen; and from one year's end to the other, at the very time that the prisoner requires his fresh air most (after meals), he is encouraged to introduce into his lungs, in lieu of it, *air surcharged with carbon* (the very thing he ought to get rid of) resulting from the combustion of tobacco, a quarter of an ounce of which is allowed him daily.

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Health of the Prisoners using Tobacco and those who do not, compared.

As a proof that I do not attach an erroneous importance to this issue of tobacco, which it is to be regretted is allowed the probation prisoners, I beg leave to repeat the statement which I have so often made, and which has never been admitted by the prison authorities, namely, that the re-convicted prisoners who do not get tobacco have on the whole much better health than the probation prisoners.

This assertion I have as yet been unable statistically to prove, from the fact that until lately the re-convicted party has been recruited by men who, in a great majority of cases, have either come direct from or have been but a short time out of the hiring depôts, consequently returning to the prison very frequently labouring under the same ailments as the ordinary probation prisoners, but I have invariably noticed that men who have been for some time in the re-convicted party enjoy a greater immunity from disease than the other prisoners.

Beneficial Effects of the Non-use of Tobacco can be now shown statistically.

The fact is even now beginning to show itself statistically, though the system has been but a short time in operation of making re-convicted prisoners perform a fourth part of their sentence in solitary confinement before joining the re-convicted party on ordinary diet and labour, and in my next report I will be able to lay before you unequivocal proof that such is the case; and now that both parties are assimilated as to diet, we can look upon this superior health as arising from the circumstances under which they live being more favourable to the oxygenization of their blood than those of the probation prisoners, each man sleeping in a cell by himself and using no tobacco: to the former I cannot attach so much importance as to the latter, as I have not been able to make out any marked difference in health between the probation prisoners occupying cells and those in association, though I have no doubt the former must be the healthiest of the two; but of this fact there appears to me to be no doubt, that using tobacco and sleeping in association render the probation prisoners less able to consume, without more or less injury to their digestive organs, the same ration as the hard labour prisoners. But it must not be inferred from what I have just stated that the hard labour party do not exhibit indications of a diet even now erring a little in excess; on the contrary they do, but the indications are of the least injurious form, namely, slight cutaneous eruptions. Most certainly the aggravated cases of indigestion which were so common, and even now occasionally occur, amongst the other class of prisoners, have been so little prevalent amongst the re-convicted party for some time back, that at the present moment I cannot recal one case to memory.

Improved Health of the re-convicted Prisoners may be imputed to supposed Increase of Diet.

The healthy condition of the re-convicted party, compared with that of the probation prisoners, is now too apparent to admit of denial, and it will no doubt be put down by those opposed to my views, to their having been put on the same ration as the probation prisoners, inferring that they have received an increase of diet, which is actually not the case, the bulk of their diet having undergone a weekly reduction of *eighty-six ounces*, though they are now receiving 4 oz. more meat and 2 oz. more bread than they were last year; but again, their daily ration has been reduced 4 oz. potatoes, and they only receive a pint of thick soup twice weekly, in place of every day, as formerly, with the exception of Sundays. The total weight of their weekly allowance of food last summer, including soup, but not including tea and sugar, was 462 ounces, and the same items in their new ration amount to only 376 ounces, giving a clear reduction of nearly 6 pounds weekly. In this calculation the daily issue of 2 oz. treacle has not been included, as it was only recently issued; and as it seems to have the tendency rather to increase than remove constipation, I do not anticipate that its use can be permitted much longer.

The Diseases of Prisoners originate in a Diet unsuited for the Circumstances under which they are placed.

In a word, then, the diseases of the prisoners originate in a diet unsuited for the circumstances under which they are placed—in other words, from overfeeding at home—and their ailments have been materially aggravated by a similar system here, the diet having been also unsuited for the peculiar circumstances under which the prisoners, especially the probation, are placed; and therefore the assertion imputed to me by the Board, *that the diseases of the prisoners are to be attributed altogether to overfeeding*, is nearer the truth than I supposed it to be when I first identified diet as playing a most important part in the production of disease. With respect to the prisoners' constitutions having been undermined previous to conviction by supposed irregularities of life, I have to refer you to my remarks at page 66.

Beneficial Effects of Reduction of Food proved by the reduced Number of Sick treated in Hospital.

What stronger proof can be adduced of the beneficial effects of the late reduction of rations than the reduced numbers of sick, both as regards the daily average and the total

number admitted into hospital, compared with the average daily number of prisoners as shown by the following return; the daily average of prisoners and sick having been furnished me from the superintendent's office for the last four half-yearly periods.

Half-yearly Periods terminating	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Daily Average Number of Sick.	Total Number treated in Hospital.	Average Daily Weight of Soup, Bread, Meat, and Potatoes.
30th June 1854 -	814	58	460	4 lb. 11 oz.
31st Dec. „ -	504	42	598	4 lb. 11 oz.
30th June 1855 -	419	43	534	4 lb. 11 oz.
31st Dec. „ -	697	21	205	3 lb. 5 oz.

Note.—The reduced ration commenced on the 1st June 1855, but no issue of molasses took place until the 1st October.

Improvement erroneously attributed to Change of Air.

It might reasonably be inferred that such proof as the above ought to be sufficient to convince my most prejudiced opponents; but quite the contrary: they immediately asserted that the improvement in health was not the result of reduction of diet, but of a change of locality, the prisoners having been removed on the 29th of May last from the old establishment to the new prison,—an *argumentum ad absurdum* almost too apparent to require refutation, when it is taken into consideration that the buildings, immediately on being vacated by the prisoners, were converted into pensioner barracks and warders' quarters, and that the diseases from which the prisoners suffered have in no way prevailed among either class of the new occupants, which is the more striking when the general want of cleanliness and obstructiveness to proper ventilation which more or less prevails amongst them is borne in mind; surely if a locality is so unhealthy as to have developed disease amongst prisoners, it ought not, on their being removed from it, to have been allotted to married pensioners and warders.

Proofs of the Non-existence of Change of Air, as a Cause of the diminished Sickness.

But the strongest proof that possibly can be adduced against this far-fetched imputation, is, that the infirmary *is still there, and situated under circumstances less favourable to health than any other portions of the buildings*, being situated immediately above, and consequently exposed to the fumes ascending from the kitchen, the pensioners' kitchen, washhouse, and bakery; so much so, in fact, that since commencing this report I have had to address to you the following communication having reference to it:—

" Convict Establishment, Western Australia,
" Sir, Infirmary, 25th January 1856.

" I have the honour to report to you, that the temperature of the Infirmary has " been much greater than usual for some time back, a circumstance I have been unable to " account for, as I was under the impression that there was a considerable reduction in the " number of fires in the rooms underneath, incidental to the removal of the general bakery, " kitchen, and washhouse to the new prison; but on inspecting the buildings in question " this morning, I found in the kitchen used by the pensioners, in addition to the ordinary " large fire, *twelve small ones* on different portions of the stone floor. I was informed that " frequently there were upwards of twenty in active operation.

" From the total absence of any convenience for cooking, with the exception of one large " fire, which it is impossible for any one to stand within five feet of, twenty-six families " have to adopt this mode of cooking; the heat generated by it is so intense that it is " imperative that either another kitchen be provided for the pensioners, or the Infirmary " removed to some of the buildings connected with the new prison, as I believe the present " very high temperature of the Infirmary to be most prejudicial to the sanitary condition " of the patients.

" The Hon. the Comptroller-General. I have, &c."

Thus, if the argument is correct, that the change from the old prison to the new has caused the improvement in health, it must be equally correct that *the change from the new to the old prison has been the cause of the restoration to health of the* 174 *prisoners who have required removal to the old Infirmary* during the half year,—as I stated before, an *argumentum ad absurdum* almost too apparent to require refutation to those acquainted with the circumstances; but had I no such evidence as the preceding to refute this assertion, I would ignore the plea of change of air at all, as the men literally have had *no change of air;* for nearly four years back, their whole daily time, with the exception of meal hours, having been spent in constructing the prison they now occupy. Nearly two hundred of them, in fact, have not even had change of residence, as they were located in a wooden building close to the Infirmary in the old establishment, and this building has been removed and reconstructed within the walls of the new prison.

Another argument I have heard advanced in explanation of the undeniable improvement since the reduction of rations; viz., that the small number of hospital sick may be owing

to the establishment of an invalid depôt at North Fremantle having removed a number of men who otherwise would have required treatment in hospital. This supposition is at once set aside by a simple statistical fact. Of the 36 men admitted into the invalid depôt during the period over which the report extends, only *two* were probation prisoners; consequently no possible relation can exist between the reduced numbers of prisoners who have been treated in hospital and the existence of this invalid depôt.

I may also remind you that though North Fremantle has only lately been converted into permanent receptacle for invalids, both it and Freshwater Bay Depôt, for upwards of two years back, have been used as sanitariums frequently for large numbers of men; consequently this argument, supposing there were any facts to support it, is a fallacious one as to having any special reference to the last six months; but such arguments are instructive, from their affording practical illustrations of the lengths to which prejudice may be carried when once it is allowed to obscure reason; and before bringing this subject to a conclusion, I have only to remind you of the 8th clause in the finding of the Medical Board, wherein it is stated, that "the Board having carefully inspected the whole of the Convict Establishment, "are of opinion that no *local causes exist to account for greater prevalence of disease amongst* "*the prisoners*,—a direct contradiction to the inference that it is change of locality which has caused the disappearance, or, more properly speaking, the modification, of the disease in question; but the improvement in health has been by no means confined to the convict establishment, but has extended to the hiring depôts, as shown by the small number of ticket-of-leave men (only nine) who have been treated in hospital during the past six months.

My First Suggestions with respect to Reduction of Diet unnoticed, in consequence of their not being approved of by the Principal Medical Officer.

As you are aware, I first drew attention to the question of diet in my report for the half year terminating 30th June 1854. This report was referred by you to the principal medical officer, whose opinions were so much at variance with mine that my suggestions were in no way attended to; and an opportunity of perusing his observations having been denied me, I have remained in ignorance of their special nature until their appearance in the Blue Book for August 1855. As the most important statements therein contained have been set aside by the Medical Board which considered the question a year afterwards, and of which the principal medical officer was president, I conclude his opinions must have undergone considerable modification since November 1854, judging from his concluding paragraph:—

"Finally, I cannot agree with Dr. Rennie that he has brought forward conclusive "evidence that the present diet of a probation prisoner errs in excess, and I conceive that "more extended observation would be required before acceding to his proposal to reduce "it to the scale now in use for the hard labour party."

One portion of the principal medical officer's observation contains a statement which I must correct, as he evidently has written it under some mistaken impression with regard to the statistics. He states:—

"If faulty diet were the cause of the principal diseases referred to, they should have "continued to display themselves in undiminished, and, according to Dr. Rennie's theory, "in increased, force. The disease, on the contrary, diminished in virulence and frequency "of occurrence during the winter months."

The above was written in November 1854, and the following are the statistical returns of the ophthalmia cases treated during the half year, and embracing the winter months alluded to by the principal medical officer:—

Remaining 30th June 1854.	Admitted in July.	Admitted in August.	Admitted in September.	Admitted in October.	Admitted in November.	Admitted in December.
34	46	51	27	53	55	37

The principal medical officer further stated that the theory advanced by me, that disease can be caused by an excess of fermentive matter, resulting from excessive quantities of bread and rice, in his opinion is mere hypothesis; and he does not attach much weight to my microscopic observations—*which were the practical basis upon which I founded my hypothesis*—a conclusion which subsequent events and opinions have in no way justified.

Occurrence of a Condition of the Lungs amongst Individuals a long Time resident in Warm Climates somewhat similar to that which I believe to be developed by the Solitary Confinement and large Diet in England.

The supposition that the change of structure in the lungs, to which I have applied the term carnification, is a result of a want of due proportion between the amount of food and quantity of oxygen capable of entering the lungs during ordinary respiration is considerably

strengthened by the fact, that I have repeatedly noticed a somewhat similar condition in the lungs of individuals who had been resident for some time in this colony, and who had consulted me for ailments in no way referring to pulmonary uneasiness, clearly proving that this condition creeps on insidiously, and may be looked upon as a natural result of the steady adherence to English customs in a climate where nature demands a considerable modification of them.

As this condition becomes more and more developed, it at last produces such an amount of ill-defined uneasiness in the chest as will lead the medical man, should he be a stethoscopist, to detect what in nine cases out of ten will be put down to chronic inflammation of the lungs or pleuræ, and yet, on careful interrogation of the patient, more than probably he will be unable to elicit the least information as to when such a condition might have commenced; because in such cases the disease was not the result of what is commonly called acute inflammation, but of morbid nutrition.

If such views of the insidious formation of chest disease by a process which is mere exaltation of health are correct, their great practical importance must be apparent, not only from the facility and certainty attending the detection of such a condition, but also from the means of arresting and modifying it being so much under the control of the individual himself; they are also of practical importance as furnishing us with a clue to something approaching to a rational theory of the diseases of tropical climates, their diagnosis, prevention, modification, and cure; they are also a warning to the strong and robust, more especially to those who live freely, that vigorous health is no guarantee against sure and slow formation of incurable disease. Hitherto, it has been too much the custom in the medical profession to look for pulmonary disease only when the unequivocal indications of its existence have become apparent; not believing in the possibility of such conditions as after death are recognized as chronic inflammation (consolidation and adhesions for instance) originating otherwise than by symptoms which at some previous period must have given unmistakeable indications of serious chest disease.

Casual Events of the Half Year.—Point at issue between the Superintendent and myself with respect to the Diet Question.

With respect to casual events during the half year, the only one that is worth bringing under your notice is the attempt, on most insufficient grounds, which was made by the superintendent, in August last, to have the ration of the prisoners increased. The circumstances connected with it are the following:—The Board of Visiting Magistrates, on inspecting the prisoners early in August, in their report bore testimony to their general healthy appearance. Towards the middle of the month, a rather unusually large number of men, principally those who had recently arrived, put their names down on the casual sick list, complaining of slight ailments, pains, &c., and in many instances with the view of merely asking for flannels. This went on for several mornings, when the superintendent, without any communication with me, forwarded you a letter reporting that large numbers of men were daily reporting themselves sick, and that the sanitary condition of the prisoners was not such as to justify the favourable report given of it by the Visiting Magistrates. The superintendent further inferred that the supposed ill-health arose from deficiency of food, and also stated, that whether or not it was the reduction of rations that was causing disease, at any rate it was exercising a most pernicious influence over the morale of the prisoners,—that crime was rapidly on the increase, and petty thefts, especially of articles of diet, of almost daily occurrence,—thereby recognizing diet as a disciplinary agent, an application of it which I cannot for a moment admit.

Medical Board ordered to investigate the Superintendent's Statements.

In consequence of this letter, a Medical Board, consisting of the Principal Medical Officer, Dr. Galbraith, the Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Mr. Shipton, and myself, were appointed to inquire into the sanitary condition of the prisoners. The Board inspected the convict establishment and the prisoners on the 28th of August, and were unanimous in bearing testimony to the general healthy appearance of the men, and to the absence of any sickness justifying the fears expressed by the superintendent.

New Course taken by the Superintendent as interfering with my special Duties.

On the Visiting Magistrates holding their next monthly inspection, in the course of conversation relative to the sanitary condition of the men, I complained that in attempting to have the ration increased the prison authorities were thwarting me in the performance of my duties. In consequence of this statement I received the following memorandum from you:—

"Western Australia.
"Comptroller-General's Office, Fremantle,
"15th September 1855.

"Memorandum.

"The Visiting Justices of the Convict Establishment having in their report mentioned "the remark made by the surgeon, as reported by the superintendent, relative to "'his being thwarted in the performance of his duties by the prison authorities,' the "superintendent is requested to call upon the surgeon to afford explanation, for the

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" information of his Excellency the Governor, as to what grounds he has for preferring a " charge of so serious a nature against the authorities of the prison.

(Signed) " E. Y. W. Henderson."

Extract from a report of the 7th September 1855 of the Visiting Justices to the Convict Establishment:—

" It appears to the Board that the superintendent and medical officer inclined to " difference of opinion as to the efficiency of the reduced scale of diet (as a prevention of " disease), and the latter complains he is thwarted in his endeavours to effect his object " in the preservation of health in the establishment by the former. The Board regrets to " record this, but consider they have no alternative.

(Signed) " Richard M. B. Brown,
" Chairman."

Certified copies.

(Signed) " Thomas H. Dixon,
" Superintendent."

In reply I forwarded you the following statement, which I consider it as well to embody in this report, for the information of your acting successor, as I believe the *questio vexata* of convicts' rations to be by no means a settled one, the diet now in use being open to one or two objections, which will be alluded to in the concluding portion of this report.

" Convict Establishment, Western Australia,
" Sir, Infirmary, 19th September 1855.

" In reply to your memorandum of the 15th instant, forwarded to me through the " superintendent, calling upon me to furnish you, for the information of his Excellency, " with the grounds upon which I preferred the complaint to the Visiting Justices to the " effect that the superintendent, in urging an increase to the present convict ration, was " thwarting me in the discharge of my duties,—in other words, in my endeavours for the " improvement and preservation of the general health of the prisoners.

" In explanation, I have the honour to state, that by the first clause in my instructions " the general care of the health of the prisoners is intrusted to me, and that the regulation " of their diet forms a most important portion of that duty.

" As you are already aware, until very recently, the sanitary condition of the prisoners " has been most unsatisfactory, ophthalmia, dysentery, and cutaneous eruptions having " prevailed to a very serious extent for a considerable time back, and for the most part of " types manifesting themselves only amongst the inmates of the Convict Establishment and " hiring depôts.

" Upwards of a year ago I became satisfied of the dependence of the prevailing diseases " on dietetic causes, principally as regarded excess in quantity, and strongly recommended " reduction; a suggestion, however, which was not then adopted.

" Before proceeding further, as the question of reduction of diet is by no means a recent " one, I will detail, for his Excellency's information, the circumstances which have trans- " pired in connexion with it since I have been surgeon of the establishment.

" On my assuming medical charge of the prison, in June 1853, the following were the " scales of diet then in use for the prisoners:—

" Probation Diet.

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Extra daily Articles.
Pint of tea, containing $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. tea, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. sugar, with an extra $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in lieu of milk. 12 oz. bread.	18 oz. meat. 16 oz. potatoes. Salt $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Pepper 1 drachm. 1 pint soup, thickened with 1 oz. rice, barley, or oatmeal. 6 oz. bread.	Same as breakfast, but with only 1 oz. bread.	Soap $\frac{1}{4}$ of an oz. Tobacco $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Sugar 1 oz. in lieu of 2 oz. milk, $\frac{1}{6}$ oz. of tea for beverage. Sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. when 5 oz. rice issued in lieu of potatoes.

" Hard Labour or Re-convicted Diet.

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Extra Daily Articles.
Same as the probation, with the exception of the $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of sugar allowed in lieu of milk.	12 oz. meat. 16 oz. potatoes. Salt $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Pepper 1 drachm. 1 pint soup, thickened with 1 oz. rice, barley, or oatmeal.	Same as breakfast, with only 8 oz. of bread.	Soap $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Beverage tea $\frac{1}{6}$ oz.

" Probation prisoners employed as sawyers and blacksmiths drew an extra daily ration " of 8 oz. of meat and 6 oz. of bread.

" On the 2d December 1853 a Board, consisting of Captain Foss, D.A.C. General " Fagan, and myself, assembled at the Convict Establishment, by order of his Excellency " Governor Fitzgerald to take into consideration the preceding scales of diet.

" I am not aware of the circumstances which led to the order for this Board, but I " recollect that the instructions were to fix a sufficient but by no means a superabundant " diet; also that the attention of the Board was particularly called to a communication " from Mr. Herman Merivale (a copy of which was furnished), having reference to the " question, and dwelling strongly on the amount of endurance and physical exertion " expected from the soldier on his daily ration of a pound of meat and pound of bread.

" The Board went most carefully into the question, their investigation extending over " two days. ' The Board paid particular attention to the physical condition of the re- " convicted prisoners, who were on a diet very much lower than the probation prisoners. " They examined the nature and amount of their food, as well as the surplus remaining. " They also interrogated the men, who expressed themselves as being perfectly satisfied " with the quantity of their rations.

" The Board consequently could form no other conclusion but that if this body of men " were satisfied with their diet that of the probation prisoners was much in excess, and " therefore recommended the reduction of the probation diet scale to that then in use for " the re-convicted prisoners, the Board not being prepared to recognize that a distinction " of diet ought to exist amongst prisoners similarly employed, more especially as the men " on the lowest scale of diet were supposed, from their name (hard-labour party), to per- " form the greatest amount of work.

" The proceedings of this Board were so strongly opposed by the prison authorities, on " disciplinary grounds, I believe, that Governor Fitzgerald ordered a second Board to " reconsider the matter, which assembled at the Convict Establishment, on the 4th January " 1854, consisting of the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Captain Bruce, and Staff " Surgeon Dr. Galbraith.

" This board considerably altered the reductions proposed by the former one, but I " believe I am correct in stating that it was not because they considered the diet they " fixed as necessary for the health but for the discipline of the prisoners, owing to repre- " sentations of supposed difficulties which would have been encountered in controlling the " men by any other than dietetic influence, arising from the deficient means of restraint " then at the disposal of the prison authorities.

" The diet fixed by the board was adopted, and consisted of the following scale, which " continued in force until the 1st June 1855 :—

" Probation Diet.

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Extras.
$\frac{1}{8}$ oz. tea. $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. sugar. Bread 12 oz.	16 oz. meat. 16 oz. potatoes. 6 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. salt. $\frac{1}{4}$ drachm of pepper. 1 pint of soup, thickened with 1 oz. rice, barley, or oatmeal.	Same as breakfast, with bread 8 oz.	$\frac{10}{16}$ oz. of soap for all purposes. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of tobacco. Sawyers and blacksmiths allowed 4 oz. meat, and 4 oz. bread extra.

" The above diet, with the exception of the extras, was also adopted for the hiring depôts.

" Hard-labour or re-convicted diet.—In every respect the same as the probation, with " the exception that the allowance of meat was only 12 oz. and no bread given at dinner, " reducing that item to 20 oz.; also no tobacco allowed.

" During the summer months a reduction of 2 oz. meat was recommended from both " scales of diet, and adopted.

" At this period I had not recognized the relation which existed between the ailments of " the prisoners and their excessive diet, but I recollect being much struck with the preva- " lence of cutaneous eruptions from the time of my becoming connected with the establish- " ment, especially amongst the probation prisoners, and expressing my opinion to the " board that I thought they arose from an excess of fermentive matter in the food, most " probably the bread, the allowance of which was one pound eleven ounces to the probation " prisoner, while the re-convicted had only one pound four ounces.

" Towards the termination of the year 1853, ophthalmia became very prevalent, and at " first I was inclined to attribute it to the ordinary causes ascribed in medical literature; " but its increasing virulence, and the fact of its being almost entirely confined to the " prisoners and ticket-of-leave men, led me to form the following conclusions respecting " its cause, as well as that of the prevailing diseases of the prisoners, which were thus " expressed by me in my report for the half year terminating 30th June 1854.

" 1st. That the general bad health of the prisoners, characterized by the extraordinary " prevalence of ophthalmia, bowel complaints, and cutaneous eruptions, was chiefly owing

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" to diet, faulty, from excessive quantity,—occasionally from the want of a regular supply " of fresh vegetables.

" 2nd. That from two of the above-mentioned diseases rarely ever affecting the same " individual at the same time,—on the contrary, obstinate cases of ophthalmia and dysen- " tery frequently disappearing immediately on the appearance of cutaneous eruptions, and " *vice versâ*,—there was every reason to suppose that the three forms of disease were mere " local varieties of the same constitutional affection.

" 3rd. That this constitutional disease was one essentially of morbid digestion, consisting " of the absorption and subsequent development in the current of the circulation of the " products of indigestion (probably fermentative matter), which when thrown off from the " blood appeared in the form of local disease, the special nature of which would depend " on the texture selected by the blood for the deposit of its abnormal constituents ; in other " words, on the constitutional predisposition of the individual to local derangement.

" Detailed arguments in support of these assumptions will be found in my reports, " especially in that for the half year terminating 31st December 1854.

" The reduction of the probation diet to the same scale as that for the re-convicted " prisoners was recommended by me in my report for June 1854, but my suggestion was " not adopted.

" During the first three months of the present year the dysenteric, cutaneous, and " ophthalmic cases had increased so much, both in number and severity, and the direct rela- " tion which existed between them was of such a marked nature, as to leave no doubt on " my mind, or of any daily observer, that they, as well as many other diseases, were mere " local varieties of the same morbid condition of the blood, arising from chronic disorder of " the digestive organs, occurring as an effect of a long-continued over-supply of food.

" Having failed by my half-yearly report in exciting that interest which I considered " the importance of the subject merited, I drew the attention of the board of Visiting " Justices, in April last, to the very grave amount of disease then in hospital, and applied " for a medical board to inquire into the matter.

" About the same time I forwarded my report for the half year terminating 31st Decem- " ber 1854, a document extending over nearly 200 pages of official paper, and entirely " devoted to the exposition of my views regarding the injurious effects of the diet then " in use.

" On the 22nd April I protested against the resumption, on the 1st May, of the winter " allowance of 16 oz. of meat, and shortly afterwards a medical board, composed of Staff- " Surgeon Galbraith, M.D., Mr. Ferguson, Colonial Surgeon, and Assistant-Surgeon " Jones, M.D., 99th Regiment, was ordered by Governor Fitzgerald to investigate the " different statements contained in my report, and the conclusion they arrived at with " respect to the diet was, that it was much in excess, the following reductions being made : " 4 oz. bread, 4 oz. vegetables, and 2 oz. meat, with a weekly reduction of 80 oz. of soup " thickened with oatmeal, rice, or barley, ordering this important adjunct to diet, and extra " task on the digestive powers of the stomach, to be issued only twice weekly, in place of " daily, as had been the case formerly, with the exception of Sundays, when, owing to the " unusually savoury nature of the dinner, it was dispensed with.

" With a view of correcting the prevalence of constipation, the board recommended a " daily ration of 2 oz. molasses.

" The board also supported my views respecting the adoption of one scale of diet for the " whole body of the prisoners similarly employed.

" The board, however, though it considered the prisoners had been for a prolonged period " daily consuming on an average upwards of a pound of aliment exceeding what was " necessary, and consequently what was healthy, could see no relation between the diseases " of the prisoners and the excess of diet as asserted by me, thereby setting aside the " general opinion of the medical faculty with respect to the injurious effects of long-con- " tinued overfeeding, alleging, in explanation of the prevalence of ophthalmia and dysen- " tery, that they have always existed under certain circumstances in the colony ; an " opinion with which I cannot agree, as I maintain that the diseases which have prevailed " amongst the prisoners and ticket-of-leave men have been totally unknown amongst the " troops and population generally of Fremantle.

" The supposition of the board, that the previous life of prisoners has been such as to be " necessarily followed by broken constitutions and predisposition to disease, I consider in " no way proved, as I believe the classes from which the majority of convicts come differ " but little from those from which the army is recruited, and judging from the very small " per-centage of recruits rejected, and the general healthy character of the British soldier, " there is no evidence of his previous mode of life having conferred a predisposition to " disease. If prisoners *en masse* have a predisposition to disease, I believe for the most " part that predisposition has been acquired after conviction, and not so much as a result " of confinement but of a diet altogether out of proportion with the systematic demand for " food. The large diet, which appears to be an essential element in the present moral " system, judging from the sick reports of the English prisons, and my own experience " here, I believe to be the latent agent which undermines the prisoner's constitution, " ultimately becoming the active element in the causation of disease.

" The reduced scale came into operation on the 1st June last ; the probation and re-con- " victed prisoners being placed on the same diet.

"The improvement which has followed on their general health has exceeded my most "sanguine expectations.

"Having thus for a considerable time back laboured to have the diet reduced on purely "sanitary grounds, and having found this reduction attended with the most beneficial "results, I must respectfully submit, that had the effort recently made by the Super- "intendent to have the diet increased been successful I should have been completely "thwarted in the discharge of my duty, as far as regarded the improvement and preserva- "tion of the general health of the prisoners, careful attention to which I conceive to be "as essential a portion of my duty as the treatment of individual cases, and one of infinitely "greater importance to the public service.

"As a member of the board appointed to consider the statements made by the Super- "intendent relative to the sanitary condition of the prisoners, I had an opportunity of "perusing his letter to you, and could not but feel astonished at seeing a report respecting "the health of the prisoners made without the slightest communication, verbal or other- "wise, with me, and I also felt surprise at the inference, that from the number of sick under "treatment on the day the Visiting Justices inspected the prisoners, there was such "peculiarity about their sanitary condition as not to justify the satisfactory report they "gave of it; more especially as I believe I am correct in stating that a reference to the "past reports of the Visiting Justices will show that they have commented on the general "healthy appearance of the men at periods when the hospital returns will show a very "large per-centage of sick; and I am not aware that the Superintendent on those occa- "sions represented the sanitary condition of the prisoners as not so satisfactory as the "reports of the Visiting Justices would lead it to be inferred.

"That there was nothing numerically peculiar on the days in question will be seen from "the following return showing the average daily number of prisoners, with the average "daily number of sick for the last eighteen months.

"From	1st January	to 30th June	1854	- 814—58
" „	1st July	to 31st December	„	- 504—42
" „	1st January	to 30th June	„	- 419—43

"With respect to the disciplinary arguments advanced by the Superintendent against "the reduced diet, and consequently in favour of a larger one, I have only to repeat what "I have stated to you in former reports.

"That diet, though most valuable as a temporary primitive agent, never can by excess "of quantity be made a permanent disciplinary one, without injustice to the prisoners in "a sanitary point of view. That it is essential to the due preservation of health that diet "should be in proportion to latitude, in other words to temperature, the result of all "modern research tends to prove; but science has only elaborated the details; the fact "was sufficiently apparent without the aid of chemistry, from a mere glance at the "food used by the natives of tropical climates, compared with that required in cold "ones. Liebig, the latest authority on the subject, the greatest chemist of modern times, "says,

"'No isolated fact, apparently opposed to this statement, can affect the truth of this "'natural law, without temporary or permanent injury to health. The Neapolitan cannot "'take more carbon and hydrogen in the shape of food than he expires as carbonic acid "'and water; and the Esquimaux cannot expire more carbon and hydrogen than he takes "'into the system as food, unless in a state of disease or of starvation.'

"The diet lately furnished to both ticket-of-leave men and prisoners was founded on no "scientific basis, the influence of climate having been entirely overlooked in its construc- "tion, its bulk being very nearly equal (for upwards of three years quite equal) to the "largest scales allowed in any of the English prisons, and considerably in excess of that "allowed in many of them; and I have cited the authority of Liebig, regarding the "impossibility of the same diet being consumed in Naples and in Lapland, without "injury to health, and the difference in latitude between those places is but 480 miles "greater than the difference between the latitudes of Swan River and London. The "mean annual temperature of England is 50°, the mean summer temperature being about "63°, and the mean winter about 37°, making a difference of 26°; while the mean annual "temperature of Fremantle is 66°, the mean summer being 73°, and the mean winter 60°, "making a difference only of 13°.

"I regret having to trouble you with this lengthy explanation, but felt I could not "demonstrate the grounds upon which the superintendent and I differ with respect to the "dieting of the prisoners without entering somewhat into details, and I have again "respectfully to repeat, that, under the circumstances just detailed, I felt and still feel "that the course taken by the superintendent in urging an increase to the present "ration was directly thwarting me in the duties of my office."

I have, &c.

(Signed) D. F. Rennie,
Surgeon.

The Right Hon. the Comptroller General,
&c. &c. &c.

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Opinion of the Superintendent relative to the new Prisoners looking better than the old.

One statement made by the superintendent in his letter I have neglected to notice, and that is, that a marked difference existed between the old probation prisoners and those who had lately arrived, the latter looking more robust and healthy; and it is but fair to state, that both Dr. Galbraith and Mr. Shipton concurred to a certain extent in this opinion, though they considered the general aspect of the whole body of the prisoners to be healthy.

Reasons for my dissenting from the above Opinion.

In dissenting from this opinion, I am ready to admit that there was a larger number of fresh robust-looking young men amongst those who had recently arrived in the colony; but I cannot admit that the result of the inspection was such as to justify me in concurring in the finding of the board, "that a marked difference existed between the men lately arrived "in the 'Stag' and 'Adelaide' and the older prisoners, the latter looking paler and less "robust;" my reasons being the following:

1st. The number of old probation prisoners inspected on parade was 112, that of the new probation prisoners being 449; consequently, that a comparison between two bodies of men so numerically different, and deduced from mere casual inspection of their faces, was not a species of investigation sufficiently minute to allow correct conclusions to be arrived at.

2nd. That to my eye, the proportion of men amongst the new prisoners presenting the same physical condition as that characterising the old appeared about the same.

3rd. That to arrive at a correct appreciation of the relative physical condition of two bodies of men, the same mode of investigation ought to be pursued as that adopted on soldiers proceeding on active service; namely, inspection of each man stripped.

Point at issue with the Superintendent reopened, believing the Question of Diet not yet settled.

As I stated at page 64, I have reopened this point at issue between the superintendent and myself, believing the question to be by no means a settled one, the superintendent being of opinion that the health of the men can only be maintained by a further increase of rations, while I am certain that to attain this end a still further reduction will be necessary, more especially in the article bread, and particularly during the hot weather.

Though the health of the prisoners improved so much after the reduction of rations, and has continued on the whole up to the present time in a satisfactory state, still from previous experience, and the indications which are beginning to show themselves, I do not believe that without some modification of their diet their health can be maintained during the remainder of the summer months, the Board having entirely overlooked the necessity for adapting the diet scale to the changes of season.

Observations with reference to the present Diet in my last Report.

In my last report, which was written two months after the reduced diet scale came into operation, I stated—

"The diet fixed by the Board, and now in use, I consider contains too much bread, the "daily consumption of twenty-two ounces of fermented matter appearing to me to be apt "to create disordered digestion during the summer months.

"I still adhere to the scale I proposed in my last report as an ample daily allowance "(18 oz. of bread).

"If economy is an object, I feel satisfied that the diet still admits of such modification "as would not in any way interfere with the sanitary condition of the prisoners,—on the "contrary, I think improve it, and at the same time lead to a most important annual "saving.

"By the reductions recently made, several thousands per annum have been saved, "directly and indirectly. The Commissariat Department can furnish the amount of direct "saving, which I believe to be between three and four thousand pounds per thousand "diets (which is about the number daily issued). The indirect savings are the diminished "numbers of sick, and the diminished number of ticket-of-leave men in depôt, reduction "of diet having acted as a powerful stimulus to the development of industry, by their "more readily entering private employment. I am informed that the number of men in "the Mount Eliza Depôt has been reduced to one half within the last three months, and "which is attributed to the operation of the reduced diet; repletion, as indicated by "mechanical inconvenience, and not natural satiety, being their indication of sufficiency.

"The following diet I consider a good and economical one; better, I should say, in a "sanitary point of view, than the one now in use.

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
10 oz. bread. 1 pint tea.	8 oz. meat (uncooked). 8 oz. potatoes. 1 pint soup.	8 oz. bread. 1 pint tea.

"Soup daily is only objectionable when consumed along with a meal ample in other "respects. In such a scale as the above it would become a most important and nutritious "adjunct to diet. Soup having the proportion of half a pound of meat to the pint, and "containing one ounce of oatmeal, forms a substantial item in a dinner; the oatmeal alone "which it contains being a third of what is sufficient to make an ample quantity of "porridge for a labouring man's breakfast.

"The issue of 2 oz. molasses being shortly to commence, if oatmeal could be procured, "porridge would be a wholesome substitute for the bread and tea at breakfast.

"The above diet being quite as nutritious as the one now in use, and about fourpence "a day cheaper, it might very fairly be tried experimentally with the short-sentence "re-convicted prisoners, and if found to answer, it might then be generally adopted.

"Compared with the diet now in use, the adoption of it would give an annual saving of "upwards of six thousand pounds, supposing one thousand rations to be issued daily, the "number at present considerably exceeding that, there being nearly seven hundred men "in the chief establishment alone."

Illustrations of Mechanical Inconvenience being the Prisoners' only Idea of Sufficiency.

With respect to mechanical inconvenience being the prisoners' only index of sufficiency I may remark, that in his evidence before the Medical Board in May last the superintendent stated,

"The men generally like soup, because they say *it fills them up.*"

And I may add, that on the 8th May last, Dr. Jones, as member of the Board, visited the men at their suppers along with me, and that he particularly interrogated the sawyers and blacksmiths, who were receiving *thirty ounces* of bread and *twenty ounces* of meat daily, and that they stated they *had not enough of food*, and that they could eat more, though the total weight of their daily allowance of soup, meat, bread, and potatoes amounted to the enormous quantity of *eighty-six ounces*, to which was to be added two pints of tea weighing *forty ounces* more, making a total weight of 126 oz. exclusive of casual drinks of beverage tea, a liberal allowance of which was issued to them in lieu of water.

The statements of prisoners, so long as they are within the walls of the Convict Establishment or hiring depôts, are of no value whatever, with reference to the question of diet, more especially as regards quantity; and I have to repeat what I stated in my report for the half year terminating 30th June 1854, that "For bodies of men, under whatever "circumstances they may be placed, I consider a barely sufficient diet as very unadvisable; "but at the same time I am far from advocating feeding to repletion, a system I "believe to be most injurious to health, seriously interfering with physical capacity for "mechanical labour, and far from contributing to intellectual development.

"I am aware that what I am now writing is at variance with the opinions of those most "conversant with prison details, but I incline to the belief that too much weight is "attached to the individual statements of prisoners on this highly important subject, "seriously affecting themselves as individuals, and the state as the organ of their support. "The development of the pleasing feeling of satiety, or rather repletion, as indicated by "mechanical inconvenience, being more taken by them as a test of sufficient diet than the "disappearance of the sensation of hunger, which is the proper intimation of the presence "in the stomach of the necessary quantity of food for the healthy nutrition of the body, "and the retention unimpaired of physical capacity for active employment."

Question of Economy.

The proper diet, in my opinion, for prisoners, is that which will keep them in good health and working condition, and cost the smallest sum of money. That econony is an object is admitted by the superintendent in his report also for the half year terminating 30th June 1854, as conveyed in the following extract, having reference to the Medical Board alluded to:—

Opinion of the Superintendent with reference to the Board that fixed the former Scale of Rations.

"Referring to the dietary, I have the honour to observe that a Board composed of the "Honourable the Colonial Secretary, the Principal Medical Officer, and the Staff Officer "of Pensioners, who is a Visiting Magistrate of this service, sat to inquire into and "determine a fixed scale of rations for the several classes of prisoners. I am happy to "bear testimony to their close, patient, and able inquiry into every bearing of this com- "plicated subject. Their recommendations have been acted upon since that period; and "while I cordially subscribe to the liberality of the scale adopted, I would give it as my "opinion that that economy which the Legislature requires has been scrupulously consi- "dered. The scale is ample, but not excessive; and I decidedly think anything short of "it would preclude us from exacting the required task, considering the circumstances of "the distressing nature of this, a tropical climate, during greater part of the year."

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Temperature of Western Australia admitted to be Tropical, and the same Diet recommended as for England.

Thus we have the temperature of Fremantle admitted to be that of a tropical climate during the greater part of the year, and yet we have a diet fixed actually larger, in its most nutritious and expensive element, than that of Portland Prison in England, where the men are employed at occupations in the open air similar to those here. The following is a comparison of the two diet scales as they then stood:—

DAILY ALLOWANCE.

——	Cooked Meat.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Thickening for Soup.	Beverage Tea.	Tobacco.
Portland -	$3\frac{4}{7}$ of an oz.	27 oz.	16 oz.	1 pint.	1 oz. rice or oatmeal.	None.	None.
Fremantle -	$7\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	26 oz.	16 oz.	1 pint.	Do.	$\frac{1}{6}$ of an oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Inconsistency of placing Two Bodies of Men expected to perform the same Amount of Work on different Scales of Diet.

But this was not the only inconsistency committed by the Board, for they, at the same time, recommended the hard-labour party, averaging from 80 to 140 men, to be placed on *four ounces less meat and seven ounces less bread, and no tobacco;* a reduction which, according to the superintendent, would preclude the exaction of the required task from them, which is quite as great as that required from the probation prisoners, as shown by the superintendent in his evidence before the last Board that considered the question of diet, to the effect—

"Re-convicted men are expected to perform at least as much work as probation pri-
"soners, and they carry, in addition, irons, the average weight of which is eight pounds."

Question of Economy, in my Opinion, not yet properly considered.

With all due deference to the opinion of the superintendent, I must say, that I do not think the question of economy has yet met with due consideration; otherwise the allowance of meat would have been reduced at least to the scale allowed in the English prisons, in none of which does it exceed *six ounces* cooked, whereas it has been as high as ten and never lower than seven and a half ounces for ordinary prisoners, whether employed at sedentary or active occupations, which, considering the nature of the climate, and the very high price of the article, might well bear considerable reduction. The same applies to bread, the average price of which is fourpence halfpenny per pound, and meat from eightpence to ninepence in the shops. Many excellent substitutes could be found for certain portions of both these aliments, with benefit alike to the public purse and the prisoners' health.

Diet of the Re-convicted Prisoners in Solitary Confinement.

This leads me to remind you of the communication I addressed to you in November last, with reference to the scale of diet now in use for the re-convicted prisoners undergoing solitary confinement, drawing your attention to the fact that it is the same as for the men exposed all day in the open air, and engaged at light labour, consequently, unnecessarily high. I recommended the reduction of the bread, meat, and potatoes to the following scale:—

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
8 oz. bread.	4 oz. cooked meat. 2 oz. bread. 8 oz. potatoes.	6 oz. bread.

The above scale, if anything, is more than sufficient, and I regret that the suggestion has not been adopted, as the same system of hothouse forcing, I have little doubt, is going on in thsoe men as that I have described as prevailing in the English prisons.

The diet now in use for the re-convicted prisoners in solitary cells, who are making no physical exertion whatever, consists of the following scale:—

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
10 oz. bread. 1 pint tea (containing $\frac{1}{6}$ oz. tea, $2\frac{2}{3}$ oz. sugar).	10 oz. uncooked meat. 12 oz. potatoes. Pint s up (twice) week.	8 oz. bread. 1 pint tea ($\frac{1}{6}$ oz. tea, $\frac{2}{3}$ oz. sugar).

Inconsistency of the Diet.

The inconsistency of the above diet ought to be apparent, from the facts alone that the dinner and supper meals are precisely the same as for the probation prisoners at ordinary labour outside, while the dinner meal is less by four ounces of meat and four ounces of bread.

The proper diet for such men is one similar to that used in the military prisons at home, being of moderate bulk, easy of digestion, and amply nutritious for the maintenance of good health, though the men lose weight upon it; which, in my opinion, is an advantage, as it secures the military prisoner from those lamentable results of overfeeding which I have pictured as prevailing amongst convicts; and I avail myself of this opportunity to state that the system of weighing prisoners, which is adopted in some of the prisons at home, with the view of determining the effects of diet upon them, is both unsound in theory and mischievous in practice. A moderate loss of weight, so long as the individual is otherwise healthy, is much more desirable in a sanitary point of view, in prisoners shut up all day, with little or no mental or physical exertion, than any marked increase of weight.

Weighing a fallacious Test with respect to the Sanitary Effects of Diet.

The use of this fallacious and unphilosophical test may possibly have been productive of many serious results, from having misled the prison authorities altogether with respect to the proper diet for men while in solitary confinement, and actually to have defeated, in the most irreparable manner, the philanthropic intentions which now influence the dietetic management of the prisoner. The large diet is given to him solely to maintain his health, and it apparently does so; his weight increases, and thus the object is supposed to be attained; while all the time the man is undergoing a system of slow poisoning, from the changes of structure which are insidiously progressing internally, in the form of morbid nutrition of tissues, the injurious effects of which may not be apparent for some time afterwards.

Actual Disease under certain Circumstances less injurious than robust Health accompanied by Increase of Weight.

The men who apparently have enjoyed the best health in prison in England, and gained the greatest amount of weight, more than probably have received the greatest amount of real and permanent injury; because, as I stated at page 58, I believe actual disease, during such circumstances as the prisoner is placed in during the earlier part of his prison life, is less dangerous to him ultimately than the maintenance of robust health; an opinion which I find corroborated by Dr. Combe, who states, at page 102 of his work on Digestion—

Dr. Combe's Opinion with reference to he preceding Question.

"In thus afflicting us with the pangs of dyspepsia, as a warning to more reasonable conduct, Providence displays the purest beneficence. To place this in a clear point of view, *let us suppose digestion to continue perfect, notwithstanding the daily reception of an excess of food into the stomach,* the result will necessarily be the regular formation of an undue quantity of nutritive chyme; this, in its turn, will produce an excess of blood throughout the whole system; and the individual will thus exist with all his functions in a state of oppression, and in continual danger of the rupture of a blood vessel, till from mere fulness some active disease will be excited, requiring the instant and vigorous use of the lancet for its relief, or very probably cutting short life. If, then, we cannot subject our appetites to the control of reason, some other check against repletion must be provided, and fortunately for us *such a check is frequently found in the refusal of the stomach to continue to digest the superfluity.* In practical life we meet, in fact, with both results. Some persons are constituted with such vigorous powers of digestion that no quantity of food ever seems to oppress their stomachs. If they eat habitually more than is required to repair waste, generate heat, and sustain the system, they speedily suffer from repletion, or some other of the diseases arising out of its existence; such as abdominal obstruction, piles, inflammation, apoplexy, hæmorrhage, enlargement of the heart, *or morbid growth in some organ of the body.* In the greater number, however, of those who exceed in quantity, the stomach itself becomes enfeebled by the over-exertion to

" which it is subjected; it ceases to secrete the gastric juice in due quantity, and of proper " quality; and the consequence is, impaired digestion, which prevents the food from being " duly converted into blood, and thus protects the system from the fulness which would " otherwise be induced. Accordingly it is a familiar truth, *that those who eat most are not " always the best nourished;* and, on the contrary, the most corpulent men are often those " who eat comparatively little, but by whom that little is thoroughly digested."

Applicability of Dr. Combe's Opinion to my Views.

The applicability of the preceding extract to the views I have advanced must be apparent to you, and coming, as it does, from so distinguished an authority, entitle my opinions to a more careful and unprejudiced investigation than they have yet received from the medical authorities who have been requested to report upon them in this colony.

Diet and Health of the Military Prisoners compared with that of Convicts.

Recurring to the question of the proper diet for the re-convicted prisoners in solitary confinement, I beg to draw your attention to the diet used in the military prisons at home, and which has been in use since August 1850.

Ordinary.	After Eighty-four Days.
Breakfast, 8 oz. oatmeal. Dinner, 9 oz. Indian meal. Supper, 8 oz. bread, with half a pint milk to each meal.	10 oz. oatmeal. 12 oz. Indian meal. 8 oz. of bread.

Colonel Jebb, in his report for 1854, states, that—

" The proportion of numbers treated for sickness to the total numbers in confinement, " in 1848, was 47 per cent.; in 1849, 45 per cent.; in 1850, 25 per cent.; in 1851, " 26 per cent.; in 1852, 25 per cent.; in 1853, 20 per cent.; and in 1854, nearly 21 per " cent.

" This result is at least a sufficient proof that the reduced scale of diet adopted in " August 1850, and therefore in full operation throughout the years 1851, 1852, 1853, " 1854, combined with the system of requiring the second and third class prisoners to " sleep as if on guard, although it has increased the loss of weight among the prisoners " as shown in the Tables, *has not had any injurious effects on their general health*, and fully " bears out the testimony to this effect by the medical officers in their detailed annual " reports."

Loss of Weight in no way inconsistent with Health.

This is a practical verification of what I stated at page 71, relative to moderate loss of weight being in no way inconsistent with otherwise good health, and for prisoners in close confinement more desirable than a marked condition to the contrary; but in the case of the military prisoners it would appear to be attended with the most beneficial results in a sanitary point of view, for Colonel Jebb further states,—

Per-centage of Sick less in the Military Prison than in Garrison.

" Thus, while the per-centage of admissions into the sick ward of the military prisons " is only 45, that of admissions into hospital among the troops is 108."

This most important statistical fact was arrived at by returns obtained from the Army Medical Department, showing the average strength of the troops, the number of admissions into hospital, and the number of deaths in the several garrisons in which military prisons at home are situated, during the years 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854.

Illustration of the Fallacy of trusting to Weight and Appearances as a Test of Diet.

The fallacious conclusions which may be drawn from taking loss of weight as an indication of a man not thriving on his food, are shown in the report of the Governor of Fort Clarence Military Prison for 1854, wherein he states, under the head of diet and health—

" As stated on former occasions, the rules regarding diet have been rigidly adhered to; " *the prisoners certainly cannot be said to thrive on their food*, although the greatest care is " taken to secure good articles, and have them properly cooked.

" *The general health of the prisoners throughout the year has been excellent*, and during " the autumnal season, when cholera and diarrhœa prevailed to a considerable extent in " the neighbouring towns, we had no case approaching to the former, and only a few of " the latter, which readily yielded to treatment."

What more possibly could be desired from a diet than such a satisfactory condition as that reported by the Governor, and which is completely borne out in the report of the medical officer, Dr. Piper, who states—

"The health of the prisoners generally, I am happy to say, has been good, and those "diseases that I may have occasion to notice have not been more than of the ordinary "kind, and not any could I discern originated from the prison diet, labour, or discipline; "and I consider it highly satisfactory, not a death has taken place in the prison."

Favourable Reports given by the Medical Officers with reference to the Diet of the Military Prisoners.

The same favourable report is given of the health in the other military prisons in England, by the respective medical officers, and also in Ireland and Scotland.

In the military prison of Dublin, Dr. Tuffnell states—

"No death has occurred during years; that the establishment has been free from any "epidemic; that the prisoners generally have enjoyed good health; and that the statistics "of loss and gain of weight are most favourable, whilst the discipline has been carried out "with its usual strictness, *and no addition made in any instance to the ordinary prescribed "diet.*

"Throughout the year, the average cost of messing has been 3¾*d.* per diem.

"Of the number of prisoners discharged (463), 441 have been subjected to hard labour, "and 22 to mixed sentences of hard labour and solitary confinement combined.

"During the summer cholera prevailed to some extent in Dublin, and isolated cases "still exist, but this prison has been totally exempt from its attack."

Dr. Tuffnell further states, that of the 463 prisoners discharged during 1854, 102 gained weight, and 99 neither gained nor lost, which, considering the hard nature of their labour, is most satisfactory proof of the ample nature of the diet.

Why then, in the name of common sense, should two such diametrically opposite systems exist as those now in practice in the military and civil prisons? In the one case we have a simple, moderate, and wholesome diet, evidently admirably adapted for the circumstance under which the military prisoner is placed, namely, making very considerable physical exertion at hard labour, in the form of shot drill, &c.; in the other case, we have the civil offender shut up like a hothouse plant in a cell, and placed on a huge diet, the gross daily weight of which, in Pentonville Prison, for instance, is *one hundred and nine ounces,* while in the military prisons it amounts to only *fifty-five ounces.*

Results from the System followed in the Military Prisons.

The results in the one case are, the maintenance of good health and unimpaired constitution, with, in the majority of cases, slight loss of weight, which, judging from the remarkable immunity from disease, can only be viewed as most beneficial in a sanitary point of view. That any absolute necessity exists for that increase of diet which is given in the military prisons after 84 days, I doubt, for I incline to the opinion, that if a man can be maintained in good sound working health for three months he can continue to be so for an indefinite period, unless of course the diet should be of a nature likely to induce scurvy, which that in use in the military prisons is by no means likely to do; on the contrary, milk being one of the best antiscorbutics that can be introduced into any diet; that the diet has no tendency to induce scurvy is proved by the fact, that the change after 84 days consists of the introduction of no specific antiscorbutic, but merely of an addition of 2 oz. of oatmeal and 3 oz. of Indian meal daily.

Evil Consequences of the System followed in the Civil Prisons.

How very different are the results in the civil prisons. Compare the medical statistics with those of the military prisons, and what a marked difference is apparent. The deteriorated health of the convict is erroneously attributed to his previous career and constitution, in place of to the peculiar circumstances under which he is placed during the first twelve or eighteen months of his imprisonment. He either labours under the diseases incidental to disordered digestion, or he is gradually undergoing a system of forcing, in the form of the morbid nutrition I have already described. Is it not opposed to nature, to science, and to common sense, to suppose that the results can be the same to the health of two bodies of men placed under circumstances so opposite as the following?

The Condition of the Military and Civil Prisoners compared.

The military prisoner is exposed to severe physical exertion a considerable portion of the day, in the open air, and receives the following diet:—

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
8 oz. oatmeal. ½ pint milk.	9 oz. Indian meal. ½ pint milk.	8 oz. bread. ½ pint milk.

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The civil prisoner is shut up all day, with the exception of one or at most two hours exercise; he is located in a cell, and is employed making little or no physical exertion; he is warmly clad, and the temperature in which he lives is high. All the circumstances under which he is placed are such as to demand a very moderate allowance of food; while those of the military prisoner are such as to require a much more liberal diet than the civil prisoner, but nevertheless he receives, in solitary confinement, the following ration (Pentonville scale):—

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
12 oz. bread. 1 pint cocoa.	6 oz. cooked meat. 6 oz bread. 1 lb. potatoes. 1 pint thick soup.	9 oz. bread. 1 pint gruel.

Total weight of the above, *one hundred and nine ounces;* total weight of the military daily allowance, *fifty-five ounces.* Hard labour performed on the latter; sedentary occupations on the former. Surely, all that is wanted to remedy this abuse of food is attention to be drawn to the fact.

Non-reception by the Principal Medical Officer of my Theory of the Identity of the prevailing Diseases on the same Constitutional Cause.

In conclusion, I have to draw your attention to the fact, that the important views advanced by me with reference to the identity of the prevailing forms of disease on the same constitutional cause, though not admitted by the principal medical officer, have in no way been disproved by him, for mere individual non-reception of a theory does not constitute its disproof. Every assertion I have made I have, and am prepared again, at any time, to substantiate by facts. Every time the principal medical officer has visited the infirmary, I have brought under his notice cases illustrative of my views, and yet they are still characterised as mere theories, unsupported by practical facts. What more practical facts can I possibly advance, than scores of men suffering from skin disease, alternately with dysentery or ophthalmia, and *vice versâ?* I have repeatedly brought under his notice the most unequivocal proofs of the identity of the cutaneous eruptions and the ophthalmia, by showing him cases wherein patches of ringworm on prisoners' faces have extended upwards, including the lower eyelids in their circles, causing them to present all the symptoms of the ordinary aggravated form of purulent ophthalmia, while the upper eyelids were entirely free from the disease.

My hospital records will show hundreds of cases illustrative of my position, and it is a source of much regret to me that I should be compelled, report after report, to trouble you with my special medical opinions; but increased experience having more and more wedded me to them, and to the belief in their great practical importance, I must be excused for still urging your attention to them.

Admission of the Value of my Theory, should it prove correct.

That they are calculated to form a substantial basis for a comprehensive explanation of the actual nature of disease is admitted by the principal medical officer, as conveyed in the following extract from his observations on my report for June 1854, in which I first drew attention to the relation between diet and disease:—

Extract from the Principal Medical Officer's Observations.

"The bulk of this report is composed of the exposition of a theory that the diseases "which have been most prevalent during the six months, viz., affections of the bowels, "skin, and eyes, are identical in their nature, and depend on the same constitutional "cause, and that this cause is an excess of fermentive matter in the blood, resulting from "an over quantity of certain kinds of food, viz., bread and rice, with an insufficient supply "of vegetables or vegetable acid.

"I shall not take up your time by an examination of Dr. Rennie's theory of identity of "the diseases mentioned, as this would necessitate a reference to professional details and "the employment of technical phraseology which, I am sure, you would willingly excuse. "I may say, however, that the few facts adduced form by far too narrow a basis for the "support of *such a comprehensive explanation of the actual nature of disease* as Dr. Rennie "aims at."

Necessity for such an Examination of my Views as the Principal Medical Officer declines.

But, with all due deference to the principal medical officer, it is just such an examination as he repudiates which is wanted; and the system which admits of important sanitary questions, such as the one at issue, depending on the *ipse dixit* of any one individual, is

wrong in principle and mischievous in practice. Had the views advanced by me in my first report, having reference to diet, been subjected to an impartial practical examination, several thousand pounds might have been saved to Government, and a very large amount of sickness saved the prisoners, by carrying out the reduction of diet at the time I first proposed it, in place of nearly twelve months afterwards.

Morbid Propensity to theorize attributed to me by the Principal Medical Officer.

The principal medical officer, in his observations before alluded to, gives it as his opinion, that I allow myself to be carried away by a fondness for theorizing, and attributes to me a propensity to mistake assertion for proofs; but I must respectfully state, that, on a careful perusal of his observations, their principal characteristic appears to me to be a tendency to identify individual disbelief with disproof. In explanation of the extraordinary prevalence of ophthalmia he states—

Extract from the Principal Medical Officer's Observations.

"Ophthalmia, the disease principally treated of, is shown to have appeared in December, "increased during January and February, at the latter end of which it reached an "alarming extent, and became even more virulent during March and April.

"It seems to me that the rise and progress of this disease (and the same may be predi- "cated of dysentery) are much more reasonably attributable to the season of the year, "when it usually prevails more or less among the free population of the colony and to "external grievances, than to faulty diet, which was actually improved in the very points "objected to by Dr. Rennie, by a Board which, in the beginning of January, recom- "mended a scale of diet containing a reduction in the quantity of the rice and bread, and "recommending greater variety in the diet, which scale was approved of and acted on."

The reduction in the quantity of the bread, alluded to by the principal medical officer, amounted to *one ounce daily*, twenty-six ounces being issued in place of twenty-seven. Rice was never a regular article of diet; only a substitute, when vegetables could not be procured.

Statistics to prove the Fallacy of the Principal Medical Officer's Views.

"Season of the year and external grievances" are expressions throwing no light whatever on the question, and I put it to any unprejudiced individual, which of our explanations stand on the most solid basis; the one is founded on facts which do exist, the other on supposed facts, the existence of which I do not admit. That ophthalmia, such as the prisoners suffer from, prevails to any extent amongst the free population, I deny. There are no statistics whatever to prove it; on the contrary, any statistics which I possess show quite an opposite result. I think it is generally admitted that throughout the colony there is no locality more likely to develop ophthalmia, as far as sources of external irritation are concerned, than Fremantle; and we will compare the ophthalmic statistics of the military hospital with those of the convict one, the number of men entitled to admission in the former averaging 170:—

For the Years terminating	Average Daily Number.		Hospital Admission.		Treated out of Hospital.		Total treated.	
	Military.	Convicts.	Military.	Convicts.	Military.	Convicts.	Military.	Convicts.
31st Dec. 1854 -	170	659	3	400	1	198	4	598
31st Dec. 1855 -	170	558	3	233	1	116	4	349

Actual Per-centage of Military Ophthalmic Cases smaller than shown by the Statistics.

From the above statement, the disease may be said to be almost unknown amongst the military; and I may remark that the statistics show a larger per-centage than actually exists, and also that the cases, with two exceptions, were quite different from those prevailing amongst the prisoners. Of the three cases returned as treated in hospital for the year 1854, two was the actual number; one was a slight case, four days under treatment; the other was the admission, twice, of a sapper, with an irritable condition of the eyes, resulting from his occupation, that of a blacksmith; neither cases at all resembling the form of disease prevailing amongst the prisoners.

During the past year the actual admissions were two, and in both cases the disease bore a strong resemblance to the ophthalmia of the prisoners, and, no doubt, arose from *a similar cause*. One case was twice under treatment, being that of a pensioner well known for his dissipated habits, and the other was in a Sapper, with a character somewhat similar to

the pensioner. In both cases there was most obstinate constipation, and the disease was no doubt connected with disordered digestion, as I have all along maintained the ophthalmia of the prisoners to have been.

Reduction in the Number of Ophthalmic Cases compared with the Reduction of Diet.

On referring to the Table, it is an interesting fact to observe, that the daily allowance of soup, bread, meat, and potatoes, during the year 1854, amounted to *four pounds eleven ounces;* and that during seven months of the following year the same aliments amounted to the daily weight only of *three pounds five ounces;* and that with a daily average of prisoners less only by 101 there should be *two hundred and forty-nine cases of ophthalmia less.*

The Warders shown not to suffer from Ophthalmia.

The daily average number of warders on duty is about sixty, and on referring to their sick returns I find that during the year 1854 only one was affected with ophthalmia, and during 1855 only three, two of whom were old soldiers, one of whom a short time before had a severe attack of palsy. Such facts go completely to disprove the prevalence of the disease amongst the troops and prison officers, and I can only say that the same applies to the population generally.

Isolated Cases of Ophthalmia occur in all Countries.

No doubt isolated cases of ophthalmia occur all over the colony, and I should like to be informed in what country they do not; but their occurrence in no way accounts for the disease raging with almost epidemic virulence amongst a particular body of men, confining itself to no special locality, but following them about from place to place, except to the *establishment infirmary,* where not one case of the disease has yet originated, clearly proving its non-contagious nature.

Ophthalmia selected as an Illustration of the prevailing Disease of the Prisoners, from its Existence being in no way involved in Doubt.

In treating of the prevailing diseases of the prisoners I have hitherto selected ophthalmia, as being one involving no theory as far as its actual existence is concerned; there it is, and no one can say it does not exist; but, as the principal medical officer says, it is a disease of the colony. We will take another class of ailments, the existence of which are equally apparent, and which we know *are not diseases of the colony,* namely, cutaneous eruptions, more especially the form known as ringworm.

Dependence of Cutaneous Eruptions on Excess of Bread; consequently, Dependence of any other Disease on the same Cause.

From the time of my becoming connected with the convict service, in June 1853, I was struck with the remarkable prevalence of cutaneous disease, and was inclined to attribute it to an excess of fermentive matter in the food, an opinion in which I became confirmed in the course of a few months. The principal medical officer has never expressed an opinion with reference to the cause of the skin disease; but as he does not admit the dietetic origin of the ophthalmia, of course he cannot admit that of other diseases. That the cutaneous eruptions arise from the excess of bread derives considerable support from the following fact, that during the three years I have been in Western Australia I have seen but one case of ringworm in a free adult, and that lately on one of the warders, who stated to me that *he lived principally on bread,* eating about two pounds of it daily. Once let it be admitted that excess of bread will produce cutaneous disease, there is no limit to the ailments that it may produce, for, as I stated in a former report, *no one tissue of the body is capable for a prolonged period of carrying on the elimination of a blood impurity;* and what is more, this excess of bread will not produce the cutaneous disease unless the *skin is exposed to the irritation of the sun;* for it is only the men working outside that suffer from it; those employed inside enjoy perfect immunity from it (though they suffer from other diseases, principally dysentery and neuralgia); and here we arrive at that point which identifies it with disordered constitution; otherwise the warders and Sappers, who are exposed to the very same sources of external irritation, would suffer from it also, but, on the contrary, the disease is unknown amongst them.

Case illustrative of the Incapacity of any One Tissue to continue a permanent eliminative Surface.

As I am bringing this report to a close, a case has occurred illustrative of the incapacity of any one tissue for carrying on the eliminative process without intermission. A probation prisoner, named Hill, arrived in the colony twelve months ago, with both sides of his face and chin covered with a cutaneous eruption, which had continued until within a few days of the period I am writing. With the exception of suffering pain in the part when exposed to the sun, he has had fair health since his arrival, until a few days ago. He was seized with the ordinary dysenteric symptoms, and almost immediately afterwards

all traces of the cutaneous eruption disappeared, and he is now entirely free from it; but suffering from disordered secretion from the bowels, *the intestinal mucous membrane have become the eliminative surface in place of the skin.* Very probably in a short time his face will again become the seat of cutaneous disease, or he may be attacked with ophthalmia or some other disorder.

In conclusion, I trust my remarks will be received in the spirit which has dictated them, —an anxious desire for the amelioration of the sanitary condition of the convict, both before and after his arrival here; an anxious desire to see the science of medicine emerge from the mists of empiricism, and take such a position amongst the fixed sciences as to justify the memorable words of Cicero: "*Homines ad deos, nulla re, proprius accedant, quam salutem hominibus dando.*"

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
D. F. Rennie, M.D.,
Ordnance Medical Department Surgeon.

Note.

28th April 1856.

Since the date of the preceding report the "William Hammond," convict ship, has arrived with prisoners, and I have subjected upwards of fifty of them to stethoscopic examination, and have found the most conclusive evidence of the correctness of the opinions expressed by me from page 56 to page 63 of this report.

In every instance I have found *a marked difference between the capacity of the two* lungs for containing air, and unmistakable indications of adhesions between one or other of the lungs and the walls of the chest, giving a practical verification to the common saying, "*that good food sticks to the ribs.*"

The importance of this discovery, for such I must submit it to be, cannot be overrated, for it strikes at the root of the whole system pursued during the earlier periods of the prisoner's confinement in England,—possibly during the whole of his imprisonment,—and proves how completely the object intended is frustrated by the erroneous means employed to effect it.

The delay which has already occurred in forwarding this report prevents me entering further into this most important question; and I would strongly urge the appointment of a Medical Board to inquire into and report on the physical condition of the men lately arrived in the "William Hammond," who are rapidly degenerating in health, though they apparently landed in excellent physical condition, which, however, was more apparent than real. Change of climate, combined with defective organs of respiration, and a diet nearly double that allowed them on shipboard, is working a marked change upon them, though they have been but twenty-eight days in the colony.

The term carnification, which I have made use of as applicable to the peculiar condition of the lungs of the old prisoners, is the most appropriate term I can apply to a similar state in the new ones, for it implies a defective power of expansion and contraction, without inferring that the lungs have become the seat of any morbid products, which, apparently, they have not, from the total absence in the majority of cases of the slightest symptoms to lead to the suspicion of the existence of pulmonary derangement; and in the most of them I have been unable to elicit the least information with reference to their ever having had at any previous period chest disease.

I have this day had an opportunity of making a *post-mortem* examination of one of the prisoners who landed from the "William Hammond" in a dying state, and find the very same morbid appearance as those detailed at page 56 of this report, and which I have no hesitation in ascribing to the erroneous system pursued at home.

Up to this day, *fifty-three* (25 per cent.) of the men have required treatment in hospital for aggravated disorders of digestion, and a very large number (upwards of 100) have also required treatment on the casual sick list, though they have been 28 days on shore.

I attribute their rapidly failing health to impaired organs of respiration, to change of climate, to change from a diet containing only *eleven ounces of non-fermented bread* to one containing *twenty-two ounces of fermented bread*, to the resumption, after several years' absence from it, of the use of tobacco, and under circumstances less capable of bearing it without injury than formerly, and, lastly, to sleeping in *double tiers of hammocks*, in crowded association wards, where, though the ventilation is apparently very good, as far as the nose can detect, still, however good it may apparently be, there must be constantly considerable impurity of the atmosphere. I consider the system of double tiers of hammocks as objectionable. The ventilation of the under ones must be impeded by the proximity of the upper ones, and the atmosphere of the upper ones comes in for more than a fair share of foul air by the ascent of carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen from the lower ones. It is not the custom in the English prisons to have double tiers of hammocks, nor is it the custom on board of ship; and I cannot too strongly urge attention to this hitherto overlooked fact.

One of the characteristic symptoms which the men suffer from is muscular debility, and which is erroneously attributed, not only by themselves but by the convict officials, to a deficiency of food. But depression of spirits, accompanied by lassitude and impaired

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muscular power, is the characteristic symptoms of imperfect oxygenization of the blood, arising from impaired organs of respiration.

In conclusion, I have to state that the facts now adduced by me, and which I am ready to prove by practical demonstration, are of such an important nature, both in a sanitary and financial point of view, that the necessity for at once bringing them under the notice of the authorities at home must be too apparent to require any comment from me. All I ask is patient and searching inquiry into the different statements I have made.

D.F.R.

Enc. 3 in No. 11.

Enclosure 3 in No. 11.

Principal Medical Officer's Office,
Perth, 2nd June, 1856.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the report of the surgeon of the Convict Establishment for the half year ending 31st December 1855, recently forwarded by him to me.

This document evinces the exercise of very considerable application on the part of that officer; and its voluminous size is another evidence of his assiduous efforts in trying to establish the theories which for the last two years he has been advancing relative to the diseases of the prisoners, and their supposed cause. Having on former occasions at some length expressed to your predecessor the Comptroller-General, as also recently in a communication addressed to the Colonial Secretary, and submitted to you, my views with reference to these theories, I shall hold myself excused from here repeating in detail the various reasons which lead me to dissent from him, and shall confine myself to some remarks on particular subjects treated of in the report.

A considerable portion is devoted to impugning the proceedings of the Medical Board which fixed the scale of rations now in use, and the writer seems to prove, to his own satisfaction at least, that the Board, while virtually coinciding in his opinions, as shown by their recommending a reduction in the prison diet, carefully disguised their expression of them, by using ambiguous phrases. As president of that Board, I do not hesitate to say that such was far from being their intention. They were convened by H. E. the late Governor to inquire into the excess, sufficiency, or inadequacy of the scale of rations then in force, and to report also whether the theory advanced by the surgeon of the Convict Establishment, that the amount of sickness which had prevailed among the prisoners was attributable to overfeeding, and borne out by facts, and whether the hard-labour party enjoyed better health, and those in the receipt of the largest rations were in worse health, than the probation prisoners. The Board *in limine* addressed a letter to the then Colonial Secretary, inquiring whether, irrespective of any opinion they might form in reference to this theory, they were expected to recommend any modification of the diet scale, if they should deem such to be advisable, to which the reply received was, that such was his Excellency's desire. After a most careful investigation and repeated meetings, the Board came to an opinion adverse to the theory of overfeeding being the cause of the diseases prevalent in the Convict Establishment. They did not refuse to acknowledge that to some extent a large diet might induce indigestion and its consequences; but by this admission they did not mean to sanction the theory of the prevalent diseases of the prisoners being only modifications of disordered digestion proceeding from excess of food. Considering the diet scale, irrespective of any such theory, they came to the conclusion that a less allowance of food would keep the men in good working health, believing that, within reasonable limits, more or less food will simply maintain men in fuller or more spare condition of body, without any disease being necessarily produced either by the former or by the latter. This belief I hold to be confirmed by what I have observed since the reduction in the ration scale; viz., that the general body of the prisoners have become less robust in appearance since the reduction took place. That the Board, in holding the opinions stated in their proceedings, were affected with "some singular obliquity of perception" is a very presumptuous assertion on the part of the surgeon of the Convict Establishment.

The surgeon seems to object to the expression of the Board's opinion, founded on their own general observation and medical experience, that the prisoners are, after having undergone imprisonment in England, constitutionally impaired, and predisposed to disease, styling it, in terms the force of which I do not clearly perceive, "a vague supposition," "a mere popular notion, unentitled to be called a theory until based on hypothesis, and "then of no practical value until identified with physical effects." Yet this predisposition to disease is acknowledged to exist, and the surgeon proceeds to identify it with certain physical defects; viz., an impaired state of the organs of respiration, and an extraordinarily adherent condition of the thoracic and abdominal viscera, invariably discovered in the bodies of those who die in the Convict Establishment, and, inclining to the opinion that these morbid conditions are developed prior to their landing in the colony, concludes them to be the result of the large diet issued to the convicts in the English prisons. The subject is one calling for careful investigation, particularly as within the last two months seven probation prisoners have died in the establishment after illnesses of very brief duration, most of them men who, until within very short periods before death, had been apparently

in good health, and during life had complained of no symptoms which would lead to a suspicion of the morbid appearances revealed by post mortem examination. I fear, however, that as the mischief seems to be done before the arrival of the convict in Western Australia, perhaps in the English prisons, we cannot here obtain sufficient data for elucidating the question so as to arrive at a certain conclusion.

It is assumed that the diseases of the prisoners originate in overfeeding, and argued that their ailments are considerably aggravated by a similar system here. Excess of diet, the use of tobacco, and overcrowding in the association wards, are stated to be the cause of their bad health. As regards diet, I do not believe that the present scale errs on the score of excess. It will readily be admitted that the appetites of prisoners do not afford a very certain indication as to the quantity of food required to maintain them in sound working condition, but it is no less certain that the allowance is now much short of the standard of the men's appetites, as is shown by clean scraped bones and potato rinds being the only remains of their meals, and by the complaints of insufficiency of food which you are aware are so commonly preferred by every class of prisoner. At the hiring depôts, the ticket-of-leave men usually spend their earnings in the purchase of extra bread. Since the reduction of the scale, the prisoners in the establishment have, to my eye, lost flesh considerably; and I have been able to detect among them no appearance of that plethora or fulness of habit which would be expected to result from the use of an over-abundant diet. On the contrary, when examining them, some two months ago, I found many of them with a spongy scorbutic state of the gums, a symptom which I apprehend cannot in any way be connected with overfeeding.

I believe the alleged injurious effects of tobacco to be overrated, and I am not sure that the moderate use of this narcotic is not even beneficial in many cases of weak digestion. It has been asserted that it acts injuriously on account of the absorption of carbon during the act of smoking, but such absorption cannot, to any notable extent, take place through the lungs, into which the irritating smoke is not, as the surgeon would seem to suppose, inhaled, being only drawn into and again expelled from the cavity of the mouth, while respiration is carried on through the nostrils during the act of smoking. One great objection to smoking, however, as likely to induce dyspepsia, is the loss of saliva by expectoration. Whether the issue of tobacco to well-conducted prisoners is, in a moral point of view, an advisable indulgence, is a question which it does not fall within the province of a medical officer to pronounce upon.

The third supposed cause of sickness is, overcrowding in the association wards, where the probation prisoners sleep in double tiers of hammocks. I concur in the opinion that this arrangement must be deleterious to the health of the men. The re-convicted prisoners occupy separate cells, and have latterly suffered less from sickness than those in association. According to the opinion of the Board above referred to, and the admission of the surgeon in his previous half-yearly report, this party did not formerly enjoy greater immunity from disease than the others. Their improved health of late I attribute to their living in a purer atmosphere at night than that of the association wards, loaded as the latter must be by the emanations from so many men sleeping in very close proximity. It is rather an argument against the reduction of diet, that the re-convicted men now receive more food than formerly, although the report attempts to show that such is not the case, owing to soup being now issued only twice instead of on six days a week. But the only additional nutriment afforded by the "thick soup," which is so dwelt upon, being the ounce of rice with which it is thickened, the diet of these men has, in plain terms, been unquestionably improved.

To the reduction in diet is attributed the generally improved state of health observed among the prisoners during the half year under observation. Yet, at the risk of being charged with absurdity, I must confess that I would attribute this, not only to season, but partly also to the removal of the prisoners from the old establishment to the new prison. The beneficial effects to invalids of but a slight change of locality—of a patient from one room to another, even to another bed in the same room—are matters of experience, and I see nothing absurd in supposing the change which took place at the commencement of the half year to have had a similar beneficial effect on the sanitary condition of the prisoners, particularly looking at the change which so many of them made from crowded dormitories to single cells. That such beneficial results were not permanent—for, during the greater part of the half year just elapsed, there has again been a considerable amount of sickness among the men—is no disproof of the charge having had an effect for a time; for this accords with the experience of many ordinary cases of disease; neither can any sound reasons against the opinion be drawn from the condition of the patients in the infirmary undergoing medical treatment, or of individuals so differently circumstanced as the pensioners and their families, who occupied some of the buildings vacated by the prisoners.

At the ticket-of-leave depôts, the men, since the reduction in the ration, have been usually in the habit of purchasing extra bread, so that in their case little or no actual reduction took place in this article, which is still particularly objected to as excessive in quantity, yet the severe form of ophthalmia disappeared at the depôts as well as in the establishment as the winter season advanced. The ticket-of-leave men have continued since in tolerably good general health, almost entirely free from the ailments latterly prevalent in the establishment, and none of the rapidly fatal cases before mentioned have taken place at these stations. Cutaneous eruptions, which are very common in the establishment, are very rare among them, no cases appearing in the monthly returns of

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sick rendered to me by the medical attendants, nor have I witnessed any on the occasions of my periodical visits of inspection. In fact, with the exception of ophthalmia having been sometimes prevalent, no very notable amount of sickness has occurred at the depôts during the two years that I have performed the duties of principal medical officer. In my opinion the better health enjoyed by the ticket-of-leave men may be partly attributed to the less crowded state of the barracks in which they sleep. I suspect that in objecting to the quantity of bread in the ration as being an article prepared by fermentation the surgeon is influenced by the theory he entertains of the nature of diseases in general, and of those of the prisoners in particular.

With reference to the correspondence which arose from the medical officer having charged the superintendent with thwarting him in the performance of his duties, and by him inserted in the report, I would merely observe, that so strong an expression does not seem to have been warranted by the circumstances of the case as detailed by the surgeon.

Objections founded on animal chemistry are urged against the present scale of diet, as unsuited to the latitude of Swan River, particularly in summer, and allusion is made to the diet of the natives of tropical climates generally; yet the facts observed in connexion with the food of different nations do not all tend in the direction to which the inferences drawn in the report point. In many parts of tropical Africa and Asia, oil, and ghee, or butter, substances abounding in hydrogen and carbon, and therefore coming under the designation of *calorifacient* or *respiratory* food, are consumed in large quantities, and, so so far as I am aware, without any detrimental results to health. So also in some of the warm regions of the western hemisphere health is maintained for long periods upon animal food as the sole article of diet; besides, those inhabitants of hot climates who live chiefly on vegetable food consume it usually in very large quantities; it is not a little curious, too, to consider that as concerns the lower animals nature has not fixed any such definite laws in regard to the nature of food as dependent on temperature, for in tropical countries the carnivora chiefly abound; I think therefore that the question of diet as dependent on climate has been overstated.

The diet of the re-convicted prisoners undergoing solitary confinement is particularly objected to in the report as being excessive. I do not think that it can be reasonably objected to on sanitary grounds, seeing that these men have latterly had decidedly better health than the probation prisoners, who have a larger ration. The ration given to soldiers confined in military prisons at home, which is cited as one well fitted for men similarly circumstanced, may be sufficiently nutritious, but would not be admissible at Fremantle, where milk, which forms its principal component, is so high-priced, and often not procurable in even very small quantities.

The conclusion of the report is occupied by a criticism, penned, I regret to think, in no very dispassionate spirit, on the comments made by me in forwarding to your predecessor the report for the half year ending 30th June 1854. It is unfortunate, perhaps, that my opinions on the principal topics of discussion do not coincide with those of the surgeon of the Convict Establishment; but, in offering my observations on his reports, which I consider it to be my duty to do, instead of merely endorsing his opinions by forwarding the documents without comment, I have not endeavoured to ignore the facts appealed to by him as supporting his theories, although I have been unable to perceive the connexion which he traces between them and certain alleged causes; neither have I any wish to attempt setting aside, by what he chooses to term my "*ipse dixit*," such consideration of his statements as the merits of the reports themselves, and the importance of the subjects treated of, may entitle them to. Further, that officer must be aware that among those whom he designates "prejudiced opponents" of his theories are included all the available medical officers in the colony, to whom the consideration of the question of prison diet has been referred.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) George T. Galbraith, M.D.,
Staff Surgeon, P. M. O.

The Honourable the Acting Comptroller-General,
&c. &c. &c.

(True copy.)
J. E. Henderson.

No. 12.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Kennedy to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere.

(No. 47.) Government House, Perth, July 28, 1856.
(Received November 4, 1856.)
(Answered, No. 52, December 3, 1856, page 133.)

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit a Letter from the Acting Comptroller-General, giving cover to a Report of the Clerk of Works, showing the necessity of employing free labour in the completion of the prison buildings at Fremantle, and the expenditure which will probably be required in excess of the estimates for this service. July 3, 1856.

I have only to remark, that I see no alternative between completing these buildings and allowing them to fall into dilapidation from the effects of climate.

A copy of the Minute of the Finance Board is transmitted herewith, explaining their reasons for recommending a special credit of 1,042*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* being opened for the purpose of completing the proposed works. July 5, 1856.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 12.

Comptroller-General's Office, Fremantle,
July 3, 1856.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor, a Report from the Clerk of Works on the state of the works at Fremantle, which I directed him to prepare, with the view of showing the small progress which can be made with them with the small number of masons and carpenters at his disposal.

His report shows that there are 5 Sapper masons and plasterers, 4 probation prisoner masons, 6 re-convicted prisoner masons and 8 Sapper carpenters, 1 civilian carpenter, and 8 prisoner carpenters; the last mostly rough hands fit only for simple work.

It also shows the proposed disposal of these men till 31st March next, and states that, in addition to them, 12 hired masons will require to be employed, at a cost of 738*l.*, to erect the buildings, and that 4 civilian carpenters will be required to put the roof on, so that the whole may be finished by the 31st March 1857; the total estimated cost being for masons and carpenters 1,042*l.*

This sum is entirely in excess of the estimate. When the estimate was prepared, in October 1852, it was supposed that a sufficient number of convict masons and carpenters would be sent out to erect the whole building, by a mixture of Sapper and convict labour; but the number of convicts of these trades has always been very limited; and in the only ship which has arrived since July 1855, viz., the "William Hammond," there was neither a mason or a carpenter; while about a month before her arrival 9 Sapper masons and 4 Sapper carpenters left the colony for England, per "Esmeralda."

Under these circumstances I beg to suggest for His Excellency's consideration, that, as it is most desirable to get the prison finished, and the number of mechanics likely to be sent out in any convict ship or ships which may be coming, but of whose arrival we have no definite expectation, will be too small to make much impression on so large a building, it is most advisable that mechanics should be hired to do the work.

Should a convict ship arrive with the class of convict mechanics required, the number of civilians might be proportionately reduced.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. Wray,
Acting Comptroller-General.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

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Sub-Encl. in No. 12.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 12.

Royal Engineers' Office, Fremantle,
July 2, 1856.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to lay before you the following statement relative to the works and buildings in progress or to be erected during the current year, and to point out the inadequacy of the means at my disposal to effect this purpose.

The works in progress are:—

1st. The prison. This building is in much the same state as when I took charge in February last, so far as the masonry is concerned.

2nd. The chapel. The walls of this building are up to the wall plate height, but the gable, including cornices, is yet to be executed.

3rd. The steward's store. The masonry is done.

4th. Water police barracks. The boundary wall and privies, as also cook-house, are about two months from completion with the present strength, which is all that is available.

5th. Incidental services.

Works to be performed during the year 1856–57:—

1st. New prison exercising yard boundaries.
2nd. Do. privies.
3rd. Do. brick barrel-drain from privies to main sewer, &c.
4th. Do. washing sheds.
5th. Do. chief warder's quarters.
6th. Do. gasworks.
7th. Do. water supply.
8th. Commissariat store centre building.
9th. Fencing old cemetery, Fremantle.
10th. Counterforts to new prison boundary walls as a measure of precaution.

These works are in addition to those before stated as in hand.

With reference to the means at command for the performance of these works, we have at present four probation prisoner and six re-convicted prisoner masons; and in order to put the roof on the chapel it would take these parties three months from this time to get the work at the prison sufficiently advanced to allow a junction of the two roofs.

There are five Sapper masons, of whom two are at present occupied in building the additions to the water police barrack. This work will take about two months from this time. Two are plastering the stable-keeper's quarters, pensioners' barracks, and water police barracks. These services will take more than one month from the present time. One man is generally employed on incidental services. This will dispose of all the available Sapper masons for nearly two months to come.

On the 1st October there will thus be about 2,073 yards of masonry to be performed on the external and corridor walls of the prison, worth 6*s.* per yard, amounting to 621*l.* 18*s.*, and 1,000 yards in cross walls, at 2*s.* 4*d.* per yard, 116*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; in all 738*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*; that is if civilian masons were employed to perform the work. And in order that the prison may be finished this year, twelve masons should be set on at once, as each man would not perform more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ yard of the front and corridor walls and four yards of the cross walls daily, in which case it would occupy about seven months or 174 working days to perform the whole.

Carpenters. We have eight Sapper carpenters, and eight prisoners who are carpenters to some extent. With these men the work for the offices under the chapel, viz., floors, skirting, door and window lining, shutters, doors, sashes, mouldings, &c., the chapel staircase, windows, floor, skirting, gallery, and fittings, also the prison stairs, floors in cells, gallery floors, and railings, may be prepared and fixed. These services would take all our carpenters about 150 working days, *i.e.*, to 1st January 1857.

Leaving the whole of the roof, about 152 squares, to be performed by hired carpenters, this roof I estimate would cost about 2*l.* per square, equal to 304*l.*, and would require four civilian carpenters employed in order to have the work done as early as would be required.

By the foregoing arrangement there would be the Sapper masons about the 1st of September, and the probation and re-convicted masons by 1st October, available for the execution of the other works required for the completion of the prison, and the Sapper and prisoner carpenters would have about three months for the carpenter work of these services.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MANNING,
Clerk of Works.

The Hon.
The Acting Comptroller-General,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2. in No. 12.

MINUTE V.

Western Australia, Convict Finance Board,
Perth, July 5, 1856.

A LETTER was read from the Comptroller-General, dated 3d July, enclosing one from the Clerk of Works, dated 2d July, pointing out the necessity for the employment of free labour on the works at Fremantle.

The Clerk of Works shows the small progress that can be made with the small number of masons and carpenters at his disposal.

The works in progress are—

1. The prison.
2. The chapel.
3. The steward's store.
4. Water police barracks.
5. Incidental services.

The works to be performed during 1856–57, in addition to the above, are—

1. New prison exercising yard boundaries.
2. Do. privies.
3. Do. brick barrel-drain from privies to main sewer.
4. Do. washing sheds.
5. Do. chief warder's quarters.
6. Do. gasworks.
7. Do. water supply.
8. Commissariat store centre building.
9. Fencing old cemetery, Fremantle.
10. Counterforts to new prison boundary walls.

To perform the whole of these works there are but 5 Sapper masons and 10 prisoner masons, and these will be fully employed on the chapel, water-police barracks, plastering, and incidental services; the prisoners for the next three months, and the Sappers for the next two months.

In order that the prison may be finished this year, it is necessary to put on 12 civilian masons at once, at a cost of 738*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

There are 8 Sapper and 8 prisoner carpenters, and 4 civilian carpenters would be required on the prison, at a cost of 304*l.*

By this arrangement there would be the Sapper masons about the 1st September, and the prisoner masons by the 1st October, available for the execution of the other works required for the completion of the prison, and the Sapper and prisoner carpenters would have about three months for the carpenters' work of these services.

The Comptroller-General states that this sum of 1,042*l.* 11*s.* is entirely in excess of the estimate, as, when the estimate was prepared, in October 1852, it was supposed that a sufficient number of convict masons and carpenters would be sent out to erect the whole building, by a mixture of Sapper and convict labour. But the number of convicts of these trades has always been very limited; and in the only ship which has arrived since July 1855, viz., the "William Hammond," there was neither a mason or a carpenter; while, about a month before her arrival, 9 Sapper masons and 4 Sapper carpenters left the colony for England, per "Esmeralda."

Under these circumstances, the Comptroller-General suggests, that as it is most desirable to get the prison finished, and the number of mechanics likely to be sent out in any convict ship or ships which may be coming, but of whose arrival we have no definite expectation, will be too small to make much impression on so large a building, it is most desirable that mechanics should be hired to do the work.

The Comptroller-General further states, that should a convict ship arrive with the class of convict mechanics required, the number of civilians might be proportionately reduced.

The Deputy Commissary General inquires, why not let the works at present in progress go on with present means, and for such of the works as it is important should be completed during the present year 1856–57, and that cannot be carried out with present strength, let tenders be invited for their execution by contract? He alludes more particularly to the Commissariat store, which, being at a distance from the prison and the general works, might perhaps with greater convenience be done by contract if the sum demanded is not much in excess of the estimate. The arrangement he proposes would in no way interfere with what is now doing, whilst he considers it highly necessary that the centre of the Commissariat store at Fremantle should be proceeded with, as he proposes vacating the present hired premises as soon as accommodation can be afforded in the Commissariat magazines for the unusually large supply of stores in his charge.

He would further propose, that the estimated sum for fencing the old cemetery be offered to the Fremantle Town Trust, as compensation money, and let them do the work themselves, and so dispense with the labour required to be expended on this work.

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Seeing that neither the Comptroller-General nor the Clerk of the Works in their reports contemplate the execution of any works but those in connexion with the prison during the present year, unless he excepts the Water Police Barracks, which comes under the head of "Works in progress," it becomes necessary that he should urge the necessity of the adoption of his suggestions.

The Comptroller-General replies, the report goes to show that it is almost impossible to tell when the prison alone will be finished, with the present number of mechanics. As he perceives the Deputy Commissary-General does not propose to hire labourers as well as mechanics, and as there will not be enough convicts to quarry and attend masons on the prison and other works at the same time, he would recommend that the prison be completed at once, and that then the necessity of the additional commissariat store accommodation be brought forward for consideration.

The Board, viewing the early completion of the prison at Fremantle as most important, and seeing no immediate probability of any increase to the present number of prison mechanics, concur with the Comptroller-General, after his reply to the Deputy Commissary-General's remarks, in the employment of free mechanics for the completion of the prison and buildings in connexion therewith, and accordingly recommend a special credit being granted for the sum estimated, viz., 1,042*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

The Board also remark that the absorption of the Sapper and prison labour entirely excludes every other work required to be done in the present year being undertaken, consequently the engagement of hired labour becomes unavoidable.

The Board also concur in the Deputy Commissary-General's suggestion as to the amount estimated for fencing the old cemetery at Fremantle being offered to the Town Trust, in place of doing the work by convict labour.

By order,
A. DARLASTON,
Secretary.

Approved,
A. E. KENNEDY.

No. 13.

No. 13.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor KENNEDY to the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE.

(No. 54.)

Government House, Perth, October 6, 1856.

SIR, (Received December 22, 1856.)

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival of the "Runnymede" Transport, with 248 convicts on board. This vessel sailed from Plymouth on 15th June, and anchored at Fremantle on 7th September 1856.

There were no deaths during the voyage.

The Acting Comptroller-General reports the state of the vessel and convicts as in every way satisfactory, and the Surgeon Superintendent and Captain appear to have paid every attention to their respective duties.

The conduct of the convicts, with very few exceptions, was "good" during the voyage, and that of a considerable number "exemplary."

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 14.

No. 14.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor KENNEDY to the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, dated Government House, Perth, October 6, 1856. No. 56.

(Received December 22, 1856.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit the usual half-yearly report of the Acting Comptroller General of Convicts for the period ended 30th June 1856, together with its accompanying enclosures.

The generally satisfactory character of this report renders any lengthened comment unnecessary.

I will offer my remarks in the order in which the subjects occur in Captain Wray's report.

The statement that "drunkenness, as usual, is the prevailing crime, being for "the free nearly 40 per cent. of the whole number of convictions, for the "conditionally pardoned rather over 51 per cent., and for the ticket-of-leave "over 33 per cent.," is a most melancholy fact.

I have in my Despatch, No. 90, dated July 28, 1856, transmitted an Ordinance passed in the last session of the Legislative Council, having for its object the more effectual prevention of drunkenness, to which I beg to refer you.

It is a subject of vital importance as regards the reformation of criminals, who are exposed to most unnecessary temptation to the commission of this crime, the parent of all others.

In reference to Captain Wray's remarks on the difficulty of obtaining efficient subordinate officers, I am of opinion that the cost of living, combined with the temptation which the neighbouring colonies offer to good men, will ere long render an increase of pay necessary. Those sent out from England are generally discontented with their condition here.

I directed the discontinuance of the issue of tobacco, which led to breaches of prison discipline, and which I view as an unnecessary luxury. The quiet way in which this important change was carried out reflects much credit on the firmness and discretion of Mr. Dixon, the Superintendent: there was neither remonstrance nor murmur.

I refrain at present from stating my views as to the number of convicts which can be readily absorbed in agricultural employment in this colony. The question is a most important one as regards the mother country and the colony: the interests of both are at stake; and I am of opinion that any system or measures in reference to it which would be injurious to the interests of one, could not permanently benefit either. I am of opinion generally, that under altered circumstances, and at no greater proportionate expense, a much larger number can be absorbed with advantage to the colony than have been hitherto sent here.

I have drawn your attention to the question of dietary on several occasions, in transmitting reports from Dr. Rennie.

The circumstances under which the Rev. Mr. Donovan was forced to resign his office of Roman Catholic Chaplain have been fully detailed in my Despatches named in the margin.

Vide Despatches (Convicts) No. 15, March 31, 1856, and No. 25, June 13, 1856.

My experience as yet does not justify me in assenting to or dissenting from the opinion of the Superintendent and Captain Wray as to the expediency of receiving female convicts. While there is no objection on the part of free women of untainted character to intermarry with ticket-of-leave and conditionally pardoned men, and there is no difficulty in obtaining single female emigrants, I should be disposed to wait the question being originated by the colonists, who have, in fact, the deepest stake in the good conduct and general well-being of the male convicts.

I entirely concur in the opinion of Captain Wray, that the system of paying ticket-of-leave men in depôt ought to be abolished, and I beg to refer you to my Despatch (Convicts), No. 58,* dated October 6, 1856, on the subject.

* Page 117.

I do not know by what standard Captain Wray estimates the "rate of wages "throughout the colony as at present high." The settlers in some of the districts expect to get good agricultural free labourers for 1*l.* per week, keeping

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themselves. Flour is 23*l.* to 25*l.* per ton, and meat 7*d.* per lb. Though I am aware higher wages are given, I am of opinion that the labouring man is not highly paid in this colony, in reference to the cost of living.

Vide Despatch (Convicts) No. 2, January 7, 1856, paragraph 7. Papers presented June 1856, page 157.

I have brought the subject of passage money under your notice in my Despatch named in the margin, and I have no reason to alter the opinion therein expressed. I have used every means to enforce payment, but the large number of defaulters and the amount have in themselves formed serious obstacles. I have in my Despatch (Convicts) No. 30,* dated June 13, 1856, informed you of the measures I have adopted to this end.

* Page 4.

The completion of the Prison at Fremantle is a matter of such pressing necessity for the accommodation of increased numbers, that the commencement of a Lunatic Asylum and Invalid Depôt must be deferred, and though such a work is, I fear, inevitable, I am most reluctant to open a new head of expenditure.

† Page 3.

Having in my Despatch (Convicts) No. 26,† June 13, 1856, adverted to the inconvenience of being left in doubt as to the number of convicts who may be expected to arrive here annually, I need only draw your attention to Captain Wray's confirmation of my views.

‡ *Vide* same paper, page 157.

Referring to the views expressed in my Despatch No. 2,‡ January 7, 1856, paragraphs 9 and 10, that "the grievance of entailing the heavy expense of "prosecuting conditionally pardoned men on the Colonial Government is a "substantive one, and ought to be redressed without delay," I would draw your attention to page of the Superintendent's report accompanying this Despatch, where it is shown that out of a total of thirteen *colonial* convicts sent to the establishment during the half year reported on, *eleven* were conditionally pardoned men.

So much has been asserted on the one hand, and denied on the other, on the subject of the relative proportion of offences and convictions among the bond and free in this colony, that I would beg to draw your attention to the return marked No. 4, accompanying the Superintendent's report. I believe the adult male population is nearly as three bond to two free.

I have only in conclusion to express my entire satisfaction with the general conduct of the convict department during the half year. The duties have been performed in the best possible spirit and with most satisfactory results, reflecting much credit upon the officers of all grades, but especially upon the Acting Comptroller-General and the Superintendent, whose zeal and good judgment have rendered any interference on my part unnecessary.

Encl. 1. in No. 14.

Enclosure 1. in No. 14.

REPORT of ACTING COMPTROLLER-GENERAL for half year ended June 30, 1856.

Comptroller-General's Office, Fremantle,
SIR, September 4, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for his Excellency's information and transmission to the Secretary of State, the usual half-yearly report of the Convict Department for the period ending 30th June 1856.

During the half year the number of convicts from external sources was 250, who arrived in the "William Hammond" on 29th March 1856; of these, 52 received tickets-of-leave on landing, and 198 were placed on the public works to finish their probation.

The total number of convicts received into the colony up to 30th June 1856 was 3,976; of these, 1,701 have been disposed of as follows:—

Free by servitude	84
Conditionally pardoned	1,400
Free pardons	10
Escaped	11
Deaths in the colony	161
Deaths on passage	26
Transferred to local government	3
Colonial convicts on ticket-of-leave	6

The three men transferred to local government were two natives and one white man; this man appears in the last return as registered in error, and should never have been sent to the convict prison at all.

The six colonial convicts have been discharged to districts assigned them by the Colonial Secretary.

On the back of this return, No. 3, the receipt and disposal of convicts during the half year is shown.

Of this return it is only necessary to explain that of the eleven men returned as "escaped," seven have escaped from Albany, and two men, of whom no trace can be obtained, have been transferred to the escaped list.

Return No. 4 is an abstract of offences and convictions of free and bond and conditionally pardoned men.

Drunkenness, as usual, is the prevailing crime, being for the free nearly 40 per cent. of the whole number of convictions, for the conditionally pardoned rather over 51 per cent., and for the ticket-of-leave rather over 33 per cent.

Among the ticket-of-leave holders there have been three cases of assault with intent to rob, and one most brutal case of murder of a ticket-of-leave man by a conditionally pardoned man, who was executed.

The one case of being illegally at large, is that of the man concerned in the murder of Mr. Longmate at the Vasse, who was acquitted by the jury for the murder, but found guilty of the robbery, and carrying arms without permission.

Of the whole number (393) of convictions among the ticket-of-leave population, 173 are for offences of a non-criminal character, besides 117 not particularized, leaving 103 criminal offences, including misdemeanors, for a ticket-of-leave population of about 1,400, or rather over seven per cent.

Many conditionally pardoned men having left the colony a percentage of their offences cannot be arrived at; but 33 criminal offences and misdemeanors are recorded, while there must be in the colony 1,000 of this class.

Only two of the ticket-of-leave men who were discharged on ticket, on landing from the "William Hammond," have been returned to the Convict Establishment.

Return No. 5 shows the average rate of wages obtained in each district.

Twelve ticket-of-leave holders have received your Excellency's permission to marry, as appears by return No. 6.

Twelve deaths are recorded in return No. 7; two of these were accounted for in previous returns as missing, but there is no doubt they were drowned.

Return No. 8 shows eight applications from ticket-of-leave holders for the passage of their wives and families to this colony.

The report and enclosures received from the Superintendent of the Convict Establishment give the proceedings of that establishment.

The difficulty of obtaining efficient subordinate officers is great; but it is not to be wondered at, considering the success which those who have left for the other colonies in search of employment have met with.

I cannot, however, recommend that more officers be sent from England; those who have been sent, for the most part have come out with such exaggerated ideas of the promotion they are to expect, that they are anxious to leave, and by their expressed discontent create similar feelings in the other officers, who might be disposed to be satisfied with their positions.

The finding employment for the men in separate confinement is, as stated by the Superintendent, a difficult matter.

The production of arrowroot from the Zamia was undertaken on the suggestion of the Surgeon, but not bringing in a return to pay the expense of its production it has been discontinued.

I think the suggestion of the Superintendent as regards the cloth for the convicts' clothing being supplied from home in the piece is worthy of attention, with a view to provide employment for the men.

I quite agree with the Superintendent as to the infliction of corporal punishment being of no advantage in any way, and am of opinion that it should never be resorted to except in cases of violence to superiors, or mutiny, when its immediate infliction may have a salutary effect, and I also think that the system of sentencing re-convicted prisoners to work in chains is bad in every point of view.

The Superintendent has referred to the discontinuance of the issue of tobacco to the prisoners, and I confess that I was surprised that the stoppage of what may be considered a luxury was effected with no trouble.

I have not as yet formed a definite opinion as to the capability of the colony to absorb any number of convicts in agricultural pursuits, and the number of men left on the hands of Government at present is so small, and they consist so entirely of the lazy and incapable, that any attempt at clearing land for Government purposes while the roads are unmade would be entirely repudiated, and not without good cause, by the colonists; and I therefore think it unnecessary to recommend any steps on this head until the labour market is supplied, and a much larger number of good working men are left on the hands of the Imperial Government.

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With regard to the large daily number of sick, *i.e.* the men incapacitated, from one cause or other, from work, I have to express my opinion, that whatever the cause may be, it is not inadequacy of food, and I believe the present scale of rations to be as much as a man requires to keep him in working condition, and that anything more than this is not in any way desirable. I should therefore be sorry to see any material alteration in the scale of ordinary diet, at any rate until the question has been inquired into at home.

It is remarkable in the table that in almost every case the percentage of sick is very much greater during the first half than in the last half of the year, attributable very probably to the naturally debilitating effects of a long and hot summer, which would appear in the months of January, February, and March, the three hottest months in the year.

I have not received the Surgeon's report, but I do not think it right to detain my half-yearly report; the reasons assigned for the delay are the importance of the subject and the variety of duties. I will forward it, with my remarks, as soon as possible after I receive it.

I consider the suggestions of the Superintendent as regards forwarding prisoners' letters in one package to England, and the abolition of franking convicts' letters, well worthy attention, on the grounds of saving both annoyance and expense to their friends, and I should hope it may be possible to make some such arrangement.

The circumstances relating to the loss of the services of the Reverend Mr. Donovan have already been brought before your Excellency, and as I am aware that the Secretary of State is in possession of all the documents relating thereto, it is unnecessary for me to refer to the subject further than to express my regret that the Reverend Mr. Donovan should have been forced by the Right Reverend the Roman Catholic Bishop to forsake his duties.

I think with the Superintendent that a limited number of female convicts, entirely single women, would be a great help to the success of the convict system in this colony; but I do not think it would be desirable that they should be sent until proper arrangements had been made to receive them, and keep them in good order.

In making a tour of inspection to Toodyay, York, and Guildford, and subsequently to Bunbury, I was particular in inquiring from the employers of the ticket-of-leave men, as a body, wherever I had a favourable opportunity of doing so, the character of the men in their service, and I received in the main very satisfactory reports. In several instances where men are employed at job-work, purchasing their provisions from their employers, they earned high wages; and in these cases I was particular in asking what they purchased. I found they purchased daily about 2 lbs. flour, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. meat, according to its cost, buying less pork than beef or mutton, and less beef or mutton than kangaroo; and that their consumption of sugar and tea was large, 2 lbs. of sugar a week being a small allowance, a ration considerably greater, both in regard to quantity and nutritious quality, than that issued to the convicts and ticket-of-leave men. It cannot be doubted that these men work a great deal harder than the men on the hands of Government.

At the same time it is undoubtedly the fact, that the ticket-of-leave men in depôt almost universally purchase extra flour with the money they earn on the public works.

I am decidedly of opinion that it would lead to a very great improvement to the discipline of the ticket-of-leave men on the hands of Government, and also ultimately to economy, were the system of paying men on the public works abolished, and were the men remaining in the depôt treated in every respect as though they were still prisoners; and with this view I propose to bring forward in the annual estimates a sum to enclose each depôt with a wall, so that when the men return from work they may be confined to the yard around the depôt.

I also am of opinion that it would be very desirable to dress all men in depôt in one uniform, taking their own clothes into store on their entry, and returning them on discharge.

The arrangements would have the effect of keeping them out of depôt, and would deprive the settler of one of his grievances, viz. the admission of men who leave their service without good cause into depôt, and placing them on pay.

I do not, however, admit that the settlers have any cause of complaint on this head, because they are themselves unwilling, in nine cases out of ten, to lodge any complaint against such men; and, of course, where no complaint is lodged it is impossible to punish, and therefore no other course can be pursued than placing them on the public works, and giving them sufficient pay to keep their clothes in order and themselves clean.

The rate of wages throughout the colony is at present high, an evil which will remedy itself when the labour market is sufficiently supplied with the description of labour required.

The notice published in May last with reference to the enforcing of the payment of passage money has been followed by the payment of large sums on this account during the half year, though the number of defaulters is still so great that it will be impossible to deal summarily with them.

A plan for a Lunatic Asylum and Invalid Depôt is in course of preparation, and I have provided so that it can be extended to admit of instruction for the blind being undertaken.

The number of these latter invalids is not at present sufficient (being only twenty-five) to warrant an application for a special instructor for them.

The details of works carried on during the half year throughout the colony is contained in the report of Mr. Manning, Clerk of Works, who has had during the greater part of the half year the immediate supervision of the works, and carries out the duties to my satisfaction.

In conclusion, I have the honour to state that the uncertainty which exists as to the number of convicts which may be expected in the course of each year, renders it impossible to provide economically for their employment and supervision; and I would also remark, that the small number of carpenters and masons which have been sent out in the last ships has caused great expense, by rendering the employment of hired mechanics an absolute necessity.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. Wray,
Acting Comptroller-General.

His Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

Schedule of Returns, &c. accompanying the Honourable the Acting Comptroller-General's Report for the half year ending 30th June 1856.

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11.	Report of works at Fremantle and Out-stations	111

H. Wray,
Acting Comptroller-General.

No. 1.

Return of the Number of Convicts that have arrived in the Colony between the 31st December 1855 and the 30th June 1856.

Ship.	Date of Arrival.	From whence.	Number by Assignment List.	Deaths on Passage.	Number landed.		Deaths since landing.	Number now in the Colony.
					Ticket-of-Leave Men.	Prisoners.		
William Hammond	1856: 29 March	England	250	Nil.	52	198	2	240

(Signed) M'Bryde Brown, Registrar.
H. Wray, Acting Comptroller-General.

Registrar's Office, Western Australia,
Fremantle, 1st August 1856.

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* This Return, being very voluminous, is not printed.

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No. 2.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners and Ticket-of-Leave Holders in Western Australia on the 30th June 1856.

English Convicts on Public Works	672
Colonial do. do.	30
Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Magisterial Sentence	171
Do. do. do. in Hospital Convict Establishment	28
Do. do. do. on Public Works	266
Do. do. do. in Private Service	1,108
Total in the Colony on 30th June 1856	2,275

(Signed) M'BRYDE BROWN, Registrar.
H. WRAY, Acting Comptroller-General.

Registrar's Office, Western Australia,
Fremantle, 1st August 1856.

No. 3.

RETURN showing the general Distribution of 3,976 Prisoners and Ticket-of-Leave Holders, for the Half Year ending 30th June 1856.

Prisoners.				Ticket-of-Leave Holders.										Disposed of.									
							Depôts.																
English.	Colonial.	Re-convicted.	Total.	Private Service.	Hospital.	Rural Gaols.	Bunbury.	Guildford.	Mount Eliza.	Port Gregory.	Toodyay.	York.	Total.	Conditional Pardons.	Free Pardons.	Free by Servitude.	Escaped.	Transferred to local Government.	Colonial Convicts on Ticket-of-Leave.	Deaths on Ticket-of-Leave.	Deaths on Probation.	Deaths on Passage.	Total.
672	30	163	865	1,108	28	8	57	68	14	15	66	46	1,410	1,400	10	84	11	3	6	103	58	26	1,701

RECAPITULATION.

Prisoners	865
Ticket-of-Leave Holders	1,410
Disposed of	1,701
Total	3,976

(Signed) M'BRYDE BROWN, Registrar.
H. WRAY, Acting Comptroller-General.

Registrar's Office, Western Australia,
Fremantle, August 1, 1856.

RETURN showing the Distribution of Prisoners and Ticket-of-Leave Holders during the Half Year ending 30th June 1856.

Received.				Disposed of.								
Probation Prisoners, Ex "William Hammond."	Ticket-of-Leave Men, Ex "William Hammond."	Convicted in the Colony.	Ticket-of Leave Men re-convicted.	Probation Prisoners discharged on Ticket-of-Leave.	Conditional Pardons.	Expiration of Sentence.	Escaped.	Colonial Convicts re-discharged to Colonial Government.	Ticket-of-Leave Men per "William Hammond" discharged on Ticket-of-Leave.	Re-convicted Ticket-of-Leave Men discharged.	Deaths on Ticket-of-Leave.	Deaths on Probation.
198	52	13	94	65	90	43	3	3	52	71	10	11

(Signed) M'BRYDE BROWN, Registrar.
H. WRAY, Acting Comptroller-General.

No. 4.

ABSTRACT of Offences and Convictions in the Colony of Free, Conditional Pardon, and Ticket-of-Leave Men, comparatively, for the Half Year ending 30th June 1856.

Nature of Offence.	District.	Number of Persons brought before Police.														
		Free.		Total.		Conditional Pardon.		Total.		Ticket-of-Leave.		Total.		Committed for Trial.		
		Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Free.	Conditional Pardon.	Ticket-of-Leave.
Absconding	Fremantle	8	1			–	–			2	–			–	–	–
"	Perth	–	–			2	–			5	1			–	–	–
"	Toodyay	1	–			–	–			2	–			–	–	–
"	Albany	1	–			–	–			–	–			–	–	–
"	York	2	–			–	–			10	–			–	–	–
"	Bunbury	1	–			–	–			3	–			–	–	–
				13	1			2	–			22	1			
Assault (common)	Fremantle	14	4			4	3			5	1			–	–	–
"	Perth	6	9			4	1			5	1			–	–	–
"	Toodyay	3	–			3	–			4	–			–	–	–
"	Albany	3	–			1	–			1	–			–	–	–
"	Champion Bay	–	–			1	–			–	–			–	–	–
"	Bunbury	1	–			1	–			2	1			–	–	–
"	Swan	1	2			–	–			3	1			–	–	–
				28	15			14	4			20	4			
Assault with intent to rob.	York	1	–			–	1			1	–			1	–	–
	Swan	–	–			–	–			2	–				–	–
				1	–			–	1			3	–			
Burglary	Albany	–	–			–	–			2	–			–	–	–
				–	–			–	–			2	–			
Cattle stealing	Toodyay	–	–			–	–			2	–			–	–	–
"	Swan	–	–			–	–			1	–			–	–	–
				–	–			–	–			3	–			
Drunkenness	Fremantle	91	5			28	–			35	–			–	–	–
"	Perth	17	7			12	1			24	–			–	–	–
"	Toodyay	5	–			9	–			11	–			–	–	–
"	Albany	3	–			2	–			–	–			–	–	–
"	Champion Bay	–	–			–	–			1	–			–	–	–
"	Bunbury	3	1			3	–			13	–			–	–	–
"	Swan	11	–			30	–			30	–			–	–	–
"	York	5	–			7	–			17	–			–	–	–
				135	13			91	1			131	–			
Embezzlement	Toodyay	–	–			–	1			–	–			–	–	–
				–	–			–	1			–	–			
Felony	Perth	–	–			–	–			–	–			1	2	–
"	Toodyay	–	–			–	–			–	–			–	–	–
"	Bunbury	–	–			–	–			–	–			–	–	–
				–	–			–	–			–	–			
Forgery, or uttering forged notes.	Perth	–	–			–	–			2	–			–	–	–
	Toodyay	–	–			–	–			2	–			–	–	–
				–	–			–	–			4	–			
Illegally at large, being armed.	Bunbury	–	–			–	–			1	–			–	–	–
				–	–			–	–			1	–			
Larceny	Perth	6	3			4	1			6	1			–	–	–
"	Champion Bay	–	–			–	–			1	–			–	–	–
"	Bunbury	1	–			–	–			2	1			–	–	–
				7	3			4	1			9	2			
Misdemeanor	Perth	15	15			10	8			25	8			–	–	–
"	Toodyay	1	6			–	–			–	–			–	–	–
"	Albany	7	4			1	–			1	–			–	–	–
"	York	4	–			10	–			39	–			–	–	–
				27	25			21	8			65	8			
Murder	York	–	–			1	–			–	1			–	–	–
				–	–			1	–			–	1			
Rape	Bunbury	–	–			–	–			1	–			–	–	–
				–	–			–	–			1	–			
Robbery	Fremantle	3	–			10	10			6	3			–	–	–
"	Toodyay	–	–			–	2			1	–			–	–	–
"	Albany	–	–			–	2			–	–			–	–	–
"	Swan	2	4			–	–			1	2			–	–	–
				5	4			10	14			8	5			

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Abstract of Offences and Convictions, &c.—*continued.*

Nature of Offence.	District.	Number of Persons brought before Police.														
		Free.		Total.		Conditional Pardon.		Total.		Ticket-of-Leave.		Total.		Committed for Trial.		
		Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Free.	Conditional Pardon.	Ticket-of-Leave.
Sheep stealing	Toodyay	5	1	5	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Shooting with intent	Albany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Stealing in a dwelling	Bunbury	–	–			–	–			–	2			–	–	–
„ „	Swan	1	–			–	–			–	–			–	–	–
„ „	York	3	1	4	1	2	1	2	1	6	–	6	2	3	2	–
Wounding with intent	Toodyay	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not particularized	Fremantle	79	23			14	15			31	7			–	–	–
„ „	Perth	–	–			3	–			8	15			–	–	–
„ „	Toodyay	13	6			1	–			11	15			–	–	–
„ „	Albany	1	–			–	–			–	–			–	–	–
„ „	Champion Bay	–	–			1	–			2	–			–	–	–
„ „	Bunbury	3	2			–	–			13	2			–	–	–
„ „	Swan	8	6			13	10			51	20			–	–	–
„ „	York	1	1	105	38	–	–	32	25	1	–	117	59	–	–	–
	Total	–	–	330	102	–	–	177	56	–	–	393	82			

(Signed) M'Bryde Brown, Registrar.
H. Wray, Acting Comptroller-General.

Registrar's Office, Western Australia,
Fremantle, August 1, 1856.

No. 5.

Return of the Number of Ticket-of-Leave Holders who have entered Private Service, showing the average Rate of Wages obtained in each District, for the Half Year ending 30th June 1856.

District.	Number of Ticket-of-Leave Holders who have entered Private Service.	Average Rate of Wages per Annum.	Number whose Rate of Wages has not been notified, including those working for themselves.
		£ s. d.	
Fremantle	90	52 18 0	8
Perth	92	35 6 3	103
Toodyay	153	23 2 7	48
York	76	24 18 11	60
Champion Bay	75	35 2 4	16
Canning	6	18 16 8	2
Vasse	69	25 18 3	16
Bunbury	91	21 18 3	14
Albany	31	28 5 0	6
Swan	125	28 18 10	17
Murray	4	31 15 0	6

(Signed) M'Bryde Brown, Registrar.
H. Wray, Acting Comptroller-General.

Registrar's Office, Western Australia,
Fremantle, 1st August 1856.

No. 6.

RETURN of the Number of Ticket-of-Leave Holders who have obtained Permission to marry, during the Half Year ending 30th June 1856.

Reg. No.	Name.	Ship.
1329	Say, Henry	"William Jardine."
1369	Hutchin, Benjamin	"William Jardine."
1459	Blower, William	"William Jardine."
1574	Gilchrist, George	"Dudbrook."
2007	Errick, William	"Robert Small."
2021	Rogers, John	"Robert Small."
2024	Lawlor, Michael	"Robert Small."
2032	Flaherty, John	"Robert Small."
2122	Hartnett, John	"Robert Small."
2323	Carroll, John	"Phœbe Dunbar."
2725	Tippett, Richard	"Sea Park."
3479	Goodall, William	"Adelaide."

(Signed) M'BRYDE BROWN, Registrar.
H. WRAY, Acting Comptroller-General.

Registrar's Office, Western Australia,
Fremantle, 1st August 1856.

No. 7.

RETURN of the Number, Cause, and Date of Death of Ticket-of-Leave Holders in the Colony, for the Half Year ending 30th June 1856.

Reg. No.	Name.	Ship.	Nature of Disease.	Date of Death.	Remarks.
369	Callaghan, Edward	"Mermaid"	Lost in pilot boat	Dec. 1852.	
1261	Newton, Joseph	"Marion"	Lost in pilot boat	" "	
2722	Ashton, Thomas	"Sea Park"	Accidentally drowned	21 " 1854.	
235	Digby, George	"Mermaid"	Fracture of spine	3 Jan. 1856.	
1414	Scott, John	"Wm. Jardine"	Executed	14 " "	Murder of W. H. Longmate.
1412	Stevens, Robert	"Wm. Jardine"	Apoplexy	17 " "	
1391	Gibson, Thomas	"Wm. Jardine"	Diarrhœa	22 " "	
2463	Caffrey, James	"Phœbe Dunbar"	Accidentally drowned	4 March "	
2239	Whelan, Patrick	"Robert Small"	Consumption	10 " "	
2396	Lawlor, Patrick	"Phœbe Dunbar"	Phthisis	11 " "	
2072	Fitzgerald, Richard	"Robert Small"	Murdered	22 " "	
2853	Whitehead, Robert	"Sea Park"	General debility	19 April "	

(Signed) M'BRYDE BROWN, Registrar.
H. WRAY, Acting Comptroller-General.

Registrar's Office, Western Australia,
Fremantle, 1st August 1856.

No. 8.

RETURN of Applications for the Wives and Families of Ticket-of-Leave Holders and Prisoners to be sent out to Western Australia, showing the Date of their Ticket-of-Leave.

Reg. No.	Name.	Ship.	Wife's Maiden Name.	Number of Children.	Date of Ticket in the Colony.
46	Rampling, John	"Scindian"	Eliza Daniels	One	3 January 1851.
1589	Rudd, William	"Dudbrook"	Francis Bumphry	Two	3 March 1854.
2028	Lloyd, James	"Robert Small"	Brother Martin Slattery Sister Bridget Slattery	"	11 March 1854.
2267	White, James	"Robert Small"	Catharine	One	5 July 1854.
2369	Kennedy, Patrick	"Phœbe Dunbar"	Bridget Hayes	None	20 July 1854.
2421	Riordan, Timothy	"Phœbe Dunbar"	Ellen Healy	"	8 January 1855.
3100	Miles, Michael	"Ramillies"	Eliza Carey	"	23 September 1856.
3416	Metheringham, Dennis	"Stag"	Sarah Jones	"	4 January 1856.

(Signed) M'BRYDE BROWN, Registrar.
H. WRAY, Acting Comptroller-General.

Registrar's Office, Western Australia,
Fremantle, 1st August 1856.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 9.

REPORT relative to the CONDITION of the CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, from 1st January to 30th June 1856.

SIR, Superintendent's Office, Fremantle, July 10, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to submit the usual half-yearly report relative to the condition of the convict establishment, Western Australia. It embraces the period extending from 1st January to 30th June 1856. Returns are appended, illustrating such report by statistical data.

Conduct of Subordinate Officers.

Conduct of subordinate officers.

Although the conduct of subordinate officers during the period may be designated "good," I have yet to complain of the deficiency of intelligence by which the majority of them are characterized. Scarcely a dozen out of the whole subordinate staff, consisting of 49 in all, can be said to be capable of making out with any degree of accuracy such returns relating to the conduct of prisoners and otherwise as may, in the course of their duty, be daily necessary. They are oftentimes equally obtuse in the comprehension of orders intrusted to their execution; and when it is considered how much the success of a system depends upon the accuracy with which its details are carried out, the misfortune of possessing an ignorant class of officials is the more apparent. It is an evil peremptorily requiring remedy; but the mode of such remedy cannot be discussed within our present limits.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number and disposal of prisoners.

Return No. 1.

There have been 1,105 prisoners on the establishment during the half-year, composed as follows:—

Number on 1st January	723
Probation prisoners, received (ex William Hammond)	198
Reconvicted prisoners, received	94
Colonial prisoners, received	13
Ticket of leave for medical treatment	26
Ticket of leave awaiting transport	51
Total	1,105

These have been disposed of as follows:

Discharged on ticket of leave	134
Discharged to civil power	1
Discharged by death	12
Discharged by convalescence	16
Discharged by transport	51

leaving a balance of 891 prisoners of all classes on 30th June ultimo.

The 198 prisoners received by the "William Hammond" on the 31st March last, are, in general, very long-sentenced men. The offences for which many of them are transported, I regret to observe, are of a heinous character, while in not a few instances their conduct in prison in England, as shown by the documents accompanying them, has been "bad."

The number of 94 ticket-of-leave men received on re-conviction during the period exceeds by four the number received during the previous half year. Of the 13 colonial prisoners received during the six months, 11 were conditional-pardon men.

Sentences, and how carried out.

Sentences, and how carried out.

Sentences have been carried out, as far as practicable, in strict conformity to instructions.

The re-convicted men under "hard labour" discipline, as stated in last half-yearly report, are subjected to a preliminary course of "separate confinement." From the most attentive observation on my own part, I am of the decided opinion that the system is a judicious one,—of causing one fourth of every sentence under re-conviction to be passed in separate confinement. Although the majority of those offences which during the six months have resulted in re-committal are unquestionably of a criminal character, yet the remainder, constituting a number almost equally large, cannot be so designated, but may simply be defined as breaches of legal discipline or restraint imposed on the ticket-of-leave holder out of doors. The number of re-convictions for offences of the latter class has been 44; for offences of the former class 50.

Employment of Prisoners.

Employment of prisoners.

The most prominent description of labour at which the men have been employed has been building and quarrying. The returns from the royal engineer's office will supply

you with full details as to this branch of employment, viz. as to the progress made in the prison buildings, erection of stabling, &c. The money value of prisoners' labour during the period (as per Return) has been 18,153*l.* 3*s.*, the calculation being made according to the colonial rate of wage. The daily average of "Effectives" has been 712·139; of "Non-effectives" 96·1. The Steward's Report, hereto appended, will furnish you with particulars chiefly in relation to the in-door employment of prisoners. In connexion with this point, I would venture to call your attention to the great existing deficiency of the means for employing those in separate confinement. The preparation of a species of arrowroot from the "zamia," a plant indigenous to the colony, was recently attempted as a means of employment, to the men referred to, but being the reverse of economical, has therefore not realized the expectation indulged with respect to it. Perhaps if the home authorities were communicated with on this subject the materials for the clothing required for the convict service in the colony could be sent out not made up; a certain means of advantageous employment would be thus afforded, and I feel assured that other sources of industry from home could likewise be suggested. The importation, if possible, of a considerable number of tradesmen amongst prisoners sent out to us might also be the subject of communication with the home authorities. A selection of men under sentence of transportation, but who, otherwise, might chance not to be sent out, could possibly be made, with the view of their being especially useful here; skilled labour being at all times desirable for the due prosecution of some departments of the works.

Return No. 2.

Return No. 7.

State and Condition of Buildings.

State and condition of buildings.

The buildings of the chief establishment are still unfinished; but those portions already completed, and occupied by prisoners, may be described as secure. It is hoped that by the close of the present year the two association wards, and the Cellular Hall, now in course of erection, will be ready for the reception of men; when we shall be able to accommodate 1,200 prisoners in all, including those at Mount Eliza, Fresh-water Bay, and Nor h Fremantle stations.

Return No. 3.

Conduct of Prisoners and Observance of Rules.

Conduct of prisoners, and observance of rules.

When we look to the character of the men received by the recent ships, the general conduct of prisoners during the half year may be characterized as "good."

The number of offences has been 211, or 1·29 daily, giving a per-centage in the aggregate of 19·105 offences, while the number of offenders involved in reports was 157, or 0·157 daily, giving a per-centage of 14·230 offenders. A considerable decrease is here shown in favour of the half year just past, as compared with the amount shown in the two half-yearly reports of last year, viz. of 30th June and 31st December 1855. The report of 30th June 1855 showed a per-centage of 22·138 offences, that of 31st December a per-centage of 37·725. It is unnecessary, however, further to enlarge on this point, inasmuch as the accompanying return furnishes full statistical particulars as to the relative per-centage, in the aggregate, of offences, amongst probation, reconvicted, and colonial prisoners. With respect to the nature of one class of offences, it may be as well here simply to state that two attempts have been made at escape within the period. These attempts, however, were as usual abortive. I have to record also one instance of corporal punishment as having taken place. In thus referring to modes of punishment, permit me to observe that the mode just named is rarely, if ever, of the slightest advantage, while that of fettering with chains, as adopted in the case of some of the reconvicted men, is absolutely useless in point of increased security against escape, and positively baneful as destroying any feeling of self respect, and consequent chance of ref rmation which may yet remain to those on whom it is imposed.

Return No. 4.

Return No. 5.

While thus cursorily alluding to the subject of offences, I may here make reference to a recent alteration in the policy of the establishment, from which offences were anticipated as likely to arise. I refer to the discontinuance of tobacco to the prisoners. Furnished as this article was at their own expense its discontinuance was a matter of regret to me, inasmuch as, till recently, I had conceived it a valuable promoter of content and subordination amongst the men. The medical officer, however, had again and again declared that the issue of the small modicum of $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. per man daily was prejudicial to health, and he carried out his opinions systematically by withdrawing the luxury from men discharged from hospital. This circumstance, coupled with the fact of breaches of regulation frequently taking place, in consequence of tobacco being passed from probation prisoners to those denied the indulgence, viz. the reconvicted,—the two being often necessarily engaged at work in close proximity to each other,—could scarcely fail at length of inducing the opinion, that it was better to dispense with the article altogether, than retain it as a means of exciting disorder and its attendant consequences. It was upon these grounds that I recommended its discontinuance from the eighth of June last, and it is worthy of remark that since the period referred to only two reports for "illicit possession" have been recorded, although it is by no means to be inferred from this that tobacco during this space has not been surreptitiously obtained by many.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Proficiency in trades.

Proficiency in Trades.

The establishment unfortunately does not possess means extensive enough to impart to the prisoners any general knowledge of mechanical industry. I have therefore nothing to report under this head, further than that every practicable method is adopted to train the men to pursuits which may be of some avail to them out of doors, in the way of enabling them to earn a subsistence. A few acquire a knowledge of rough carpentering and sawing, others of smithwork, and a considerable number of rough masonry, through means of their employment in preparing the stones for and assisting in the erection of the prison. "Sawing" in the bush affords remunerative labour to some on liberation; but it must appear evident to every one that the most complete and beneficial development of the convict system in this colony, in an industrial point of view, must have reference to the turning of men to agricultural employment. The exigencies of the public works at present preclude any attempt at the clearing and cultivation of land on the part of Government, but it is to be hoped that before any considerable lapse of time such exigencies shall have ceased to exist, and the training of agricultural labourers to a large extent commenced in good earnest. Were the men in general, on their discharge on ticket of leave, possessed of a small amount of farming skill, they would experience little difficulty, I feel assured, in obtaining situations amongst the agricultural settlers, and the instances of re-convictions would be proportionately lessened; the colony would be incalculably benefited by the fact of its being a penal settlement, and year by year there would be ample room for the absorption of labour of as many prisoners as the Imperial Government could possibly transmit hither.

In reference to the health and physical condition of the prisoners, I have to regret the fact that no less an average than 96·1 men daily are incapacitated by ailment of some sort or other for labour on the public works. Without intruding into the province of the medical officer, I may be permitted to observe, that there must necessarily be some prominent cause at work productive of results so unfortunate. The complaint that they have insufficient food is universal amongst the men; the magistrates are waited on by the prisoners with respect to the matter every time they come round; and, at a period when there are neither epidemic nor endemic causes of disease apparent, I am almost forced to the conviction, that the opinions of the men are not erroneous in attributing this unhappy state of things to an inadequate supply of the means of subsistence. The attention of his Excellency is earnestly solicited to the fact referred to, and in order to demonstrate that the existing amount of ailment is greater than at any previous period in the history of the convict establishment in this colony, I shall quote the centesimal proportions of sick as contained in the half-yearly reports from 1851 to the 31st December 1855, no data being accessible for the half years ending 31st December 1850 and 30th June 1851.

Half Year ending	Daily Average of Prisoners.	Daily Average of Sick.	Centesimal Proportion.	General Remarks.
31 December 1851 -	267	$8\frac{1}{3}$	3·179	
30 June 1852 - -	304	$24\frac{1}{3}$	7·276	The "fever" half year.
31 December 1852 -	438	$20\frac{8}{9}$	4·248	
30 June 1853 - -	547	$29\frac{1}{2}$	5·30	
31 December 1853 -	792	36	4·432	
30 June 1854 - -	814	58	7·102	
31 December 1854 -	452	$44\frac{129}{137}$	9·332	
30 June 1855 - -	419	$43\frac{103}{151}$	10·110	
31 December 1855 -	700	$44\frac{122}{184}$	6·200	
30 June 1856 - -	808	$96\frac{1}{182}$	$11\frac{7}{12}$	

Instruction.

Instruction.

Encl. No. 8.

The chaplain's report, forwarded herewith, furnishes information relative to the moral and religious training of the prisoners. The office of chaplain is at present vacant, and has been so for some time past. The reverend gentleman who now performs the duties officiates pro tempore till the arrival of a clergyman permanently appointed; it is of the greatest importance, as regards the progress of instruction, that the appointment should take place with as little delay as possible, and I would venture to suggest that the attention of the Home Government be urged to the matter. The system of monitorial instruction adopted in the school appears to proceed efficiently. Prisoners in separate confinement are now allowed one whole day weekly for school, instead of half a day, as permitted to all other classes of prisoners; for more particular allusion to this new arrangement I beg to refer you to the chaplain's report. I would also solicit your attention to certain remarks made in such report relative to the practice of "franking" prisoners' letters. It seems to be a general feeling amongst the men that they would rather pay the colonial postage themselves than have an inscription on the outside of their letters, causing their friends to be ashamed to receive them. Letters are frequently refused on delivery in England on the grounds referred to, and instances also are numerous of prisoners' friends in England being unable to pay the sum of two

shillings and upwards charged as postage on letters from this colony. In this case, perhaps, with the aid of the home authorities, some plan might be adopted by which prisoners' letters could be sent altogether in a package to England, and the cost of transmission added to the cost of postage in Britain be thus made to amount to a very small sum, suited to the means of those to whom the letters are addressed.

In the month of March last the office of Roman Catholic chaplain in the establishment was discontinued. I had ever found the Reverend Mr. Donovan, the gentleman who had hitherto held the office, sedulous in the performance of his duty, and from the influence he possessed over the minds of Roman Catholic prisoners a firm promoter of obedience and order. Prisoners of the Roman Catholic persuasion still attend the school without offering objection on their part, and every facility is afforded to them for obtaining interviews with clergymen of their own faith, either in the case of illness or at any time at which they may be desirous of interview.

Branch Stations.

Branch stations.

The branches at Mount Eliza, Fresh-water Bay, and North Fremantle have been conducted during the period in a judicious manner. The behaviour of the men at the two former stations may be characterized as generally "good;" in many cases, exemplary. They have worked on the roads peaceably; and although no armed guards have been placed over them, either by day or night, no attempts at escape have been made; during the six months only three offences have required the notice of the visiting magistrate. The invalids at North Fremantle have in the main been equally submissive to discipline.

The station buildings at the above places are kept in a clean and orderly condition, and the officers in charge are about the best at our disposal.

Hiring Stations.

Hiring stations.

In relation to the ticket-of-leave hiring depôts, I may remind you that the defects recently reported as observed in a tour of inspection made by me, in accordance with your instructions, were attributed to the circumstance of inefficiency of officers in charge. I still adhere to the same opinion, and would venture to suggest that, in the event of other branches or out-stations being formed, none but experienced persons should be placed in charge over them.

General Remarks.

General remarks.

In concluding this report it may not, perhaps, be regarded as presumptuous on my part if I simply remark, that from the first introduction of the convict system into this colony I have endeavoured to perform the duties of the trust reposed in me with such judgment as I have been able to acquire from experience, nor have I ever submitted any plan or suggestion for approval which I did not conceive would be of benefit to the state. The position of the colony of Western Australia at the present moment, as regards amount of population and development of the convict system, may be compared to that of New South Wales in the earlier years of the present century. That which was achieved by the continuous labour of prisoners in the latter colony from the year 1800 to 1830, before as yet free emigrants resorted in any considerable numbers to its shores, may be accomplished in this by the same means. The rougher obstacles to civilization in the Eastern colony, which it would have taken a century of the desultory labour of free men to overcome, were vanquished in a quarter of the space, by the judiciously directed application of the prisoner; roads were formed, lands were cleared and tilled, and the elements of progress in a thousand nameless forms universally diffused. Such, I would submit, is the real intention of transportation; and in order that the intention have a fair chance of being realized here, plans of industry must be devised, having reference to the social demands of the community in a progressive point of view; transportation, as already remarked, would, to a much greater extent than has yet taken place, be the natural consequence, and men would be sent out to us immediately subsequent to trial, nearly their whole probationary period to be passed for the advantage of the colony.

These observations, although referring to male prisoners, are not less applicable to females. Situated as this colony is at the present time in regard to the scarcity of female domestic servants, considerable advantage might arise from the introduction of a limited number of female prisoners; the evil accruing from the existing inequality of the sexes, as respects the ticket-of-leave and conditional-pardon class, would thus also be partially counterbalanced. Subjected to a certain graduated scale of discipline immediately following their arrival, during which space they might be employed in like manner as in home prisons, and cautiously drafted away on ticket of leave, by far the larger majority would become useful domestic servants, and be eventually thoroughly reclaimed. I am happy to be able to state from intercourse with many of the settlers, that much prejudice formerly indulged against the idea of employing female servants of the convict class has passed away.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Thomas H. Dixon
Superintendent.

SCHEDULE OF RETURNS.

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(Signed) THOMAS H. DIXON,
Superintendent.

RETURN No. 1., showing Statistical Data relative to Prisoners upon the above Establishment during the Half Year ending the 30th June 1856.

On Establishment, 1st January 1856.				Received during the Half Year.					Total Number.	Monthly Average.		Half-yearly Average.	Greatest Number at a given Date.	Smallest Number at a given Date.	Number of Prison Offences.	Per-centage.	Number of Prison Offenders	Per-centage.	Daily Average of Sick.	Discharged during Half Year.				General Remarks.
Probation.	Re convicted.	Colonial.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders in Hospital.	Probation.	Re-convicted.	Colonial.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders for Medical Treatment.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders waiting Transport.		Month.	Number.									By Ticket-of-Leave.	By Death.	By Convalescents (Ticket-of-Leave).	By waiting Transport.	
545	140	19	19	Ex "Wm. Hammond." 198	94	18	26	51	1,105	Jan. -	715·25		17 April	22 Mar.										
										Feb. -	713·15													
										Mar. -	710·27	808·140	919	706	211	1·29	157	0·157	96·1	135*	12	16	51	*1 to civil powers.
										April -	902·28													
										May -	909·29													
										June -	902·13													
				Averages	Ticket-of-Leave in Hospital.	Re-convicted.	Colonial.	Probation.								per diem. 19·105 on aggregate.		per diem. 14·230 on aggregate.						
				Jan. -	16·12	135·8	24·30	539·6															
				Feb. -	19·19	136·17	26·	531·8												63	10			Probation prisoners.
				Mar. -	20·14	141·17	26·	522·27												70	1			Re-convicted "
				April -	20·28	150·24	29·9	701·27												–	1			Ticket-of-Leave.
				May -	21·22	159·19	30·	698·19												2	–			Colonial prisoners.
				June -	25·28	167·5	30·	679·10																

Present strength, 1st July 1856:—Probation prisoners, 670; Re-convicted, 163; Colonial, 30; Ticket-of-Leave holders in Convict Hospital, 28. Total, 891 prisoners of all classes.

Superintendent's Office, Fremantle,
10th July 1856.

(Signed) THOMAS H. DIXON,
Superintendent.

RETURN No. 2., showing an Abstract of the Labour executed and the Works upon which it was employed during the Quarter ending the 30th June 1856.

Trades.	Number of Days.	Description of Employment.	Amount of Work performed (when it can be shown).	Amount of Work required per Man per Diem.	Excess.	Deficit.	Rate	Money Value at Colonial Rates. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.	General Remarks.
		CHIEF ESTABLISHMENT, FREMANTLE.								
Carpenters	2,877	General carpentry of the works in progress		A fair day's work			6s. per diem	863 2 0		
Masons	6,819	General masonry of ditto		Do.			6s. ,,	2,045 14 0		
Sawyers	2,363	Sawing timber for ditto		Do.			6s. ,,	708 18 0		
Smiths and fitters	2,471	Smiths' work for ditto		Do.			6s. ,,	741 6 0		
Painters	96	Painters' and glaziers' work for ditto		Do.			6s. ,,	28 16 0		
Quarrymen and lime burners	16,936	Quarrying stone, collecting and kilning limestones, cutting wood, charring it, &c. for ditto		Do.			3s. ,,	2,535 18 0		
Labourers	21,234	General labourers' work for ditto		Do.			3s. ,,	3,185 2 0		
Commissariat	3,518	Labouring at Commissariat stores, carting, &c.		Do.			3s. ,,	527 14 0		
Constables	2,707	Assisting in discipline, &c.		Do.			3s. ,,	406 1 0		
Prison work	6,991	Cleaners, writers, storemen, barbers, messengers, lamp trimmers, hospital orderlies, bookbinders, &c.		Do.			3s. ,,	1,048 13 0		
Tailors	1,269	Making and repairing clothing, hammocks, &c.		Do.			3s. ,,	190 7 0		
Shoemakers	1,747	Ditto shoes, harness, &c.		Do.			3s. ,,	262 1 0		
Cooks	1,657	Assisting in prison kitchen		Do.			3s. ,,	248 11 0		
Bakers	1,100	Ditto bakery		Do.			3s. ,,	165 0 0		
Laundrymen	2,313	Ditto laundries		Do.			3s. ,,	346 19 0		
Woodcutters	292	Chopping wood for prison		Do.			3s. ,,	43 16 0		
Separate confinement	12,170	Tailoring, shoemaking, coir picking, &c. &c.		Do.			2s. ,,	1,217 0 0		
Invalids	3,432	Light employment, tailoring, shoemaking, stone breaking, &c.		Do.			2s. ,,	343 4 0		
Sick	4,638	Under medical treatment in hospital								Non-effective.
Excused work	850	On medical recommendation; sick								
Insane	477	Under medical observation								
School	5,054	Taught reading, writing, arithmetic, &c.								
Under punishment	309	For offences against prison rules							14,908 2 0	
		BRANCH, NORTH FREMANTLE.								
Carpenters	70	Carpentry and repairs at branch		A fair day's work			6s. per diem	21 0 0		
Sawyers	797	Sawing timber		Do.			6s. ,,	239 2 0		
Masons	6	Repairs at branch		Do.			6s. ,,	1 16 0		
Boatmen	312	Charge of Government boats		Do.			4s. ,,	62 8 0		
Roadmakers	2,468½	Levelling and metalling North Fremantle Roads		Do.			3s. ,,	370 5 6		
Labourers	360	Making North Fremantle Jetty		Do.			3s. ,,	54 0 0		
Labourers	11	Repairs at branch		Do.			3s. ,,	1 13 0		
Constables	575	Assisting in discipline, &c.		Do.			3s. ,,	86 5 0		
Clerks	49	Writing at branch		Do.			3s. ,,	7 7 0		
Cleaners	418	Cleaning depôt, &c.		Do.			3s. ,,	62 14 0		
Cooks	293½	Assisting in kitchen		Do.			3s. ,,	44 0 6		
Woodcutters	619	Cutting wood for works, fuel, &c.		Do.			3s. ,,	92 17 0		
Sick	101	Under medical treatment								Non-effective.
Invalids	4,893	Incurables, blind, and excused on medical grounds							1,043 8 0	
							Carried forward		15,951 10 0	

RETURN No. 2., showing an Abstract of the Labour executed and the Works upon which it was employed during the Quarter ending 30th June 1856—*continued.*

Trades.	Number of Days.	Description of Employment.	Amount of Work performed (when it can be shown).	Amount of Work required per Man per Diem.	Excess.	Deficit.	Rate.	Money Value at Colonial Rates.	Total.	General Remarks.
									£ s. d.	
							Brought forward		15,951 10 0	
		BRANCH, FRESHWATER BAY.								
Sawyers	1,013	Felling and sawing timber		A fair day's work			6s. per diem	303 18 0		
Carpenters	79	Carpentry at branch		Do.			6s. ,,	23 14 0		
Roadmakers	2,723	Levelling and metalling Perth Road		Do.			3s. ,,	408 9 0		
Boatmen	264	Charge of Government ration boats		Do.			4s. ,,	52 16 0		
Clerks	11	Writing at branch		Do.			3s.	1 13 0		
Constables	308	Assisting in discipline, &c.		Do.			3s.	46 4 0		
Cooks	152	Assisting in kitchen		Do.			3s. ,,	22 16 0		
Cleaners	108	Cleaning depôt, &c.		Do.			3s. ,,	16 4 0		
Woodcutters	109	Cutting wood for fuel		Do.			3s. ,,	16 7 0		
Sick	31	For medical treatment								Non-effective.
									892 1 0	
		BRANCH, MOUNT ELIZA.								
Sawyers	306	Sawing timber for works in progress		A fair day's work			6s. ,,	91 16 0		
Road makers	2,390	Perth and Guildford roads		Do.			3s. ,,	358 10 0		
Labourers	1,213	General labour on works		Do.			3s. ,,	181 19 0		
Do.	1,534	Clearing Lake Kingsford		Do.			3s. ,,	230 2 0		
Do.	830	Clearing river		Do.			3s. ,,	124 10 0		
Do.	43	Engineers' stores		Do.			3s. ,,	6 9 0		
Lithographic pressmen.	59	Government lithographic press		Do.			3s. ,,	8 17 0		
Boatmen	50	Charge of Government boats		Do.			4s. ,,	10 0 0		
Constables	652	Assisting in discipline, &c.		Do.			3s. ,,	97 16 0		
Cooks	210	Assisting in kitchen		Do.			3s. ,,	31 10 0		
Orderlies	135	Hospital orderlies		Do.			3s. ,,	20 5 0		
Wood cutters	407	Cutting wood for fuel		Do.			3s. ,,	61 1 0		
Cleaners	181	Cleaning depôt, &c.		Do.			3s. ,,	27 3 0		
Under punishment	6	Offences against prison rules								
Sick	429	Under medical treatment							1,249 18 0	
		BRANCH, GUILDFORD.								
Clerks	104	Engineers, clerk, and storeman		A fair day's work			3s. per diem	15 12 0		
Smiths	104	Smiths' work at depôt		Do.			6s. ,,	31 4 0		
									46 16 0	
		ROTTNEST ISLAND—OUT STATION.								
Labourers	86	Agriculture on account of local government		A fair day's work			3s. per diem	12 18 0		
									12 18 0	
				Aggregate money value of prisoners' labour during half year, at colonial rates					£ 18,153 3 0	

Superintendent's Office, Freemantle,
10th July 1856.

(Signed) THOMAS H. DIXON,
Superintendent.

RETURN No. 3., showing the Extent of Prison Accommodation afforded by the above Establishment on the 30th day of June 1856.

Station.	Accommodation.	Whether Separate or Association.	General Remarks.
Chief Establishment, Fremantle:			
„ No. 1. Division -	96	Association.	
„ 2. „ -	100	Association.	
„ 3. „ -	362	Association and Cells.	
„ 4. „ -	40	Association -	Occupied as Hospital.
Refractory and Reception	18	Cells.	
Branch:			
North Fremantle, No. 1. Division - - -	25	Association.	
No. 2. Division -	40	Association.	
Freshwater Bay, No. 1. Division - - -	60	Association.	
Mount Eliza, No. 1. Division - - -	120	Association.	
Hospital -	6	Association.	
Guildford Road (Sub-branch) - - -	60	Tents and Huts.	
Guildford and Branches -	200	Association and Huts.	
Total Accommodation -	1,127		

Superintendent's Office, Fremantle,
10th July 1856.

THOMAS H. DIXON, Superintendent.

Return No. 4., showing the Offences and Punishments, with other Data, for the Six Months ending 30th June 1856.

Total Number of Prisoners during the Half Year.	Daily Average during the Half Year.	Number and Description of Offences during the Half Year.	Number and Description of Punishments awarded by the Superintendent.	Number and Description of Punishments awarded by the Visiting Magistrate.
1,105	808 110/182	211	202	9
		41 Having prohibited articles	41 Admonished, bread and water in cells.	
		15 Quarrelling	11 Loss of class, bread and water	4 Bread and water.
		31 Idleness	30 Ditto	1 Ditto.
		9 Impertinence	9 Ditto.	
		8 Stealing rations from fellow prisoners	8 Class reduced, bread and water.	
		28 Disorderly conduct	28 Admonished, loss of class, bread and water.	
		15 Malversation of prison property	15 Mulct, bread and water.	
		2 Bad language	2 Bread and water.	
		1 Defacing cell	1 Ditto.	
		2 Uncleanliness	1 Ditto	1 Birched, bread and water.
		3 Disrespect to officers	3 Admonished, bread and water.	
		3 Falsehood	3 Ditto.	
		4 Leaving work without permission	4 Bread and water.	
		2 Negligence at work	2 Admonished, loss of class.	
		3 Irreverence at prayers	3 Bread and water.	
		2 Threatening language	1 Ditto	1 Separate confinement, and corporal punishment.
		2 Attempts at escape		2 Cells, bread and water.
		1 Malingering disease	1 Bread and water.	
		1 Committing nuisance	1 Ditto.	
		98 Talking in cells	38 Admonished, loss of meals, bread and water.	

Number of Individuals reported.			Analysis of the same.					Remarks.
Pro.	Re-con.	Col.	Pro.	Re-con.	Col.	Total.		
87	57	13	74	38	10	122	Reported once.	
			10	12	2	24	„ twice.	
			2	3	1	6	„ three times.	
			—	2	—	2	„ four times.	
			1	2	—	3	„ five times.	
			—	—	—	—	„ six times.	
						157	Offenders.	

Relative Per-centage:	
Probation prisoners	11·527
Re-convicted	24·84
Colonial	40·20
Per-centage of offences on the aggregate	19·105
„ prisoners so offending	14·230
Number of prisoners not reported	948
„ against whom, as previously stated, defaulters	157

Superintendent's Office, Fremantle, 10th July 1856.

(Signed) Thomas H. Dixon, Superintendent.

N 4

Appendix to Return No. 4.

Table of Punishments.

Offences.	Awarded by Superintendent.													By Visiting Magistrate.										Total.	Remarks.
	Admonished.	Loss of class.	Loss of meals.	Loss of tobacco.	Deprivation of privilege.	Mulct.	Bread and Water—Refractory Cells.							Admonished.	Loss of class.	Birched.	Bread and Water—Refractory Cells.					Punishment and separate confinement.	Prolongation of Time.		
							Days. 1	Days. 2	Days. 3	Days. 4	Days. 5	Days. 6	Days 7				Days. 3	Days. 7	Days. 10	Days. 14	Days. 21	Corporal			
Having prohibited articles	3	12	3	–	–	–	10	5	5	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	
Quarrelling	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	15	
Idleness	–	8	–	–	–	–	6	11	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	31	
Impertinence	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	
Stealing rations from fellow prisoners	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	
Disorderly conduct	2	6	1	–	–	–	12	3	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	
Malversation of prison property	1	3	–	–	–	5	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	
Bad language	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	
Defacing cell	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
Uncleanliness	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	
Disrespect to officers	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	
Falsehood	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	
Leaving work without permission	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	
Negligence at work	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	
Irreverence at prayers	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	
Threatening language	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	
Attempt at escape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	
Malingering disease	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
Committing nuisance	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
Talking in cells	4	–	17	–	–	–	14	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	
Total	19	40	24	–	–	5	55	30	20	4	4	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	2	3	1	–	211	
							202										9								

Superintendent's Office, Fremantle, 10th July 1856.

Thomas H. Dixon, Superintendent.

RETURN No. 5., showing the Corporal Punishments awarded and inflicted in the above Establishment during the Half Year ending the 30th June 1856.

Reg. No.	Name.	Age.	Probation or Reconvicted Prisoner.	When awarded.	Number of Lashes awarded.	Number of Lashes inflicted.	When inflicted.	Offences, and General Remarks in reference to previous Character, &c.
3207	W. C.	31	Probation -	17th March 1856	36	36	18th March 1856	Using threatening language, and general bad character.
3616	G. C.	25	Probation -	12th January 1856	A birching	36	19th January 1856	Filthy habits.

Superintendent's Office, Fremantle, 10th July 1856.

THOMAS H. DIXON, Superintendent.

RETURN No. 6., showing the Distribution of the Labour of the Prisoners upon the above Establishment on the 30th June 1856.

Stations.	Parties.	Effective.																											Non-effective.						Total.
		Carpenters.	Masons.	Sawyers.	Smiths.	Labourers.	Quarrymen.	Lime Burners.	Charcoal Burners.	Clerks.	Lithographic Pressmen.	Water Carriers.	Carters.	Commissariat.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Washers.	Cooks.	Bakers.	Prison Work.	Wood Cutters.	Painters.	Separate Confinement.	Constables.	Boatmen.	Agricultural Labourer.	Light Labour.	In Hospital.	Excused Work.	Invalids.	Insane.	School.	Under Punishment.	
	Nos.																																	
Chief Establishment: Fremantle - - -	1, 2, 3, 4, & 5.	22	34	19	12	121	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	215
	6, 7, 8, & 9.	—	—	—	—	45	85	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145
	10, 11, & 12.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	16	5	5	7	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76
	13 & 14.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	11	8	—	2	—	91	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	1	196
	15 & 16.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	20	4	—	6	—	—	37
Branch: North Fremantle -	17 & 18.	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	2	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	70
„ Freshwater Bay -	19 & 20.	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
„ Mount Eliza - -	21, 22, & 23.	—	—	6	—	66	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	104
„ Guildford* - -	24.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
„ Rottnest Island -	25.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„ Toodyay, Green Mount																																		
„ York „	*Occupied as Ticket-of-Leave hiring station.																																	
„ Bindoon - -																																		
	Total -	22	34	34	13	232	137	13	2	6	3	2	16	5	5	7	14	18	8	49	5	1	91	36	4	1	7	22	4	46	6	47	1	891

Superintendent's Office, Fremantle,
10th July 1856.

(Signed) THOMAS H. DIXON,
Superintendent.

No. 7.—Steward's Report.

Sir, Steward's Office, July 9, 1856.

I have the honour to submit my report for the half-year ending 30th June 1856, during which period the supply of provisions generally has been very satisfactory. The meat received has been good, but the average of potatoes has not been so favourable as the previous six months, a loss having been sustained from a quantity remaining some time in the commissariat store. An equivalent ration of onions has been issued during a portion of the above period, and in this article a loss has likewise been sustained in consequence of their so quickly deteriorating, rendering this unavoidable. This alteration in diet took place agreeably with medical order, and from a similar cause the issue of tobacco and treacle to the prisioners has been discontinued. The bread made has been very good, and no cause of complaint has arisen upon which it is necessary to remark.

The following table shows the issue of clothing, which, with the exception of trowsers, does not exceed the average; and I have the honour to call your attention to the fact that the trowsers, in consequence of the very inferior material of which they are made, will not last the time specified in scale,—six months.

Boots.	Caps.			Drawers.	Jackets.			Kerchiefs.		Shirts.			Stockings.	Trowsers.				Vests.		
	Blue.	Dowlas.	Grey.		Fustian.	Grey.	Duck.	Neck.	Hand.	Cotton.	Flannel.	Blue Serge.		Fustian.	Dowlas.	Duck.	Grey.	Fustian.	Grey.	Duck.
859	264	2	100	105	251	125	22	600	900	1,400	1,341	68	1,000	940	26	293	143	560	110	22

The following articles have been made and repaired by the tailors; the time employed has been 1,269 days by an average of $8\frac{2\,9}{1\,5\,5}$ men. An average of forty men in separate confinement have also been partially engaged at this branch.

MADE.

Aprons.	Beds re-made.	Coats.		Caps, Water-proof.	Over-alls.	Shirts, Blue Serge.	Trowsers.			Hand-kerchiefs hemmed.
		Hos-pital.	Water-proof.				Hos-pital.	Dowlas.	Grey.	
6	68	43	12	6	55	4	56	1	38	1,573

REPAIRED.

Blankets.	Bed cases.	Caps.	Drawers.	Hammocks.	Jackets.	Overalls.	Kerchiefs.	Rugs.	Shirts, cotton.	Shirts, flannel.	Sheets.	Stockings.	Trowsers.	Waistcoats.
4	24	764	806	867	592	169	1,739	14	5,670	1,623	16	5,262	3,015	673

Of the above the forty-three hospital coats and fifty-six pairs of trowsers form the balance of 100 suits made for distribution to the out-stations by the commissariat. The oakum pickers have occupied $1,122\frac{1}{2}$ days, being an average of $7\frac{3\,8}{1\,5\,5}$ men who have picked 1,625 lbs. of oakum. The average number of men employed at shoemaking has been $11\frac{4\,0}{1\,5\,5}$, giving a total number of 1,747 days. An average of five men have also been employed at this labour while under separate confinement, and the work executed is as follows:

Boots bottomed and fronted	- - -	311 pairs.
„ half soled	- - - -	1,011 „
„ repaired	- - - -	475 „

Twelve pairs of wooden shoes have also been made for the officer in charge of works, to be used by the charcoal-burners employed in the bush. During the time the harness maker has been employed the following work has been done for the transport department, occupying fifty-eight days.

Saddles.			Collars.		Oars.	Belly band.	Back straps.	Haime straps.	Head stalls.
Re-stuffed.	Re-lined.	Repaired	Re-lined.	Repaired.	Covered.	Repaired.	Repaired.	Repaired.	Repaired.
2	4	10	2	3	3	1	2	7	2

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

And sundry repairs at various times to breeching. Seven fenders and fourteen oars have been covered with leather, and three fenders repaired for the water police; time expended, six days. 580½ lbs. of rope have been expended in the manufacture of mats, an employment introduced since I had the honour of forwarding my last report, as is also that of the bookbinder, who, since January, the commencement of his work, has

Re-bound 282 library books,
Bound and made up 18 books of forms,
Made and bound 16 MS. books, and
Cut and folded 5,437 blank forms.

The average number of washers employed has been $14\frac{143}{155}$, giving a total of 2,313 days, and the following articles have been washed:

Aprons.	Bags.	Blankets.	Cases, pillow.	Covers, stool.	Drawers.	Jackets.	Kerchiefs.	Overalls.	Rugs.	Sheets.	Cotton shirts.	Blue shirts.	Flannel shirts.	Trowsers.	Towels.	Stockings.	Waistcoats.	Bandages.
1,371	58	1,427	462	122	2,689	2,100	38,393	60	33	2,626	20,100	199	7,223	4,841	9,188	19,835	2,773	41

of which 557 blankets were from the convict ship "William Hammond," and washed for the commissariat.

An average number of six men has been employed in the Government garden attached to the establishment, the result of whose labour will probably be beneficially shown in the forthcoming crop.

The foregoing comprises the operations of my department for the past six months, during a greater part of which time much difficulty has been experienced in providing employment for the men in solitary confinement, the excess of labour daily becoming more apparent, and to this circumstance I have the honour to particularly call your attention, as, under the present system, with increasing numbers, a much wider scope for employment will be absolutely necessary.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JAS. H. MASTERS,
Steward.

To the Superintendent.

No. 8.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Convict Establishment, W. A., Chaplain's Office,
June 30, 1856.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour of laying before you my report for the half-year commencing January 1st 1856 and ending June 30th. The prison population amounted at the close of this period to 671, 504 of these being Protestants, 167 Roman Catholics. Among them are several men who arrived on 29th March by H.M.C.S. "William Hammond."

Number of prisoners.

Divine service, still held in the 1st division, is performed at the usual times. The conduct of the prisoners thereat continues to be orderly, not only in the morning, but also in the afternoon, which, for a few reasons, is more remarkable.

Church services.

The choir has had a few good voices added to it from the "William Hammond." The chaplain's clerk, who ably conducts it, has of late introduced more extensive chanting. The "Venite," "Jubilate," "Magnificat," "Nunc Dimittis" are regularly and very pleasingly chanted, also the "I will arise," sometimes at the commencement of morning service; the responses to the commandments are also occasionally sung, with such anthems after the second collect as "Lord of all power and might," "How beautiful upon the mountains, &c." About the beginning of June a harmonium arrived for the chapel. It is a compact instrument, sweet and rich in tone, and quite powerful enough for the work it will have to do here. Probation prisoner, reg. 3,854, having been an organist in England, plays it with much skill and taste.

The choir.

No addition of much importance was made to the library during the period over which this report extends. Many of the books were getting very crazy in their backs and sides, having been sent out very slightly bound, but fortunately a prisoner was discovered just in time to save the insides of several of them, who was able to re-bind them with strong canvas backs and stout homely looking but enduring sides, so that they will defy a considerable amount of horny handling.

Library.

In the beginning of June, at the suggestion and by the arrangement of the superintendent, scholastic instruction was provided for the men in solitary confinement, conducted by Mr. Newlyn, who came out in the "William Hammond" as religious instructor. If the men do not appreciate this means of mental improvement, at all events they enjoy the opening of their doors for the time (six cells are opened at once for the purpose). One who had suffered solitary confinement told me that he had no words to express the longing felt by him to "get that door open." When basking negligently and unthankfully in the sunshine of prosperity, we have no conception how

School.

small a gleam will cheer when the dark cloud of adversity gathers round us. The usual school returns accompany this report.

The return of deaths is, I am sorry to say, unusually large. One of the deceased, a few days before he was taken to the hospital in a dying state, when writing to his family in England, complained in temperate but earnest terms of insufficient food. Deaths.

Register.	Initials.	Description.	Date of Death.
255	G. D. -	T. L. Holder -	3rd January.
3,197	H. H. -	Prob. Prisr. -	29th March.
3,148	J. C. -	Do. -	5th April.
3,958	T. A. -	Do. -	29th „
3,404	J. P. -	Do. -	30th „
3,646	W. H. -	Do. -	19th May.
3,187	H. R. -	Do. -	22d „
*3,555	W. T. A. -	Do. -	24th „
3,894	W. H. -	Do. -	26th „

* The writer of the above-mentioned letter, a very well conducted man,—a communicant.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered twice, viz., on Easter Day, and 29th June. The communicants, as a body, while in prison, conduct themselves in an exemplary manner. I wish I could say as much for them when they get out on ticket-of-leave; but several commit themselves then; some very sadly. At the commencement of this half year, two brothers, reg., 3,160 and 3,179, who had brought commendatory letters from Portland Prison, who had conducted themselves as well as any men in this prison, went out on ticket-of-leave, and, having been allowed, at their earnest petition, in consequence of their good conduct, and in consideration of their having a trade (they were tinmen), which they could follow to considerable advantage here, to remain in Fremantle, without paying their passage-money down at once, commenced, together with their business, a disorderly course of life, with as much abandonment and as little disguise as if they had never promised to do anything better Certainly there is to be said, in palliation of a ticket-of-leave holder's return to dissolute and criminal habits, that he is sent out among a population needing, with a few exceptions, as much reformation of life and manners as he. Administration of Lord's Supper.

During this half-year, 639 letters have been sent by prisoners, Protestant and Roman Catholic; 247 received. I wish to remark, that as the friends of prisoners in this colony must pay as much as 2*s.* 4*d.* or 2*s.* 8*d.* for a letter from them, it seems a pity it should bear on the back an announcement, and at full length, of where it comes from, and what the writer's situation is, to save the comparatively trifling colonial postage. I spoke the other day to a person who knows the general feeling of the prisoners, whether he thought they would cheerfully consent to have the sum necessary for the payment of colonial postage stopped out of their pay, and he said at once that he thought they would. The men frequently receive letters from their friends and relatives, inmates of English prisons, that bear no such endorsement. Letters.

I cannot close this report without thanking you, Sir, for the very comfortable quarters, which, at your suggestion, have been assigned to the chaplain. I am aware that he must consider them at present, only temporary, but hope that circumstances will eventually admit of their being allotted to him permanently.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) WILLIAM MEARS,
Acting Chaplain.

The Hon.
The Acting Comptroller-General,
&c. &c. &c.

RETURN No. 1., showing the State of Secular Knowledge among Prisoners of the Established Church during the Half Year ending 30th June 1856.

	Prisoners.	Reading.					Writing.					Arithmetic.											General Remarks.
	Total Number during Half Year.	Cannot.	Scarcely.	Imperfectly.	Tolerably.	Well.	Cannot.	Scarcely.	Imperfectly.	Tolerably.	Well.	Cannot.	Addition.	Subtraction.	Multiplication.	S. S. Division.	S. L. Division.	Compound Multiplication.	Compound Long Division.	Reduction.	Proportion.	Advanced Rules.	Respecting Jews or other religionists who may be upon the Establishment (excluding Roman Catholics).
On reception - -	727	68	76	229	204	150	116	70	255	225	61	185	180	4	145	27	39	8	42	1	16	80	Exclusive of four sick, two at stations, and fifty in cells.
On discharge during half year - - -	93	2	13	22	27	29	4	17	28	35	9	8	12	1	29	1	5	—	8	1	5	23	Exclusive of seven from cells and nine deceased.
Remaining - - -	466	7	50	152	151	106	20	55	180	152	59	20	56	52	76	26	36	27	43	21	36	73	Exclusive of two sick, 163 at stations, and forty-three in cells.
TOTAL - -	559	9	63	174	178	135	24	72	208	187	68	28	68	53	105	27	41	27	51	22	41	96	
Centesimal proportion - { - -		9·4	10·5	31·5	28·	20·6	16·	9·7	35·	30·9	8·4	25·4	24·8	·5	19·9	3·7	5·4	1·1	5·8	·1	2·3	11·	
- -		1·6	11·3	31·1	32·	24·	4·3	12·9	37·2	33·5	12·1	5·	12·2	9·5	18·8	4·8	7·3	4·8	9·1	4·	7·3	17·2	

RETURN No. 2., showing the State of Secular Knowledge among Prisoners of the Roman Catholic Church during the Half Year ending 30th June 1856.

	Prisoners.	Reading.					Writing.					Arithmetic.											General Remarks.
	Total Number during Half Year.	Cannot.	Scarcely.	Imperfectly.	Tolerably.	Well.	Cannot.	Scarcely.	Imperfectly.	Tolerably.	Well.	Cannot.	Addition.	Subtraction.	Multiplication.	S. S. Division.	S. L. Division.	Compound Multiplication.	Compound Long Division.	Reduction.	Proportion.	Advanced Rules.	
On reception - -	204	23	28	73	49	31	49	27	61	57	10	82	38	1	33	8	10	1	8	—	6	17	Exclusive of one sick and twenty-one in cells.
On discharge during half year - - -	34	1	6	9	10	8	4	6	10	10	4	4	6	—	8	1	4	—	1	—	4	6	Exclusive of one from cells and two deceased.
Remaining - - -	134	4	20	51	31	28	13	22	49	43	7	13	22	12	21	12	6	7	7	4	13	17	Exclusive of thirty-two at stations and twenty-one in cells.
TOTAL - -	168	5	26	60	41	36	17	28	59	53	11	17	28	12	29	13	10	7	8	4	17	23	
Centesimal proportion - { - - -		11·3	13·7	35·8	24·	15·2	24·	13.2	29 9	28·	4·9	40·2	18·6	·5	16·1	4·	4·9	·5	4·	—	2·9	8·3	
- - -		3·	15·4	35·7	24·4	21·5	10·1	16·7	35·2	31·5	6·5	10·1	16·7	7·1	17·2	7·7	6·	4·2	4·8	2·4	10·1	13·7	

Schoolmasters' Office, Fremantle,
12th July 1856.

WALTER BAUGHAN,
Principal Schoolmaster.

No. 10.

RETURN of Earnings of Ticket-of-Leave Men on Public Works, Deductions on account of Passage, Cash paid and Amounts received in Cash on account of Passage, during the Half-year, being very voluminous, is not printed.

No. 11.

REPORT of Works at Fremantle and Out-stations, Half-year ending 30th June 1856.

Royal Engineers' Office,
Fremantle, July 26, 1856.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to present the following Report of the works in progress during the half-year ending 30th June 1856.

New prison.

In the early part of the half-year, the greater portion of the Sapper masons were sent to England, consequently the building has not progressed as could have been desired. At present the walls of association ward over the steward's store are nine feet above the joists, twenty-one cells on the first gallery front are up six feet high, seven more are up the full height, as also five cells on the second gallery, and on the third gallery three cells are up to six feet high. The remainder of the corridor wall, being the back wall of chapel, is also up to six feet above the third gallery. Thirty-four cells are up full height on the first gallery back, twenty-six of which have the joists laid over them.

A pair of iron gates with small side gates have been prepared and fixed at the entrance leading from the outer yard to the prison. These gates have been made principally from the iron from convict ships, which from its generally inferior quality is unfit for ordinary purposes, where welding is required. They have been so constructed as not to require welding, and, as finished, present a good appearance, and are a substantial as well as economical piece of work.

Chapel.

The walls of this building are up to wall plate height of twenty-five feet, except the back wall, as above referred to. The story posts, girders, and joists to gallery are fixed.

Chaplain's house.

This house has been completed, and handed over to the barrack-master.

Pensioners' barracks.

The ground-floor of the barracks has been completed, by dividing the rooms, and plastering the partitions, walls, and ceilings, fixing linings to windows, shelves, pegs, and arm bands in each quarter, in all, seven houses, giving accommodation for two families in each. The wall enclosing the barrack yard is completed. The old wooden privy has been removed, and a new stone building erected over the former cesspit, giving sufficient accommodation for men, women, and non-commissioned officers, each separate.

The quartermaster's store has been completed.

Boundary wall, &c. damaged.

On the 30th May a whirlwind passed over the establishment, causing a serious amount of damage, by throwing down about fourteen hundred yards superficial of the wall on the west, north, and south boundaries, the yard wall of punishment cells, also chimnies of cook-house, skylights of steward's store, washing shed in the rear of the prison, and chimney of smith's shop.

Of the above damages the following have been made good:—The whole of the boundary wall has been rebuilt two feet thick, the former being eighteen inches, and from the exposed situation of the prison site it was deemed advisable to add counterforts to this wall at eighteen feet clear apart, and each counterfort two feet thick and three feet wide. As a precautionary measure, counterforts have been added to the other portions of the wall on the lee side of west and north boundary, i.e., inside the yard. The lee side of east and south boundary is outside the wall; these last are not yet executed. The chimnies of the cook-house and smiths' shop, and skylights on steward's store, and yard wall of punishment cells, have all been made good. To effect these repairs in a reasonable time civilian labour has been employed.

Commissariat extra store accommodation.

In consequence of the premises leased from Mr. Scott, and used for temporary establishment, being given up, it was necessary to provide store accommodation for the commissariat. A store, twenty feet wide, ninety-seven feet long in clear, and ten feet high, has been erected. The carpenter's work of this building was contracted for and performed by civil labour.

Commissariat stables.

From the same cause a stable was also requisite, and a building eighty feet long and fourteen feet wide, constructed of wood, on stone foundations, roof weather boarded and shingled, floor paved with wood blocks, fitted with hay rack and mangers, and divided into stalls for thirteen horses, has been erected. A forage room 12′8″ × 12′8″, and two rooms, each 12′8″ × 12′ for stable-keeper, have been erected of stone, roof weather boarded and shingled, and fitted with harness pegs, shelves, &c., and the stable-keeper's rooms plastered and ceiled.

Water police barracks.

In consequence of the extreme haste with which this building was required, it was constructed of Van Diemen's Land timber, and from its perishable nature a sum was placed on the estimate for its renewal. This has been effected by the removal of the stud framing, and the erection of stone walls to the building; the roof has been retained; the work is far advanced towards completion. A cook-house, 14′ × 12′, has been partly built, the walls being ready for the roof.

Mr. Scott's premises. Various repairs were required to put these premises in a fit state for being given up. These have been effected on the requisition of the barrack master.

Superintendent'sstable. A stable, 12′ × 14′, has been erected on the convict ground for this officer, constructed of wood on stone foundations, and weather boarded, floored with wood blocks, and fitted with rack and manger, pegs, &c.

Lithographic press. 15,401 forms have been printed during the half-year for the different departments.

Charcoal. 4,069 bushels charcoal have been burned in the bush for the use of the smith's shop.

Limekiln. The whole of the lime required on the foregoing works has been produced, 14,425 bushels.

Sawpits. The timber required for all the works has been cut from logs supplied by contract.

Tools. The tools have been kept in repair, and new ones made as required by the department, It being desirable to work up the scrap iron and worn-out tools having the Government mark upon them, a heavy hammer has been fitted up (about 3 cwt.), to be worked by a large wheel and driving band, with a heavy fly wheel. A furnace has also been erected on a modification of the reverberatory principle, to heat the faggot of iron to a welding heat.

Incidentals. The repairs required to public buildings by fair wear and tear and barrack damage have been effected.

Barrack and office furniture. A considerable quantity has been made and repaired for the various stations.

Improvement of River Swan. A party has been cutting timber in the bush about two miles from town, for protecting the north bank of river from being washed away. 149 piles, 20 feet long and 9 inches square, have been cut for this purpose.

A flat for driving the piles is in course of construction. Civil carpenters are employed for this work, and paid by Colonial Government.

Lighthouse, Fremantle, on Arthur's Head. This lighthouse roof, being in a leaky state, has been stripped, and new lead put on by Sapper and prison labour, the Colonial Government supplying the materials.

Town trust. About 1,000 yards of stone has been broken for the streets in the town, principally by invalids, and carted by the town trust.

*North Fremantle.**

Perth road. This road is now metalled from top of hill, 400 yards from the ferry, to three and a half miles on the road, and the approach to the ferry on the north side of the river has been repaired; but for the last three months the station has been converted into a sanatarium, and the men consisting of lame, blind, and diseased, therefore the amount of work obtained from them is very small.

In raising stone for the repair of the jetty to the ferry a compact stone of a conglomerate character and close texture was discovered, which is being dressed for paving stones, in lieu of imported Yorkshire flag from England. 200 feet of this stone has been dressed and squared.

Freshwater Bay.

The party at this station have been quarrying stone for metalling the Perth Road. About 1,800 cubic yards are now ready. This would complete the road to about four and a quarter miles from North Fremantle. At this station a Sapper and two pairs of sawyers have been cutting timber for Mount Eliza station.

Mount Eliza.

New depôt. The new depôt has been completed.

Perth road. Very little progress is making with this work.

Perth drainage, &c. The men have been employed cutting drains at the back of Perth to carry off the water from the swamps.

Four men have been employed in the Government flat, transporting stone for building purposes.

Guildford. A sub-station has been opened five miles from Perth on the Guildford Road for the purpose of raising metal for metalling the road between Perth and Guildford. They have erected two warders' huts, and timber is ready for the erection of a depôt, but at present the men live in a tent. 600 yards of ironstone have been raised, and sixty yards of gravel raised and screened.

Guildford.

Pensioners' cottages. A two-rail fence has been completed, enclosing the allotments.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Have been roofed, beam filled, window and door linings and mantel-pieces fixed, and 100 yards plastering done.

No. 4. Roofed, beam filled, window and door linings and mantel-pieces fixed.

Sapper superintending 162 days; ticket-of-leave mechanics 143 days; ticket-of-leave labour 725 days.

Carpenter shop. Completed. Sapper superintending 19 days; ticket-of-leave mechanics 55 days; ticket-of-leave labour 9 days.

* See Return appended to report showing number of men on works at Fremantle and North Fremantle.

Completed, and handed over to the barrack master. Sapper superintending 7 days; ticket-of-leave mechanic 18 days; ticket-of-leave labour 5 days. — Infirmary store.

20,000 bricks and 379′ of scantling have been carted in for this service. The old privy has been pulled down; and a party of men has been employed getting clay for the remainder of the bricks required. Sapper superintending 5 days; ticket-of-leave mechanic 39 days; ticket-of-leave labour 135 days. — New depôt.

This land has been cleared. Sapper superintending 11 days; ticket-of-leave labour 112 days. — Grant at police station.

Quarters lately occupied by Lieut. Du Cane have been coloured, and handed over to D. A. C. G. Travers; weather boarding of commissariat stables and paling of commissariat paddock repaired; commissariat issuers quarters beam filled; new crown and new door put to depôt oven; palings for superintendent's quarters carted in, and 71 yards fixed; 5½ squares of roof of overseers' quarters battened and shingled, and casual repairs to public buildings effected as required. Sapper superintending 14 days; ticket-of-leave mechanic 69 days; ticket-of-leave labour 73 days. — Incidentals.

Repaired as required. Sapper superintending 1 day; ticket-of-leave labour 3 days — Barrack furniture.

The additions recommended by Lieut. Du Cane, with such others as appeared necessary to ensure the stability of the structure, have been completed. Two forty-feet strut piles have been driven; straining beams and braces fixed; iron work screwed up; and the whole properly secured with bolts and nuts and spikes. Sapper superintending 7 days; civil mechanic 56 days; ticket-of-leave mechanic 158 days; ticket-of-leave labour 380 days; probation prisoner mechanic 51 days. — Guildford bridge.

Have been repaired or made as necessary. Sapper superintending 19 days; ticket-of-leave mechanic 8 days; ticket-of-leave labour 195 days; probation prisoner mechanic 50 days. — Tools.

Has been burned as required for the supply of the smith's shop. Ticket-of-leave labour 34 days. — Charcoal.

Firewood has been cut as required. Ticket-of-leave labour 261 days. — Commissariat service.

Probation prisoner clerk 103 days; ticket-of-leave mechanic 3 days; ticket-of-leave labour 11 days. — Engineers' store.

Ruts have been filled in and general repairs effected for three miles along the York and Toodyay roads. The Upper Swan and Helen's Brook bridges, with their approaches, have been repaired, and at the former a drain cut along the hill side, with a culvert to prevent the overflow of the water from the road towards the bridge. Sappers superintending thirty-eight days; ticket-of-leave labour 273 days. — Roads, &c.

Sapper in charge 180 days. — General superintendence.

York Green Mount.

Store completed; new cook-house built; new depôt gable ends built up, and walls filled up and coloured; old hut for instructing warder pulled down; clay dug and prepared, and thirty yards of wall built for a new hut. Ticket-of-leave labour 527 days. — Incidentals.

Timber for pensioners' cottages, strengthening Guildford Bridge, roofing overseers' quarters, and for incidental services, has been cut by the party as required, and the cutting of the timber for the new depôt is now in hand. Ticket-of-leave mechanic 358 days; ticket-of-leave labour 329 days. This time is already reported against each work for which the timber was cut. — Sawyers cutting timber for Guildford works.

Shingles have been split for infirmary store, incidental services, carpenters' shop, and for pensioners' cottages, to replace those previously split for this service, and used for carpenter's shop. Also palings for superintendent's quarters. Ticket-of-leave labour 329 days. This time is already reported against each work for which the shingles and palings have been split. — Shingle splitters for Guildford works.

940 yards of road made fifteen feet wide; 1,335 yards repaired and generally made good by removing large trees and stones, repairing culverts, and clearing drains. All the trees which have fallen through storm or fire have been removed off the road between Mahogany Creek and Northam Road. 1,369 yards drain cut, stones got, broken, and ninety-five yards metalled. The vegetation cleared off for two and three quarter miles on the road to Toodyay. 730 yards ruts filled in on the ninth and tenth miles. Broken bridge across Mahogany Creek repaired. Watering places at St. Ronan's Well, Chauncey's Spring, and the lakes, cleared out, and approaches repaired. At the lakes a well has been dug sixteen feet deep with eight and a half feet water. The watering places between Chauncey's Spring, the Lakes, and the Northam Road have been deepened, and the approaches made secure. By these means the road has latterly been well supplied with water. Ticket-of-leave labour 1,533 days. — Roads, &c.

Sapper superintending 184 days. — General superintendence.

Toodyay Green Mount.

New kitchen is completed, and new huts in progress; one built. Ticket-of-leave labour seventy days. — Incidentals.

Two miles repaired by cutting drains and levelling where road runs on side of steep slopes. Cutting cross drains, and removing clay from bed-places, and filling up with stone. Three miles of ruts filled in between Gidgegarnip and the third mile post. — Roads, &c.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

170 yards siding cut and removed; 1,040 yards metalled; 290 yards in the fifth mile laid with gravel. 320 yards drain deepened; 490 yards drain cut; 148 yards stone broken; 200 yards stone collected; 280 yards of gravel got; Warrilor Bridge repaired. Ticket-of-leave labour, 1,423 days.

York.

Superintendent's quarters and incidentals. Superintendent's quarters, lining and skirting fixed, fire-places built, plastering in progress, verandah erected, well sunk 15 feet, 8 feet being through rock. Warders' quarters and depôt sidewall pointed. Drain made in front of Sappers' quarters. Roof of the store and warders' huts renewed, door lining and skirting fixed, and plastering done to overseers' room. Cover made for depôt well. Oven at road station completed. Stalls and cribs at commissariat stables, harness rack, doors and shelves for harness room, and paling round commissariat hay yard completed. Sapper mechanic 206 days; ticket-of-leave mechanic 297 days; ticket-of-leave labour 576 days.

Coffins. Two coffins made; Sapper mechanic three days.

Depôt garden. Fence completed, paling in progress, ticket-of-leave labour 334 days.

Pensioners' cottages. Nos 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, and 14 completed.

3 and 4. Have been built by the pensioners themselves.

5 and 12. Thatched.

15. Roofed and sashes nearly finished.

16 and 17. Plastered.

Ticket-of-leave mechanic 388 days; ticket-of-leave labour 694 days.

Privies. For commissariat and warders' quarters completed. Sapper mechanic 4 days; ticket-of-leave mechanic 17 days; ticket-of-leave labour 40 days.

Brook street. In consequence of this street being on a considerable declivity, the water in wet seasons cuts away the soil and forms a gulley. The repair of this is in progress. A culvert has been made to lead off the water. Sixteen yards of stone have been broken. Ticket-of-leave labour twenty-one days.

Barrack furniture. Repaired as required. Ticket-of-leave mechanic five days; ticket-of-leave labour five days.

Tools. Made and repaired as necessary. Sapper mechanic twenty-two days; ticket-of-leave mechanic 140 days; ticket-of-leave labour 105 days.

Charcoal. Burned as required for supply of smith's shop. Ticket-of-leave mechanic six days; ticket-of-leave labour six days.

Commissariat. Firewood cut as necessary. Ticket-of-leave labour eighty-eight days.

Engineer's office. Ticket-of-leave clerk 174 days.

Roads, &c. A party have been continuing the new line of road. 2,764 yards cleared seventeen feet wide, 500 yards cleared thirty feet wide, and the greater part drained. 514 yards metalled; seventy yards of culverts made; 320 yards of stone broken; forty yards collected. Five bridges which had been burned down have been repaired, and the one at Six-mile Gulley remettalled. Mile posts have been fixed on Northam road for fourteen miles, and on the Beverly line as far as Yangedine. Warders' hut completed. Large huts and cookhouse have been thatched and floors relaid. Sapper superintending 184 days; ticket-of-leave mechanic thirty-six days; ticket-of-leave labour 3,257 days.

General superintendence. Sapper in charge 178 days.

Toodyay.

Superintendent's quarters and incidentals. Superintendent's quarters nearly completed; superintendent's garden posts and rails being put up, and 164 yards of paling fixed. Depôt garden posts and rails, and 860 yards of paling fixed. Commissariat hay shed weather boarded, door and frame made and fixed, and stable completed. Casement sashes to depôt store completed. Casement sashes to engineers' store glazed and painted. Sapper superintending 97 days; Sapper mechanic 3 days; ticket-of-leave mechanics 353 days; ticket-of-leave labour 828 days.

Pensioners' cottages. Thirteen completed.

Pensioners' allotments.

No. 2.	2,852	yards	grubbed and cleared.
3.	2,973	„	ditto ditto.
4.	2,327	„	ditto ditto.
5.	2,844	„	ditto ditto.
13.	1,930	„	ditto ditto.
6	1,835	„	ditto ditto, and 860 yards grubbed.

Ticket-of-leave labour 447 days.

Commissariat additions. 24 yards of stone quarried; 4,000 shingles carted in. Ticket-of-leave labour 40 days.

Chaplain's quarters. 7,960 feet run of timber cut. Ticket-of-leave labour 347 days.

Carpenter's shop. 27 yards of stone quarried. Ticket-of-leave labour 35 days.

Tools. Repaired as necessary, Sapper superintending 3 days; Sapper mechanic 96 days; ticket-of-leave mechanic 206 days; ticket-of-leave labour 207 days.

Charcoal. 308 bushels burned for supply of smith's shop. Sapper superintending 1 day; ticket-of-leave labour 170 days.

Commissariat. Firewood cut as required. Ticket-of-leave mechanic 2 days; ticket-of-leave labour 410 days.

Engineers' office. Ticket-of-leave clerk 161 days.

220 yards of road cleared and drained, 150 yards excavated 1 foot deep, 320 yards of side cutting 6′ to 7′ wide and 1′ deep, 179 yards metalled, 119 yards of wall 18″ high built, 30 yards filled in with stone 18″ deep, 251 yards with clay and sand 15′ × 1′ 6″, and 150 yards 15′ × 6″ to 12″, 300 yards drains cleared, 373 yards drains cut, 30 yards culverts made, 584 yards stone wheeled, 14 yards broken, 140 yards clay wheeled, 17 trees grubbed and cleared. Mile posts re-fixed on part of Northam road. — Guildford new road.

18 yards drain cut, 16 yards road repaired. — Road through Convict grant.

31 yards metalled, 450 yards stone wheeled.

30 yards repaired. — Road from river to townside.

Ticket-of-leave labour 2,646 days; ticket-of-leave mechanic 1 day; Sapper superintending 235 days. — General superintendence.

Bunbury.

Depôt beam filled and whitewashed inside and out; cook-house floor relaid. At commissariat premises a drain made round building. Well sunk, built up, and windlass and frame fixed. Shelving fitted up. Hospital ventilated, and bolts fixed to window. Hand-rail of bridge at Meredith Creek repaired. 1,403 feet of mahogany scantling cut for incidental services, and general repairs to buildings effected as necessary. Ticket-of-leave mechanic 23 days; ticket-of-leave labour 61 days. — Incidentals.

Completed. Sapper mechanic 27 days; ticket-of-leave mechanic 85 days; ticket-of-leave labour 172 days. — Commissariat store and office.

It having been necessary to enlarge the hospital to give greater accommodation, an addition of 18′ × 24′ is intended, for which materials are being prepared. Ticket-of-leave mechanic 3 days; ticket-of-leave labour 224 days. — Additions to hospital.

Burned as required for smith's shop. Ticket-of-leave labour 74 days. — Charcoal.

Firewood cut as required. Garden dug, and barley sown on requisition. Ticket-of-leave labour 219 days. — Commissariat.

Repaired as necessary. Ticket-of-leave mechanic 166 days; ticket-of-leave labour 33 days. — Tools.

Re-floored. Ticket-of-leave mechanic 12 days; ticket-of-leave labour 36 days. — Preston bridge.

Completed, with its approaches; in course of which 350 cube yards of earth have been moved. The road between Collie and Preston bridges has been completed, and opened for traffic. Australian road, 1,600 yards cleared, 5½ chains fencing removed, 2,151 cubic yards of earthwork done in embankments. Road between Meredith Creek and the town has been repaired; 916 cubic yards of clay filled in. Vasse road into Bunbury in progress. Roads in the town 1,075 yards improved, in the course of which 1,418 cubic yards of stuff have been moved. Sapper superintending 151 days; ticket-of-leave labour 4,492 days; ticket-of-leave mechanic 30 days. — Bridge between Meredith Creek and Preston roads.

Ticket-of-leave labour 131 days. — Engineers' store.

Sapper superintending 360 days. — General superintendence.

Port Gregory.

Completed.

Doors and windows of magistrates' office, depôt, smith's shop, lock-up, and tool store painted. Commissariat yard and office concreted, and general repairs effected as necessary. The depôt well having proved deficient in water, steps have been taken for sinking it deeper. Ticket-of-leave mechanic 168 days; ticket-of-leave labour 119 days. — Lock-up, hospital, surgery, and depôt. Incidentals.

Made and repaired as required. Ticket-of-leave mechanic 25 days. — Barrack furniture.

Repaired as necessary. Ticket-of-leave mechanic 21 days. — Tools.

A party have been employed making and repairing the roads in the neighbourhood of the station. Ticket-of-leave labour 228 days. — Roads.

Firewood has been cut as required. Ticket-of-leave labour 29 days. — Commissariat.

Albany.

Repairs have been effected as necessary for the maintenance of the various public buildings. Sapper mechanic 151 days. — Incidentals.

Have been repaired as necessary. Sapper mechanic 5 days. — Tools.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JAMES MANNING,

Clerk of Works.

The Hon.
The Acting Comptroller-General,
&c. &c. &c.

RETURN of Prisoners employed in the Royal Engineer Department for the Half-Year ending 30th June 1856.

Trades.	No. of days.	DESCRIPTION OF EMPLOYMENT.	Amount of work performed.	Amount of work required per man per day.	Excess.	Deficit.	Rate.	Amount. £ s. d.	
Carpenters	2097⅞	Employed preparing and fixing carpenter and joiner work required for the under-mentioned buildings in progress of erection, viz.—New prison, chapel, chaplain's house, hospital, water-police barracks, commissariat stables, superintendent C. E. stable, alterations and repairs to pensioners' barracks, making and repairing barrack and office furniture, waggons, trucks, carts, wheel-barrows, hand-barrows, mortar-hods, fitting and fixing handles in picks, hammers, &c., turning in wood, attending to saw mill, cutting timber, making coffins, &c.	-	A fair day's work	-	-	6s. per day	629 6 6	
Masons	2889⅞	Employed cutting stone and building walls of new prison, commissariat stables, cesspit at hospital, cutting stone and laying foundations, boundary wall, repairing and whitewashing old convict establishment, laying plates for verandah at pensioners' barracks.	-	A fair day's work	-	-	6s. per day	866 17 0	This includes felling trees, and the nature of the timber (gummy) causes a much greater quantity of sawing to produce the like quantity of good stuff, so that no task can be arrived at.
Sawyers	2166⅛	Sawing native mahogany timber (logs and flitches) into beams, joists, rafters, lintels, boards, battens, and other scantlings required for the above-mentioned works.	98,388 sup. feet	30 feet superficial	15 $\frac{43}{100}$ feet sup.	-	15s. per 100 feet sup.	737 18 2¼	
Do.	858	Felling red gum trees, and sawing the same into piles required for proposed fender in Swan River, pointing piles.	-	A fair day's work	-	-	6s. per day	257 8 0	
Do.	184	Sawing mahogany knees for flat	-	A fair day's work	-	-	6s. per day	55 4 0	
Blacksmiths	1777½	Making ironwork for the above works, repairing, steeling, and sharpening masons' and quarrymen's tools, assisting making and fixing iron gates to new prison, making and fitting ironwork for tilt hammer, crane for north jetty, repairing iron ladder for south jetty, making letter-weighing scales, smelting furnace, iron work for Guildford Bridge, bolts, nuts, hinges, ventilators, horse-shoes, copper and iron spikes, nails, hammock-hooks, holdfasts, rivets, thimbles, locks and keys, thumb-latches, leg-irons, making and repairing tin-ware, ironwork for waggons, carts, wheelbarrows, boats, harness, making iron ovens, making and repairing lamps and brackets, extracting tar from the xanthorrhea, &c.	-	A fair day's work	-	-	6s. per day	533 2 9	
Painters	148	Priming and painting pensioners' barracks, new prison, tarring roof of and painting woodwork, refractory cells, painting chaplain's house, iron gates to new prison, light-house, old convict establishment, grinding colours, making putty, cleaning and repairing tools, assisting Sapper, plumber, &c.	-	A fair day's work	-	-	6s. per day	44 8 0	
Clerks	294	Employed in Clerk of Works Office	-	A fair day's work	-	-	6s. per day	88 4 0	
Quarrymen	7135½	Quarrying stone in new prison and commissariat quarries	-	A fair day's work	-	-	3s. per day	1,070 6 6	
Lime-burners	1224½	Collecting, breaking, and burning limestone	14,425 bushels	7½ bushels	4 $\frac{275}{300}$ bushels	-	5d. per bushel	300 10 5	
Woodcutters	297½	Cutting wood for burning lime	415 loads	2 loads	-	½ load	2s. per load	44 10 0	
Labourers	295	Employed at lime-kiln loading carts, &c.	-	A fair day's work	-	-	3s. per day	44 5 0	
Charcoal-burners	1349	Cutting wood, stacking and charring wood in clamps, drawing clamps, filling bags with charcoal, loading carts, &c.	4,069 bushels	6 bushels	-	3 bushels	6d. per bushel	101 14 6	
Labourers	23423	Employed attending masons, carpenters, sawyers, smiths, plasterers, making mortar, running putty, raising water, driving saw mill, attending to waggons, stone trucks, laying sleepers and rails on tramroad, driving gallery for drain at chaplain's house, stacking timber, attending lithographic press, wheeling and clearing away rubbish, boundary wall and quarries, loading waggons, trucks, &c. working on Perth road and jetty North Fremantle, repairing roads, footpaths, &c.	-	A fair day's work	-	-	3s. per day	3,513 9 0	
Carters	1345	Driving establishment horses on public works	-	A fair day's work	-	-	3s. per day	201 15 0	
Re-convicted prisoners.									
Carpenters	768⅛	Preparing and fixing joiner work at pensioners' barracks, chaplain's house, commissariat stables, water-police barracks, new prison, and in carpenter shop general work.	-	A fair day's work	-	-	6s. per day	230 12 6	
Masons	3519	Cutting stone and building walls of new prison chapel, chaplain's house, and boundary wall	-	A fair day's work	-	-	6s. per day	1,055 14 0	
Quarrymen	2524	Quarrying stone in the new prison quarry	6,225 yards cube	3¼ feet cube to a 4-feet face; every foot rise of face 3-feet cube added to task.	10½ feet cube	-	1s. 3d. per yard	389 1 3	
Labourers	3994½	Attending masons stacking stone, clearing away rubbish, &c.	-	A fair day's work	-	-	3s. per day	599 3 1½	
Invalids	1680⅛	Breaking stone for repair of roads, &c.	-	A fair day's work	-	-	9d. per day	63 0 4½	
								10,826 10 1½	

The Acting Comptroller-General.

JAMES MANNING, Clerk of Works.

No. 15.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Kennedy to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere.

(No. 58.) Government House, Perth, October 6, 1856.

Sir, (Received December 22, 1856.)

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a memorandum in reference to the payment of ticket-of-leave men in depôt, which I propose to submit for the consideration of the Finance Board.

In connexion with this memorandum, I would beg to offer the following additional remarks for your consideration.

The present is a most favourable time for adopting any change such as that proposed, there being comparatively few ticket-of-leave men on the hands of the Government.

I cannot entertain a doubt that the existing system of paying ticket-of-leave men in depôt works badly, and is the reverse of being economical. I would propose to treat them when out of employ in every respect the same as probation prisoners, excepting the gratuity given to the latter, which would be an inducement to ticket-of-leave men to remain in depôt.

I propose to work these men in gangs, under the immediate eye of an overseer, on roads or other useful and necessary works distant from towns or villages, instead of keeping them in hiring depôts surrounded by public houses and temptations of all kinds. The proposed measure will undoubtedly have the effect of driving all handy men and mechanics out of depôt, rendering it necessary to undertake any mechanical work by contract. This, though apparently more expensive, will not in reality be so. The keep of these men will be saved, which I believe exceeds the money value of their labour, which cannot be enforced as that of probation prisoners. It would also be more convenient, enabling me to calculate the period at which a building will be ready for occupation, which cannot be done under the existing system.

If all repairs and new work at out-stations were done by contract, and ticket-of-leave men employed as suggested, it would not be necessary to keep more than one Sapper to look after the contractor, and a superintending warder with the road party, effecting a considerable saving in staff, &c.

The principal occupation of the present depôt clerks is in keeping the pay accounts, which will of course be abolished, saving all expense on the head of clerks.

The repair of all clothing, &c. will be effected by men in solitary confinement at the chief establishment.

I found six hiring depôts in existence for the maintenance of a number of ticket-of-leave men seldom exceeding 300. I have closed one of the most distant, most expensive, and least required of these, and propose to close others as soon as I am in possession of the views of Her Majesty's Government as to the number of convicts who will be probably sent out annually.

The settlers can hire any men they require from the road parties; and to facilitate this I would have a fortnightly list of the men, specifying their trades and character, furnished to every magistrate's office.

I contemplate closing the York and Toodyay depôts, and employing the men between those stations and Guildford in making the roads permanently, which are in an almost impassable state.

I propose to carry out these measures as soon as circumstances permit, the Acting Comptroller-General concurring with me in their expediency and economy.

The question of passage money I of course will not interfere with till I receive your instructions to do so.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere,
&c. &c. &c.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Enclosure in No. 15.

MEMORANDUM for Consideration of the Finance Board.

Encl. in No. 15.

Having fully considered the system at present in operation at the hiring depôts, and watched the working of it for a year, I have arrived at the opinion that the practice of paying ticket-of-leave-men in depôt is objectionable, and calculated to defeat the principal objects which ought to be kept in view.

Ticket-of-leave-men in depôt receive 6½*d.* per diem, and those employed as clerks, &c. receive 1*s.* per diem in lieu of clothing, &c. Whatever may be the economical bearing of this arrangement, it is in my opinion calculated to defeat the principal object in view, namely, to induce ticket-of-leave-men to seek and accept of any employment which will relieve the Imperial Government from the charge of their maintenance and supervision in depôt.

An idle or indolent man will not in my opinion seek or accept of employment at reasonable wages while he is comfortably housed, well fed (in comparative idleness), in depôt, with 6½*d.* a day, to buy drink or extra rations, having permission also to leave the depôt after working hours, and frequently earn a further sum of money in private employment.

This money payment facilitates the corruption of and fosters favouritism on the part of subordinate officers, who have in some cases systematically traded with the convicts under their charge.

I believe that the discontinuance of money payments to men in depôt would discourage and deter ticket-of-leave-men from leaving private service and seeking admission to the depôt.

I would recommend that men admitted to depôt should be supplied with the usual prison clothing, and their own stored till they are formally discharged. They should be strictly prohibited from accepting any private employment at *any hour* while on the strength of the depôt.

The adoption of these arrangements will facilitate the reduction of staff and closing depôts when circumstances permit, and will liberate many Sappers from their present occupations, and render them available for employment on the works at Fremantle, where their services are most required, and where their labour can be most advantageously applie .

I am of opinion that in an economical point of view the labour exacted from men in distant depôts does not in money value equal the cost of their maintenance and supervision, and that such works as are necessary at out-stations can be more economically and satisfactorily accomplished by contract.

Many details connected with the changes I propose will readily present themselves, and I recommend the whole question to the full and careful consideration of the Finance Board.

It appears to me that consequent upon these suggested changes, should they be finally adopted, the abolition of payment of passage money should also follow.

(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY.

No. 16.

No. 16.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor KENNEDY to the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE.

(No. 64.) Government House, Perth, November 28, 1856.

(Received February 16, 1857.)

SIR, (Answered No. 13, March 4, 1857, page 140.)

IN reviewing the details of the convict system as carried out in this colony, the important subject of conveying the wives and families of ticket-of-leave holders naturally caused me anxious consideration. Experience is probably the only true test in such cases, and the letter of the Acting Comptroller-General shows the working of the existing regulations, and the position in which I found the question on assuming the Government of this colony.

14th October 1856.

I cannot but concur with Captain Wray in considering the present plan unsatisfactory, though I am not prepared to offer any specific suggestions to amend it till I am in possesion of the views of Her Majesty's Government on the question of "passage money" generally, and which I brought under your notice in the Despatches named in the margin.

Convicts No. 2, 7th January 1856, paragraph 7, (Papers presented June 1856, page 157), and Convicts No. 56, 6th October 1856 (page 85.)

A sound decision upon the question now brought under your notice may be arrived at in England as well as here, with the data furnished by the letters and return of Captain Wray before you; but in framing any new regulations on the subject the sparse and widely scattered population and slender means of coercion in rural districts should be kept in view

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,

Governor.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 16.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Encl. in No. 16.

Comptroller-General's Office, Fremantle,
October 14th, 1856.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, with the view of the subject being brought under the notice of the Secretary of State, a return of the convicts who have from the commencement of the system in this colony to the present time had their wives and families sent out by the Emigration Commissioners.

This return shows that the present plan is by no means satisfactory.

The ticket-of-leave-regulations provide that the amount paid by a convict towards his own passage shall be taken as payment towards that of his wife and family, and that they shall be sent from England on payment of 7*l.* 10*s.* for each adult, and 3*l.* 15*s.* for each child, that is, only half of the cost is expected to be defrayed by the convict, the other half being borne by the Imperial Government.

On these terms 41 convicts' families have been sent out. Of these 41 only 4 (Reg. Nos. 19, 98, 48, and 764) have paid the balance due, after payment of their own passage money.

One of them (Reg. No. 48.) has overpaid 10*l.*, which should be refunded to him, the total amount of his debt being 22*l.* 10*s.*; whereas, between himself and his friends, 32*l.* 10*s.* has been paid.

In six (6) instances (Reg. Nos. 240, 26, 822, 1046, 260, and 1090) the amount of their own passage has paid for that of their wives and families.

Two (2) men have died, being in debt to the Government on this account to the amount of 32*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* No. 1276–2160.

Six (6) have received their conditional pardons on payment of their own passage money, but these are still indebted for that of their wives and families to the amount of 80*l.*, none of which will be recovered without legal proceedings, and then only partly, as some of them have left the colony.

The remaining 23 are still on their tickets-of-leave.

The difficulty of recovering any sums from these men has already been pointed out by my predecessor, in his report for the half year ending 30th June 1855.

The abstract of the return is as follows; viz.

	£	s.	d.
Owing from deceased convicts (irrecoverable) - - -	32	16	9
Owing by conditional-pardon men, as above (almost irrecoverable) -	80	0	0
Owing by ticket-of-leave holders - - - - -	329	8	11
Due to Reg. No. 48. - - - - - -	10	0	0
	452	5	8

So that out of 682*l.* 10*s.* due by 41 convicts on this account, 452*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* is at present a loss to Her Majesty's Government.

It will be remarked that this sum does not agree with that given by adding the second and third columns together, and deducting the sum from the first, the difference being 21*l.*, arising from the passage of three of the men (Reg. Nos. 1046, 2110, and 1090,) having more than covered that of their families by 11*l.* and the 10*l.* quoted above as being due to one of them.

It is manifestly not advisable either to distress these men by forcing them to pay (even if they had the money, which most of them have not), or to punish them for nonpayment.

The forcing them to pay would be very likely to induce them to endeavour to obtain the money by dishonest means, while punishment would not only prevent any chance of their paying, but throw their families on the hands of the Colonial Government for support.

The majority of convicts whose wives and families have been sent out have conducted themselves well, and there can be little doubt that the effect of having their wives and families is beneficial, and tends to deter them from relapsing into crime.

If the men are called on to pay a portion in advance, the result will be to reduce the small numbers who apply for their families at present; and from the majority no security worth having can be obtained.

The refusal of the boon of a conditional pardon until they have fulfilled their obligations has had the effect of causing a large amount of passage money to be paid by those who are anxious to obtain their liberty; but the effect would not be the same on a good man who was anxious to settle in the colony, with his wife and family about him, to whom the refusal would not be any great inconvenience.

The question is one beset with difficulty; and I have considered it my duty to bring the matter forward while the evil is comparatively small, in order that the instruction of Her Majesty's Government may be taken on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. WRAY,
Acting Comptroller-General.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 16.

RETURN of Ticket-of-Leave Men for whose Wives and Families Passages to Western Australia have been provided by the Emigration Commissioners, showing the Amount due for their Passages, Amount paid on this Account in England, and Amount paid in the Colony, up to 30th June 1856.

Reg. No.	Amount of Convicts' Passage Money.	Number of Family.	Arrived per Ship	Amount of Passage Money for Family.	Amount paid in England.	Amount paid in the Colony.	——
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
19	15 0 0	Five -	"Anne M'Lean" -	26 5 0	11 5 0	15 0 0	C. P., 25 July 1855
98	15 0 0	Four -	Do. - -	18 15 0	18 15 0	—	
48	15 0 0	Three -	Do. - -	22 10 0	20 0 0	12 10 0	
240	15 0 0	Two -	Do. - -	7 10 0	7 10 0	—	
26	15 0 0	Three -	"Travancore" -	15 0 0	- -	15 0 0	C. P., 14 Aug. 1854
264	15 0 0	Two -	Do. - -	15 0 0	—	—	
272	15 0 0	One -	Do. - -	7 10 0	- -	0 6 8	
49	15 0 0	Five -	Do. - -	22 10 0	- -	2 10 0	
273	15 0 0	Two -	"Palestine" - -	11 5 0	—	—	
822	7 10 0	One -	Do. - -	7 10 0	- -	7 10 0	C. P., 10 Feb. 1855
811	7 10 0	Four -	Do. - -	18 15 0	- -	6 18 4	
296	14 0 0	Three -	Do. - -	18 15 0	- -	0 16 8	
23	15 0 0	Seven -	Do. - -	37 10 0	—	—	
287	18 0 0	One -	"Clara" - -	7 10 0	—	—	
1278	10 0 0	Three -	Do. - -	15 0 0	- -	- -	Died, June 1854
1032	10 0 0	Six -	Do. - -	26 5 0	- -	0 0 8	
1046	10 0 0	One -	Do. - -	7 10 0	- -	10 0 0	C. P., 18 June 1855
1037	10 0 0	Two -	Do. - -	11 5 0	- -	3 17 8	
704	7 10 0	Three -	Do. - -	15 0 0	- -	15 0 0	C. P., Dec. 1853
260	21 0 0	Three -	Do. - -	15 0 0	- -	21 0 0	
663	7 10 0	Three -	"Victory" - -	15 0 0	- -	7 10 0	C. P., March 1853
1338	10 0 0	Five -	Do. - -	22 10 0	—	—	
477	7 10 0	Three -	Do. - -	15 0 0	- -	7 10 0	C. P., March 1853
1002	10 0 0	Three -	"Esmeralda" -	15 0 0	- -	10 0 0	C. P., June 1855
1018	10 0 0	Eight -	Do. - -	33 15 0	- -	10 0 0	C. P., do.
941	7 10 0	Four -	Do. - -	18 15 0	- -	2 0 9	
2486	7 10 0	Six -	"Berkshire" -	37 10 0	- -	7 10 0	C. P., 19 Feb. 1856
2575	5 0 0	One -	Do. - -	7 10 0	- -	0 7 8	
2250	5 0 0	Two -	Do. - -	11 5 0	- -	5 0 0	C. P., July 1855
1372	15 0 0	Three -	Do. - -	15 0 0	- -	6 1 11	
2257	6 13 4	Three -	Do. - -	15 0 0	- -	1 4 11	
2158	8 15 0	One -	Do. - -	7 10 0	- -	2 7 0	
2160	10 0 0	Three -	Do. - -	18 15 0	- -	0 18 3	Died, Jan. 1855
2282	10 0 0	Three -	Do. - -	15 0 0	- -	5 14 1	
2295	5 8 4	Three -	"Sir Wm. Ffolkes" -	22 10 0	- -	4 4 1	
1562	25 0 0	Three -	Do. -	15 0 0	—	—	
2139	10 0 0	Four -	Do. -	18 15 0	- -	3 12 3	
1443	25 0 0	One -	Do. -	7 10 0	—	—	
1090	10 0 0	One -	Do. -	7 10 0	- -	10 0 0	C. P., Sept. 1855
1382	25 0 0	One -	Do. -	7 10 0	- -	2 10 0	
1619	15 0 0	Six -	Do. -	30 0 0	- -	6 13 5	
			Total - -	£682 10 0	57 10 0	203 14 4	

Cashier's Office, Western Australia, Fremantle, July 1, 1856.

(Signed) ALPIN ROSSER,
Cashier.

H. WRAY,
Acting Comptroller-General.

No. 17.

No. 17.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor KENNEDY to the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE.

(No. 74.)

Government House, Perth, November 28, 1856.

SIR,

(Received February 16, 1857.)

ADVERTING to my Despatch (Convicts), No. 58*, 6th October 1856, I have now the honour to transmit a letter from the Acting Comptroller-General, entering into the details of the measure I proposed, and which the Finance Committee recommend being carried out (vide Minute X, page 5, herewith†).

I have accordingly taken measures with a view to closing the York and Toodyay hiring depôts on the 30th November.

Having fully discussed this question with the Acting Comptroller-General, I purpose to adopt his suggestions without alteration, leaving it to experience to correct any errors.

I have nothing to add to the statement contained in my Despatch before adverted to, beyond expressing my belief that the benefit likely to accrue to the public of this colony in the improvement of the principal roads will exceed the pecuniary saving to Her Majesty's Treasury.

* Page 117. 8th Nov. 1856.

† Vide Governor's Minute, page 118.

I would in conclusion beg to draw your attention to the minute of the Finance Committee on the subject of passage money, which I have already brought under your notice.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 17.

Encl. in No. 17.

Comptroller-General's Office, Fremantle,
November 8, 1856.

Sir,

With reference to his Excellency's minute forwarded to the Finance Board relative to the cessation of payment of wages to ticket-of-leave men employed on the public works, and other arrangements consequent thereon, I have the honour to submit a proposal by which I think the labour of these men may be rendered much more profitable to the colony than it has hitherto been, or than it can be made under existing circumstances.

At the commencement of the year 1856 there were on the hands of the Government at all the depôts 277 ticket-of-leave men.

Since that time, up to the present date, there have been received from England 57 ticket-of-leave men, of whom 55 have been discharged on their tickets of leave.

During the same period 154 probation prisoners have been discharged from the Convict Establishment, and in the same period 156 ticket-of-leave men have been received under re-conviction, and 135 re-convicted ticket-of-leave men have been discharged, so that the actual addition of ticket-of-leave men stands as follows:—

Received from England and discharged - - - -	55
Probation prisoners discharged from Convict Establishment - -	154
	209
Difference between re-convicted prisoners received and discharged -	21
Total - - - -	188

Notwithstanding this, owing to the issue of conditional pardons, deaths, and entries into private service, there are in all the depôts at present only 299 men, so that 166 men have been absorbed in one way or another.

During the period which will end the 30th June 1857, 245 probation prisoners will be discharged.

I think it may fairly be assumed that under the new system more men will enter private service and be absorbed than at present; and I do not think I should be over the mark in calculating the number so absorbed in the next eight months, including re-convictions, at 250 men.

Supposing that no ship with ticket-of-leave men comes from England, the numbers will be,—

On hand at present - - - -	299
Probation prisoners to be discharged - - -	245
	544
Deduct for absorption - - - -	230
	314

But supposing that 100 men of this class arrive, the number will be 414, which I propose to dispose of as follows:

Ignorance of the numbers of ticket-of-leave men we may expect has compelled us to estimate for 500 ticket-of-leave men.

The works most required for the development of the colony, and the more so now that the colony begins to grow more corn than it requires for internal consumption, and which it must send to market in some shape or other, renders the making of good roads to the York, Northam, and Toodyay districts of more importance than the making of roads to the districts which have the facilities of winter carriage.

I should therefore propose to locate at least 230 of these men on the roads to York and Toodyay during the coming summer, whose labour I should employ as will be presently shown.

The abstract of the Report made by Mr. Manning shows that between Guildford and the 12th mile board on the Toodyay road, which is about the furthest that can be profitably worked from the Toodyay Green Mount Station, 11,349½ men for one day will be required, in addition to powder and cartage.

The same report shows that between the junction of the York and Toodyay lines and Mahogany Creek, the furthest point which can be profitably worked from the York Green Mount Station, 8,922 men are required for one day, exclusive of cartage and powder.

These two together will, therefore, amount to 20,271½ men for one day, and allowing a per-centage of 10 per cent. for staff, &c., the lump number may be taken in round numbers at 22,000 men.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The amount of powder required is 12,825⅔lbs. at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb., which will amount to 961*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, besides cartage at 14*s.* per diem, which will amount to 385*l.* 17*s.* 9¾*d.*, giving a total of 1,347*l.* 16*s.* 3¾*d.*

I should propose then to close the York and Toodyay depôts altogether, leaving such staff only as will be proposed further on, and mass the men at Guildford and York and Toodyay Green Mount Stations.

The detailed distribution I propose to be as follows:—

Guildford	120	men.
Toodyay Green Mount	60	„
York ditto	50	„
Total	230	

The numbers actually in these three depôts according to the last returns was 229, which will be reduced immediately the payment of wages is struck off.

Should cartage and powder be allowed (without which no permanent roads can be made), and all essential repairs on bye-roads be done by contract, these men would be available, should they remain on our hands, to move along the main lines of road by the time there was water on these lines for such a number, and some hope might reasonably be entertained that at no very distant day the lines to York and Toodyay would be made capable of bearing a loaded dray.

I have suggested that all essential small repairs should be made by contract, because since I have had anything to do with the roads, i. e., since I took charge of the works generally in December 1855, the truth of the old fable of the bundle of sticks has constantly been forced upon me, by seeing much of the strength of small parties consumed in performing the ordinary duties connected with their own interior economy, while the superintendence, from the number of parties, was unavoidably less effective, and an unsatisfactory amount of work resulted as a consequence.

The first expense to the colony will perhaps be greater, but I imagine not a very great amount, and the result will be more generally satisfactory, and the most populous districts will be the first to receive the advantage of good roads.

The system of flying parties on the York, Northam, and Toodyay lines during the winter months will, I consider, meet the immediate wants of the settlers, and enable them to bring down considerably heavier loads than at present.

The balance of the maximum probable number, viz. 414, can be disposed of as follows:—

Bunbury and road parties, 150 men, and 34, either at Port Gregory or in addition to the Guildford or Bunbury parties.

Should this proposal be entertained a considerable reduction of staff may take place both at York and Toodyay, and a saving effected in superintendence of 664*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, as shown in Appendix A., and the whole of the items for these stations included in next year's estimates may be postponed.

£1,889 1*s.* 6½*d.*

In order that ticket-of-leave men out of employment in the York and Toodyay districts may not be driven to commit crime for want of some place to go to, I should propose to have an officer at each of these stations, who would receive men into depôt, as at present, and forward them weekly by the patrol to Guildford.

I consider it would not be advisable to close the infirmaries at these stations, and would propose that a probationer should be sent to each of them to act as hospital orderly.

For the present I should propose that the officer left in charge be the Senior Assistant Superintendent; first, because it would be difficult to find employment for these two officers elsewhere, and, secondly, because, should the depôts in consequence of arrivals from England have to be re-opened, it would be advisable to have officers ready who understand their work.

I should also propose to have the non-commissioned officers, R.S. & M., at each station, to have charge of the buildings, and to assist the Senior Assistant Superintendent in employing such men as may be in depôt; and his services would be available for inspecting and reporting on the state of the roads in their immediate neighbourhood.

The remaining Sappers at these stations may be removed to head quarters, and a corresponding reduction of free mechanics be effected.

They consist of—

1 carpenter,
1 cooper (who is also a rough carpenter),
1 mason,
1 miner,
1 smith,

of which two latter trades there are no free mechanics.

I shall be able to find room for these men in barracks early in the year, and can make temporary arrangements at any time.

The supplies to these few officers and men might, I conceive, be arranged by contract; and it appears to me that the Commissariat staff might be withdrawn, and the horses either disposed of or employed elsewhere.

With regard to the expense consequent on this arrangement, I have to state that for the men actually employed on the roads I do not think it will be necessary to have any more officers than there are at present at Guildford, and the road parties attached; but that if

the flying road parties are established one warder would be required for each party, which would be an addition in any case.

A store warder, in lieu of the clerk at Guildford, with a probation prisoner as a copier to assist him in keeping the accounts, &c.; and the present clerk's services may be dispensed with.

In order that the settlers at Toodyay, Northam, and York may be able to obtain men in lieu of those whom they may from time to time discharge, a list of all the men in the Guildford depôt, with their ages, trades, &c. placed opposite their names, might be made fortnightly, and posted in some conspicuous places in these town sites, and any settlers could then apply by post for the services of such men as they might require, forwarding a statement of their terms to the Senior Assistant Superintendent.

With regard to the duties now performed by constables, it is evident that without pay no men will undertake to do them; but I believe that with nightly visits, which I am particular in exacting from the officers of the various depôts, they can perfectly well be dispensed with; and I have no doubt whatever that in one way these appointments, as well as those of cook, cleaner, baker, hospital orderly, &c., have had the effect of keeping many an indolent man in depôt, in the hope of obtaining them at some future time, and getting more than ordinary wages at the cost of very small personal exertion.

It is also proposed next year to do all works at ticket-of-leave out-stations by contract, on such terms as may be found most economical to the Imperial Government, by either supplying materials or otherwise.

The only buildings authorized for this year which will not be completed prior to the change of system (when it cannot be expected that any mechanics, even of the roughest description, will remain on hand,) are,—

At Toodyay.—The addition to the commissariat store, which may at once be stopped if my suggestions are carried out.

At York.—None.

At Guildford.—The new depôt, which may be done by unpaid labour, seeing that it is in the yard, and can therefore be closely supervised.

At Bunbury.—None.

Whatever buildings are done at the Port Gregory Station must in any case be an exception to the rule of contract.

No difficulty will then arise with reference to the buildings for Imperial purposes, either as regards those already authorized or those to come.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. Wray,
Acting Comptroller-General.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

Present Expenses of York Depôt.

	£	s.	d.
Senior Assistant Superintendent	139	18	4
Overseer	105	0	10
Assistant warder	79	7	6
Clerk	82	2	6
Non-commissioned officer	45	10	6
Instructing warder	36	10	0
Hospital orderly	38	8	4
	£ 526	18	0

Proposed Expenses of York Depôt.

	£	s.	d.
Senior Assistant Superintendent	139	18	4
Non-commissioned officer	45	10	6
Hospital orderly	3	8	5¼
	£ 188	17	3¼

The expenses of the whole commissariat department whose duties may be done by Senior Assistant Superintendent, who might receive a small addition, if thought desirable, will also be saved.

Present Expenses of Toodyay Depôt.

	£	s.	d.
Senior Assistant Superintendent	139	18	4
Warder	91	8	4
Assistant warder	83	7	6
Clerk	82	2	6
Non-commissioned officer	45	10	6
Instructing warder	36	10	0
Hospital orderly	36	10	0
	£ 515	7	2

Proposed Expenses of Toodyay Depôt.

	£	s.	d.
Senior Assistant Superintendent	139	18	4
Non-commissioned officer	45	10	6
Hospital orderly	3	8	5¼
	£ 180	17	3¼

In addition to this, there is the saving, for the present at any rate, of 1,889*l.* 1*s.* 6½*d.* (the building estimate for next year), and the labour of 4 Sapper mechanics is made available, in lieu of 4 civilian mechanics, effecting a saving of about 400*l.* a year, the same amount of work being done.

(Signed) H. Wray,
Acting Comptroller-General.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The Deputy Commissary-General respectfully submits that he has no other remarks to offer touching the performance of the commissariat duties at out-stations, beyond those contained in the Finance Minutes, already transmitted home, and what was communicated by him for His Excellency the Governor's information, in Letter D 1747, dated 21st August last, except to add that the Deputy commissary-General is fully prepared to withdraw from every station all persons attached to the commissariat so soon as it can be shown that there are no duties of a commissariat nature to be performed wherein he can be held responsible either by the Lords of the Treasury or the Secretary of State for War for their due execution.

He takes permission further to observe, that so long as there are duties of a commissariat nature to be performed, he is not prepared to undertake the responsibility of their correct and faithful execution unless the persons performing them are conversant with the duty, and amenable at all times to his orders, and act in conformity to the regulations issued for the guidance of the commissariat, a knowledge of which system is not, he respectfully urges, to be acquired so easily as the Acting Comptroller-General contemplates.

WM. F. MENDS,
Deputy Commissary-General.

20th November 1856.

No. 18.

No. 18.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor KENNEDY to the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE.

(No. 76.)

Government House, Perth, November 28, 1856.

(Received February 16, 1857.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the estimates of convict expenditure for the year 1857–58, accompanied by the documents named in the margin.

Minutes of Convict Finance Board.

Comparative Statement of Convict Estimates for 1856-7 and 1857-8.

These estimates would have been forwarded at an earlier period had an opportunity offered.

The minutes of the committee of officers for reviewing convict expenditure are so full and explanatory that any lengthened remarks are unnecessary.

I have added a comparative statement of convict estimates for 1856–57 and 1857–58 in a tabular form, with a short explanatory statement on each item, which will show the general result at a glance.

Convicts No. 58., 6th October 1856, page 117.

I would also direct your attention to my Despatch named in the margin, connected with the same subject.

You will observe, that were it not for the increase under the head of "Works and Buildings," there would be a decrease on the total estimate of (say) 1,000*l.*, as compared with 1856–57, though the number of prisoners and ticket-of-leave holders estimated for is 300 more. I am of opinion that circumstances may justify the postponement of a portion of this proposed outlay at out-stations, if it cannot be ultimately dispensed with altogether.

Many of the recommendations of the committee are contingent upon the number and class of convicts likely to be sent to this colony during the ensuing year.

I would earnestly recommend the subject of religious instruction to convicts at large to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I am in hopes you will consider that the preparation of these estimates evinces careful consideration at least.

I entertain no doubt but that the steadily increasing production of all the necessaries of life within the colony will eventually cheapen the maintenance of convicts much below what it now is, and enable a much greater number to earn a livelihood by honest labour upon their liberation.

Colonial-grown flour will be supplied during the ensuing year at about 20*l.* per ton, while as much as 33*l.* per ton was paid during 1856.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere,
&c. &c. &c.

Estimates of Convict Expenditure for the Year 1857–58.

Schedule of Estimates showing the Probable Amounts required to be paid from Convict Funds on account of the various Services in connexion with the Convict Department during the Year 1857-58, embracing Items 1 to 19, Explanatory Sub-estimates herewith.

Item No.	Service.	Amount. £	s.	d.
1	Comptroller-General's Department	2,509	12	1
2	Chief Establishment and its Branches	9,367	12	6
3	Ticket-of-Leave Stations	2,387	16	10
4	Medical Department	761	5	0
5	Religious Instruction	1,050	0	0
6	Royal Engineer Department	1,524	15	10
7	Land and Water Transport	2,399	0	0
8	Works and Buildings	14,334	15	3½
9	Water Police	1,337	0	2
10	Magistrates and Police	7,000	0	0
11	Apprehension of Runaway Convicts	100	0	0
12	Wages of Ticket-of-Leave Men on Public Works	—		
13	Gratuities to Prisoners	933	0	0
14	Miscellaneous Services	1,426	0	0
15	Prison Stores and Clothing	1,200	0	0
16	Provisions	33,141	0	0
17	Fuel and Light	2,297	0	0
18	Overpayments of Passage Money	—		
19	Private Cash and Earnings	—		
		£ 81,768	17	8½

Amounting to eighty-one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight pounds seventeen shillings and eightpence halfpenny sterling.

H. Wray,
Acting Comptroller-General.
For Chairman, Finance Committee.

Comparative Statement of Convict Estimates for 1856–7 and 1857–8.

Sub-Est.	Service.	1856–7. Prisoners - 1,000; Ticket-of-Leave Men on Public Works - 400 £	s.	d.	1857–8. Prisoners - 1,200; Ticket-of-Leave Men on Public Works - 500 £	s.	d.	Increase. Prisoners - 200; Ticket-of-Leave Men on Public Works - 100 £	s.	d.	Decrease. £	s.	d.
1	Comptroller-General's Department	2,232	1	8	2,509	12	1	277	10	5	—		
2	Convict Establishment and Branches	8,107	13	1	9,367	12	6	1,259	19	5	—		
3	Ticket-of-Leave Depôts and Road Parties	3,193	4	10	2,387	16	10	-	-	-	805	8	0
4	Medical Department	729	5	0	761	5	0	32	0	0	—		
5	Religious Instruction	550	0	0	1,050	0	0	500	0	0	—		
6	Royal Engineer Department	1,302	16	1	1,524	15	10	221	19	9	—		
7	Land and Water Transport	2,934	0	0	2,399	0	0	-	-	-	535	0	0
8	Works and Buildings	5,983	0	0	14,334	15	3½	8,351	15	3½	—		
9	Water Police	1,021	1	8	1,337	0	2	315	18	6	—		
10	Magistracy and Police	7,000	0	0	7,000	0	0	—			—		
11	Apprehension of Runaways	50	0	0	100	0	0	50	0	0	—		
12	Wages of Ticket-of-Leave Men on Public Works	2,648	14	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,648	14	0
13	Gratuities to Prisoners	800	16	6	933	0	0	132	3	6	—		
14	Miscellaneous Services	1,758	10	0	1,426	0	0	-	-	-	332	10	0
15	Prison Stores and Clothing	1,000	0	0	1,200	0	0	200	0	0	—		
16	Provisions	33,209	0	0	33,141	0	0	-	-	-	68	0	0
17	Fuel and Light	1,888	0	0	2,297	0	0	409	0	0	—		
		74,408	2	10	81,768	17	8½						

Increase of 1857–8 on 1856–7 - - - - - 7,360*l.* 14*s.* 10½*d.*

(Signed) A. E. Kennedy,
Governor.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE to Governor KENNEDY.

(No. 16.)

SIR, Downing Street, April 16, 1856.

* Vide papers presented June 1856, page 224.

2d April 1856.

WITH reference to my Despatch No. 17*, of the 5th of February last, in which I acquainted you that I had entered into communication with the Home Department on the probable number of convicts likely to be fit and available for transportation to Western Australia, I enclose, for your information, the accompanying copy of an answer received from that department.

You will perceive that a ship will be chartered without delay for the conveyance of about 250 convicts to the colony, but that the supply of men eligible for the purpose is at present very limited.

The prospects, however, as to the future numbers available for introduction into Western Australia, must depend much upon the opinion which has been required from the law officers of the Crown on the question how far offenders sentenced to penal servitude can be sent to Australia; and on this point I shall not fail to give you the earliest intimation of the nature of the reply received from the law officers.

I have, &c.

Governor Kennedy, &c. &c. (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

P.S.—An intimation has been received from the Home Department that the ship "Runnymede" has been engaged for the conveyance of 250 convicts to the colony.

Encl. in No. 1.

Enclosure in No. 1.

SIR, Whitehall, April 2, 1856.

HAVING laid before Secretary Sir George Grey your letter of the 9th ultimo, suggesting that an additional number of convicts should be sent to Western Australia, and that means should be taken for rendering the supply of prisoners to the colony more regular and certain, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Labouchere, that about 250 convicts can now be selected for that destination, and that a ship will be immediately chartered for their conveyance.

I am to add, that not more than about 400 convicts are now annually sentenced to transportation in the united kingdom, many of whom labour under physical disqualifications which prevent the execution of their sentence; and that as there is some doubt as to the legal power of sending convicts sentenced to penal servitude to Australia, and dealing with them under the provisions of the 5 George 4, cap. 84, Sir George Grey fears that it may not be practicable to meet to the full extent the demands which may be made by Western Australia for convict labour; but he proposes to submit a case on this point for the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, and on the receipt of that opinion he will communicate further with Mr. Labouchere upon the subject.

I am, &c.

H. Merivale, Esq. &c. &c. (Signed) H. WADDINGTON.

No. 2.

No. 2.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor Kennedy.

(No. 22.)

Sir, Downing Street, May 21, 1856.

I have referred to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury a copy of your Despatch* No. 118, of the 21st of December, reporting, with reference to your previous Despatch of the 18th of October last, the arrangements which you had made for providing for the requisite establishment for the management of the native prisoners on the island of Rottnest, and I have to acquaint you that their Lordships have intimated their approval of the steps which you have taken in the matter.

* Vide Papers presented June 1856, page 154.

I have, &c.

Governor Kennedy, &c. &c. (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

No. 3.

No. 3.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor Kennedy.

(No. 29.)

Sir, Downing Street, July 16, 1856.

I have received your Despatch* No. 23, of the 21st of April last, transmitting minutes of the Convict Finance Board for the quarter ended the 31st of March 1856, and drawing attention to the condition of certain invalid convicts at the North Fremantle Depôt.

* Page 3.

I have to state in answer, that from the terms you employ I shall expect to receive some further suggestions from you on this subject, and in the meanwhile I hope that the convicts referred to will have received the increase of diet which would appear from the remarks of the board of officers to have been essential to their health.

I have, &c.

Governor Kennedy, &c. &c. (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

No. 4.

No. 4.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor Kennedy.

(No. 40.)

Sir, Downing Street, September 6, 1856.

I beg to enclose, for your information and guidance, copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, enclosing an application from the chairman of the European and Australian Royal Mail Company for a requisite supply of convict labour at King George's Sound to enable the packets belonging to that company to coal there when necessary.

Admiralty, 30th Aug. 1856.

I shall be glad if you will afford every facility of the kind applied for, which can be granted without creating any unsuitable amount of expense.

I have, &c.

Governor Kennedy, &c. &c. (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

Enclosure in No. 4.

Encl. in No. 4.

Sir, Admiralty, August 30, 1856.

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will lay before Mr. Secretary Labouchere the accompanying copy of an application from the chairman of the European and Australian Royal Mail Company, requesting that a party of convicts may be sent from Swan River to King George's Sound, to afford the requisite supply of labour to enable the packets to coal at the Sound when necessary; and my Lords request that the same facilities in this respect may be granted to this

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Company as were afforded to the vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, my Lords understanding that the premises previously occupied by the convicts are still retained by the Government.

I am at the same time to add, that the first packet under the new contract will proceed with the mails from Sydney in the month of January next, and may be expected to touch at King George's Sound in the latter end of that month or early in February, the date of sailing not being definitely fixed at the present moment.

I am, &c.

Herman Merivale, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) B. OSBORNE.

Sub-Encl. in No. 4.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 4.

European and Australian Royal Mail Company,
12, St. Helens Place, London,
July 26, 1856.

SIR,

ON behalf of the "European and Australian Royal Mail Company," I beg respectfully to make application to the Lords of the Admiralty for the supply of convict labour in the erection of wharfs, &c. for and assistance in coaling the steamers belonging to the company at King George's Sound, at which place these vessels have to call, in accordance with the requirements of the Australian postal contract undertaken by the company.

It has been represented to the directors that such assistance for and in coaling at King George's Sound has hitherto been afforded to steamers engaged in the postal service, and they therefore do not doubt that this company will be placed in an equally advantageous position.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN ORR EWING,
Chairman.

The Secretary of the Admiralty,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 5.

No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE to Governor KENNEDY.

(No. 42.)

SIR,

Downing Street, September 14, 1856.

* Page 4.

I HAVE had under my consideration your Despatch No. 30*, of the 13th of June, accompanied by a report on the large arrears in the payments required from ticket-of-leave men under the name of passage-money, and I have referred to the remarks on the same subject in your previous Despatch No. 2., of the 7th of January last, transmitting Captain Henderson's half-yearly report.

Seeing the decided opinion expressed both by yourself and the Comptroller-General that the maintenance of the demand for this payment from the convicts is calculated to prevent their employment in private service, and to throw them on the hands of Government, thus occasioning more loss than gain, and injuring the men's prospects of reinstating themselves in society, besides the risk of urging them to crime in order to procure the required funds, I defer to the objections so strongly felt by those who have watched the operation of the plan on the spot; and I have to authorize you accordingly to announce that this payment will not in future be required, and also to remit any outstanding arrears, under such regulations of detail as you may deem proper under the circumstances.

I have, &c.

Governor Kennedy,
&c. &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

No. 6.

No. 6.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor Kennedy.

(Separate.)

Sir, Downing Street, September 14, 1856.

I have received your Despatch No. 31*, of the 13th of June last, accompanied by a correspondence with the Deputy Commissary-General, respecting the proper interpretation of my instructions of the 24th of December 1855, upon the object of the extra amount of 1,500*l.* voted for the year ending the 31st of March 1856 towards the expense of magistracy.

* Page 5.

The Deputy Commissary-General is correct in that view which he has taken of those instructions. The object of the grant of 1,500*l.* was, first to provide in arrear for the salaries of visiting justices in the previous year, and then to leave the excess available as a contribution towards the salaries of any other magistrates in the colony.

I have, &c.

Governor Kennedy, &c. &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

No. 7.

No. 7.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor Kennedy.

(No. 43.)

Sir, Downing Street, September 15, 1856.

My attention was seriously attracted by the reports which you have had occasion from time to time to furnish on the health of the convicts in Western Australia, and on the differences of opinion which had arisen respecting the proper amount of their dietary.

In your Despatch* of the 18th of October 1855 you transmitted the particulars of an elaborate discussion which had arisen on the subject amongst the medical officers connected with the establishment. The half-yearly reports sent home in your Despatches† of the 5th of September 1855 and the 7th of January 1856 also included various remarks upon the effects of the dietary.

* Papers presented June 1856, page 114.

† Ditto, pages 71 and 157.

It seemed to me very desirable that the question should be examined, and an opinion given upon it by some authority combining a competent knowledge both of medical science and of prison discipline. I resolved therefore to consult Dr. Baly, who is not only a gentleman of professional eminence, but who has also long been medical officer at Millbank Prison, and who some years ago conducted an important and comprehensive inquiry into the convict establishment at Gibraltar. There is no one whose opinion the Government could be better justified in receiving upon a question which it is so important to decide in a manner at once consistent with the requirements of discipline and also with justice and humanity towards the prisoners.

I therefore caused the whole of the above-mentioned Despatches from you to be communicated to him, together with your predecessor's Despatches of the 6th‡ of March 1854 and 18th§ of June 1855, which enclosed the reports of former boards of inquiry into this subject in the colony.

‡ Papers presented February 1855, page 119.

§ Papers presented June 1856, page 42.

I now enclose for your information a copy of Dr. Baly's report; and feeling every reason to believe in the soundness of his conclusions, I have to instruct you to cause the measures recommended by him to be immediately carried into effect in the Convict Establishment. It is scarcely necessary to say that it will be the duty of Dr. Rennie to yield a ready obedience to this decision, and that I look to you for seeing that it is fully carried into effect.

31st July 1856.

I have, &c.

Governor Kennedy, &c. &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Encl. in No. 7.

Enclosure in No. 7.

45, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square,
31st July 1856.

SIR,

IN accordance with the desire of Mr Secretary Labouchere, communicated to me in your letter of the 21st ultimo, I have taken into consideration various papers relating to the dietaries of the prisoners in Western Australia; and I now beg leave to report the opinion I have formed on that subject.

I think it well, in the first place, to notice that at the commencement of the period over which the correspondence extends, viz., in December 1853, there were three scales of diet in force in the establishment:—

1. The full or prison diet for probation prisoners;
2. The diet for prisoners re-convicted in the colony, and at hard labour;
3. The diet for prisoners in separate confinement.

And that *one* question that has arisen has been, Whether the distinction between the first and second scales of diet should be maintained, or the same diet be allowed to all prisoners employed at hard labour, the re-convicted as well as the probation prisoners?

A *second* question mooted has been, Whether a larger amount of food should be allowed in winter than in summer?

A third, and the chief question discussed, has regarded the quantity of food which is in any season required by prisoners employed in hard labour, or which is most conducive to their health; Dr. Rennie, the surgeon of the establishment, maintaining that the diets hitherto in use have been excessive in quantity, and thereby productive of disease in the prisoners.

The quantities of the principal ingredients in the several dietaries in use in December 1853 were as follows:—

	Probation Prisoners.	Re-convicted Prisoners.	Prisoners in separate Confinement.
Meat, uncooked, and with bone	16 oz.	12 oz.	10 oz.
Bread	27 oz.	20 oz.	20 oz.
Potatoes	16 oz.	16 oz.	16 oz.

These dietaries were revised by a board appointed by the Governor, and the subjoined scales were adopted, on the 1st February 1854:—

	Probation Prisoners.	Re-convicted Prisoners.	Prisoners in separate Confinement.
Meat in winter	16 oz.	12 oz.	10 oz.
Meat in summer	14 oz.	10 oz.	8 oz.
Bread	26 oz.	20 oz.	20 oz.
Potatoes	16 oz.	16 oz.	16 oz.

Here the quantity of meat allowed was reduced during the summer months; but no other important alteration was made. Dr. Rennie soon reported that the diet of the probation prisoners was still injurious from its excessive quantity; and in May 1855, by the authority of the Governor, a board, consisting of three medical officers, Dr. Galbraith, the principal medical officer, Mr. Ferguson, colonial surgeon, and Dr. Jones, assistant surgeon of the 97th Regiment, was assembled to consider the subject afresh.

It was the recommendation of this medical board, that one scale of diet should be adopted for the probation prisoners and for the re-convicted at hard labour, and that it should be the same in winter and summer. This principle was approved by the Governor, and the dietary drawn up by the board has been in force from the 1st June 1855 to the present time. It gives, of the principal articles of food, daily,—

Uncooked meat, with bone	14 oz.
Bread	22 oz.
Potatoes	12 oz.

This diet scale is much lower than the one previously in use for the probation prisoners. Nevertheless, after two months' observation of its effects, Dr. Rennie reported, on the 1st August 1855, that it was still excessive, and by its excess injurious to the health of the prisoners.

Reverting now to the three questions already mentioned, I shall state my own opinion with regard to them.

1. With respect to the propriety of allowing the same amount of food to all prisoners who perform for a protracted period the same amount of hard labour I have no doubt. On this head I entirely agree with the recommendation of the medical board assembled in May 1855. But if ticket-of-leave men in the colony are re-committed in consequence of offences there, for *short periods*, it might be useful, and would be liable to no objection in a medical point of view, to give them, for their short periods, a lower scale of diet.

2. The question whether the allowance of food should be larger in the winter than in the summer admits of more difference of opinion. Some of the ingredients of food are necessary in as large amount in the summer as in the winter, if the same amount of labour is performed; this, for example, is the case with the *lean* part of meat, while it is especially the

fat and oily substances that are consumed and required in excess in cold weather. Now it would be difficult so to regulate the dietary as to fulfil exactly the requirements of the scientific principle involved. And as the difference of temperature between winter and summer at Fremantle is not extreme, it will, I think, be better not to attempt to adjust the dietaries to the seasons.

3. In relation to the main question, I have carefully perused Dr. Rennie's arguments, but I deem it unnecessary to enter upon a discussion of them as they have been very ably refuted by Dr. Galbraith.

My own opinion is that the dietary of the convicts at present is rather deficient than excessive. Experience in England has long shown that prisoners confined for long periods need abundant food, more especially when they are exposed to the injurious influences of low, damp, or imperfectly drained land or other sources of malaria, or to the influence of bad water, influences from which they are much more prone to suffer than free persons are. Now, two of the diseases spoken of by Dr. Rennie as the most prevalent at Fremantle, namely, dysentery and ophthalmia, are undoubtedly engendered by such influences. The prevalence of these diseases, therefore, would constitute a reason for giving the prisoners a liberal dietary. The diseases referred to appear, however, to have been for the most part of a mild character, and it may be expected that the removal of the prisoners on the 1st June 1855 "from the old hired buildings, which were low, and surrounded by a "swamp, to the airy and well-ventilated new prison," (Captain Henderson's report,) will have been followed by a general improvement of health.

The cutaneous diseases referred to by Dr. Rennie have been of very various characters, and certainly afford no ground for believing that the dietary is too abundant.

My judgment respecting the Fremantle dietary and its defects in regard to quantity is founded chiefly on a comparison of it with the dietaries of convict establishments at home.

The dietary of Portland prison includes of—

Meat weighed after cooking and without bone -	6 oz. daily.
Bread - - - - - -	27 oz. „
Potatoes - - - - -	16 oz. „

The 14 oz. of uncooked meat allowed at Fremantle is equal to about $7\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of cooked meat, freed from bone. So that in regard to this article of food the dietary at Fremantle is the more liberal. But of bread the latter dietary contains only 22 oz. instead of 27 oz., and of potatoes only 12 oz. instead of 16 oz. Taking all the three articles of food together, the daily allowance at Fremantle gives about 8 ozs. less of solid nutriment than the Portland dietary gives. And I would advise that this deficiency be in greater part supplied.

The deficiency of potatoes is very important; and I would recommend that the quantity allowed be again increased to 16 oz.

In regard to the meat and bread, I would advise the simple addition of two oz. daily to the bread, leaving the quantity of the meat the same as it is at present.

In the other less important articles of the dietary I see no reason to make any alteration; and, for the sake of clearness, I have avoided all reference to them in this report. Accordingly, in the subjoined table, which gives a comparative view of several dietaries for convicts employed at hard labour, I have set down only the quantities of meat, bread, and vegetables.

	Meat cooked, without bone.	Bread.	Potatoes.
Dietary of Portland prison - -	6 oz.	27 oz.	16 oz.
Original full diet at Fremantle -	$8\frac{2}{3}$ oz.	27 oz.	16 oz.
Diet now in use at Fremantle -	$7\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	22 oz.	12 oz.
Diet suggested in this report -	$7\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	24 oz.	16 oz.

The original dietary for the prisoners in separate confinement is very similar in the quantities of its ingredients to the diets in use at Pentonville and Millbank prisons, and it needs, I think, no alteration.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILL^{M} BALY, M.D.

T. F. Elliot, Esq.
&c. &c.

No. 8.

No. 8.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE to Governor KENNEDY.

(No. 46.)

SIR, Downing Street, October 20, 1856.

HAVING observed that in some cases requisitions for supplies for the use of the Convict Department were transmitted to the Treasury direct, by the principal officer of the Commissariat, although the usual course is that they

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should be forwarded through the Governor to the Secretary of State, I have the honour to inform you that I have suggested to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that it is desirable that a uniform practice should be observed in this respect, and that the principal officer of the Commissariat should be instructed to forward all such requisitions through you to this Department.

I have, &c.

Governor Kennedy, &c. &c. (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

No. 9.

No. 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE to Governor KENNEDY.

(No. 49.)

SIR, Downing Street, October 29, 1856.

SOME difficulty having been experienced in pointing out readily the differences in the Colonial Convict Estimates from one year to another, and in explaining the causes of those differences, I transmit herewith a form of comparative statement, which I should wish hereafter to accompany the estimates submitted for the convict service in the colony under your government.

Subjoined to this statement should be a very concise indication of the causes of each increase and decrease; and you will observe that for the sake of easier reference the items are numbered.

I am aware that this form cannot reach you until long after the time when the estimates for the approaching financial year will have been despatched from the colony; but as the discussion of these estimates is liable to be delayed until an advanced period of the session, it will still be desirable that you should fill up and despatch the form as soon as possible after the receipt of the present Despatch.

I shall be glad of an explanation of the circumstance that no item for medicines appears to have been inserted in the previous Western Australian estimates.

I have, &c.

Governor Kennedy, &c. &c. (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

Enclosure in No. 9.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Estimates for Convict Services in Western Australia in 1856 and 1857.

		Year ending 31 March 1857.	Year ending 31 March 1858.	Increase.	Decrease.
		1,400 Convicts.	Convicts.		
		£			
1	Salaries and allowances for superintendence -	13,926			
2	Ditto religious instruction -	1,138			
3	Ditto medical treatment -	1,053			
4	Provisions for convicts and establishment -	33,209			
5	Medicines - - - - -	Nil			
6	Fuel and light - - - - -	1,888			
7	Clothing, bedding, &c. - - -	1,000			
8	Transport of provisions and stores - - -	2,934			
9	Stores, buildings, and repairs of hulks, boats, buildings, &c. - - - -	5,983			
10	Miscellaneous, viz., postage, printing, books, &c. -	1,758			
11	Police, gaols, and witnesses - - -	9,021			
12	Apprehension of run-away convicts - - -	50			
13	Wages and gratuities to ticket-of-leave men and pardoned convicts - - - -	3,448			
	£	75,408			
	Deduct decrease (or increase) -				
	Total increase or decrease - -				

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No. 10.

No. 10.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor Kennedy.

(No. 52.)

Sir, Downing Street, December 3, 1856.

Having referred to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury your Despatch No. 47*, of the 28th July last, with its enclosure, stating the necessity which has arisen for employing free labour in the completion of the prison buildings of Fremantle, I have to acquaint you that their Lordships have agreed, at my recommendation, to sanction the additional expenditure to the extent of 1,042*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* required on this account. Page 81.

I have, &c.

Governor Kennedy, &c. &c. (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

No. 11.

No. 11.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor Kennedy.

(No. 54.)

Sir, Downing Street, December 15, 1856.

I transmit to you an extract of a letter from the Home Department, and a copy of the answer from this office, from which which you will learn that measures are about to be taken for filling and despatching a convict ship to Western Australia. 5th Dec. 1856. (Extract.) Colonial Office, 15th Dec. 1856.

The alteration in the state of the law has rendered it impossible to procure a sufficient number of prisoners to keep up a regular supply of them to Western Australia, and I have not hesitated to endeavour to secure for the colony a party of convicts who appear by the present letter from the Home Department to be eligible for transportation.

The correspondence with the Home Department will inform you of the sources from which they are to be drawn, and will also show you that Sir George Grey will give directions for excluding men who have been of bad or refractory conduct since their conviction.

I have, &c.

Governor Kennedy, &c. &c. (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

Enclosure 1. in No. 11.

Encl. 1. in No. 11.

Extract of a Letter from H. Waddington, Esq., to H. Merivale, Esq., dated Whitehall, 5th December, 1856.

"I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acquaint you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Labouchere, that a considerable number of convicts have been sentenced to transportation since the passing of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 99., of whom there are about 150 whose age and physical strength render them fit for hard labour on public works, the greater part of them being under sentence of 14 or 15 years.

"Sir George Grey has lately received from the Admiralty an urgent request for an additional number of convicts to be employed at Bermuda; but before a selection is made of convicts to be sent to that island, which selection can be made both from convicts sentenced to transportation and from those sentenced to penal servitude, he is desirous of being informed whether there is at the present time such a demand for convict labour in Western Australia as would justify the Government in sending the whole or any portion of the 150 men above mentioned to that colony; and if so, it appears to him it is far better that they should be sent to Western Australia, and thus be finally disposed of, than that they should be sent to Bermuda, from which place they will have to be brought back to this country before the expiration of their sentences. If Mr. Labouchere thinks it desirable that any of these men should be sent to Western Australia, Sir George Grey will desire the directors of Government prisons to exclude from the number so sent any men whose conduct and character while they have been under sentence has been refractory or bad, having regard to the opinions expressed in the Despatch from the Governor of Western Australia of the 21st December 1855, a copy of which was transmitted to this office in your letter of 2d July 1856.

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" I am further directed to state that if the number of convicts in this country under sentence of transportation, and who are eligible to be sent to Western Australia, is insufficient to meet the demand of the colony for convict labour, Sir George Grey proposes, with Mr. Labouchere's concurrence, to inquire of the Irish Government what is the number of convicts in Ireland under sentence of transportation who could be selected as fit for removal to Western Australia, as he is led to believe from the evidence of Captain Crofton, the Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland, given before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Transportation during the last session, that under the present system adopted in convict prisons in Ireland a considerable number of convicts might be sent from that country to Western Australia with advantage to that colony."

Encl. 2. in No. 11.

Enclosure 2. in No. 11.

SIR, Downing Street, December 15, 1856.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Labouchere to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, proposing some questions respecting the disposal of convicts now in the Government prisons who are fit for transportation.

I am desired to acquaint you that as the number of prisoners sent to Western Australia in the last two years has been extremely small, and as it is known to be insufficient to supply the demand for convict labour on the Government works, Mr. Labouchere feels no doubt that it is desirable to despatch the English convicts alluded to in your letter to this destination. Mr. Labouchere concurs in the opinion of the Governor that the colony cannot offer resources for dealing with men of decidedly rebellious conduct; but he understands this objection to apply to their behaviour after conviction, and not to the mere length of the sentences which they have received, so that he should feel the present party of convicts to be proper subjects for transportation, upon Sir George Grey's giving his intended instructions for excluding men who have been found intractable since their conviction.

I am also to state that Mr. Labouchere concurs in the expediency of endeavouring to complete the number from the Irish prisons to the usual complement in a Western Australian convict ship, viz., about 270 prisoners.

He presumes that application will be made to the War Department for a guard of not less than 20 Pensioners.

The question of sending some female convicts will be made the subject of another letter.

I am, &c.

H. Waddington, Esq. T. F. ELLIOT.
&c, &c.

No. 12.

No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE to Governor KENNEDY.

(No. 55.)

SIR, Downing Street, December 16, 1856.

I AM aware that the question whether female convicts would be acceptable in Western Australia, or likely to be reformed and to prosper there, has already been referred, on a former occasion, to the colony, and that, although there was some difference in the views taken on the subject, yet, on the whole, an adverse opinion prevailed.

I think it right, however, to call your attention to some evidence given before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Transportation, upon the means which have recently been taken to select and improve such female convicts as have appeared most susceptible of reform. I allude to the evidence of Captain Crofton, Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland, and likewise to that of Colonel Jebb, who fills the same office in England. I also enclose, for your information, the copy of a letter on this subject from Captain Crofton to the Secretary of the Irish Government, together with an extract of a communication which I have since received, upon the same subject, from the Home Department.

22d Oct. 1856.

Home Office, 5th Dec. 1856. (Extract.)

I shall be glad to receive your opinion, after consulting your Council, whether an experiment of this kind would afford a fair prospect of success, and whether, upon the very limited scale on which alone it is proposed that it should at first be tried, it would be likely to give any offence to the community.

You will supply me with any information in your power on the refuge for females adverted to by Captain Crofton as already existing at Perth. I observe

that this institution is specially devoted to members of the Roman Catholic Church. In case, therefore, your opinion should not be adverse to sending out a moderate number of female convicts who have undergone a previous course of training and probation, it would be necessary that you should state how far means could be organized for suitably accommodating and superintending such Protestant women of this description as might also be selected and sent out to the colony.

I have, &c.

Governor Kennedy, &c. &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

Enclosure 1. in No. 12.

Encl. 1. in No. 12.

Government Prisons' Office, Dublin Castle,
October 22, 1856.

SIR,

The managers of the Roman Catholic Refuge for Female Convicts in this city have represented to the directors the great advantage that would accrue through their being allowed from time to time to send a selected number of those on their establishment to an institution in Perth, Western Australia, now under the charge of Mrs. Frayne, and which they are desirous of making a branch of their own establishment, for the purpose of receiving Roman Catholic female convicts on the same terms as in this country, viz., on consideration of 5*s.* per week being paid by the Government during their detention. From communications received at the refuge from Mrs. Frayne, it appears that there would be the same machinery in her institution for conducing to the reformation of the criminals which has been found so successful in this country, with far better prospects of ultimate provision.

The managers of the Dublin Refuge, in considering the future of these prisoners, divide them into three classes; viz.

1. Those who have honest friends who would not receive them from the prison, but are contented to do so on the recommendation of the ladies who have tested their reformation in a state of comparative freedom.

2. Those who can be provided for and recommended as servants, &c.

3. Those who quit the institution with the best possible intention, but are so destitute of friends and means of employment as to render it too probable that they will again be surrounded with temptations which may be too strong for them. It is for this class the managers are most anxious to provide, by their transfer to the institution in Western Australia. They believe, and the directors fully concur in such belief, that permanent reformation as regards this class can alone be perfected in a new country where there is a paucity of females.

The directors are aware that the colonists in Western Australia have objected to the reception of female convicts, but they believe such objections have been based on the supposition that the usual class of convicts would be sent, with the strong probability that a heavy charge would ultimately be thrown on the colony, through the expenses of re-convictions, &c.

The directors are strengthened in this belief that some such opinion must have been entertained from the actual state of the colony, as it appears from some of the reports of the officers, Registrar General, and Chaplains, &c., that the moral reformation of the men was absolutely impeded by the paucity of women, the most recent statistical return giving an excess of 4,000 males in a population under 13,000 people.

It appears also that Western Australia does not offer equal inducements with other colonies to free emigrants. For these reasons the directors believe that the deportation of the class of convicts above mentioned who have been carefully trained in industrial pursuits cannot but be desirable for the colony; and what they would suggest is, that an experiment should be made, in the first instance, by sending from ten to fifteen female convicts; any subsequent deportations to be made if the colonists should consider it desirable. The probable number that might be sent profitably to the colonists and themselves would not exceed fifty annually.

The directors beg to submit the accompanying plan for carrying out their suggestions, and, should they receive favourable consideration, will lose no time in placing themselves in communication with the managers of the Dublin Refuge, who will require some time to make a distinct proposition to their branch institution, and regulate the necessary details. It would probably be April before they could be embarked.

I am, &c.

(Signed) WALTER CROFTON,
Chairman.

Lieut.-Colonel Larcom,
&c. &c. &c.
Dublin Castle.

Sub-Encl. to Encl. 1. in No. 12.

Sub-Enclosure to Enclosure 1. in No. 12.

PLAN proposed for carrying out an Experiment of sending out Ten or Fifteen Roman Catholic Female Convicts to Western Australia, which would equally apply should it be ultimately decided to send larger numbers.

I. About a month after the reception of well-conducted convicts in the "Dublin Refuge," that a selection should be made by its managers and the directors of those so circumstanced as to render deportation desirable.

II. That such safeguard shall be instituted for the prevention of irregularities during the passage as experience shall have taught to be necessary, and that the voyage should be made under the guardianship of one of the female managers, who from time to time are transferred to the establishment at Perth.

That on arrival they should be placed, with a ticket of licence, under the charge of the head of the establishment, who, as in this country, should receive 5*s.* weekly for each inmate.

That the detention in such institution shall not exceed six months; but the time within that period to be regulated by the superintendent, who will use her judgment as to whether any employment offered is of such a nature as to conduce to the reformation of the inmate.

Encl. 2. in No. 12.

Enclosure 2. in No. 12.

EXTRACT of Letter from H. Waddington, Esq., to H. Merivale, Esq., dated Whitehall, December 5, 1856.

"WITH reference to the objections entertained in Western Australia to the reception of any convict women, I am to request that Mr. Labouchere's attention may be called to the evidence of Captain Crofton, beginning at question 1566, as to the treatment of female prisoners in Ireland, and suggest whether it might not be expedient to bring this portion of his evidence specially under the notice of the Governor of Western Australia, in order to ascertain whether the facts there stated would in any degree modify the opinion before expressed against the reception of any female convicts. It appears to Sir George Grey that it may be useful also that the Governor should be informed that the refuge at Fulham, spoken of by Colonel Jebb in his evidence before the same committee, has now been for several months in operation; and there is reason to hope that as the female convicts sent to that refuge are selected from among the best conducted in other Government prisons, and are subjected when there to a treatment rather of a reformatory than a strictly penal character, many of them might be sent abroad with a reasonable expectation that their future conduct would be far different from that of the ordinary class of convict women, to the reception of whom in the colony a reasonable and well-founded objection exists."

No. 13.

No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE to Governor KENNEDY.

(No. 2.)

SIR, Downing Street, January 4, 1857.

APPLICATIONS have been received at this office and at that of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, from the relatives of convicts deceased in Western Australia, from which applications it would appear that the parties have received from the commissariat in the colony certificates of the payment of certain sums into the chest as the property of the deceased men, and the wording of the certificates leads to the presumption that these sums consist of or include balances of gratuities or reserved earnings due to the convicts.

It is necessary for me therefore to apprise you, without delay, that it is contrary to the universal practice and rules of the convict service to treat these gratuities as payable to the representatives of any deceased prisoner. They are intended as a gift to the prisoner on his discharge, to assist him in making a fresh start in life, but they are not to be viewed as his property, nor as payable to his representatives in case of his death. You will lose no time in conveying this intimation to the Acting Comptroller-General and to the chief officer of the commissariat.

I submitted to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury the question whether, in order not to disappoint expectations created by official authority, the sums paid into the chest before the receipt of the present instructions may be issued to those private persons to whom the commissariat may have sent certificates

of such payments, with a view to enabling them to receive the amount in this country.

I enclose a copy of the answer, by which you will see that their Lordships have agreed to this course. 1st Jan. 1857.

I have, &c.

Governor Kennedy, &c. &c. (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

Enclosure in No. 13. Encl. in No. 13.

SIR, Treasury Chambers, January 1, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of 18th instant, respecting various amounts lately remitted through the commissariat in Western Australia for the relatives of deceased convicts, being apparently reserved earnings or gratuities due to those convicts at their decease, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Labouchere, that they regret the misunderstanding that has taken place in Western Australia in reference to these remittances.

They agree in opinion with Mr. Labouchere that in those cases where there is proof that the money has been paid into the Treasury chest, payment should be made to the person in this country to whom such proof is sent, and they will give directions to the Paymaster-General accordingly.

With further reference to Mr. Ball's letter of 26th September last, I am to request that Isabel Watts, or the person who applies on her behalf, may be instructed to forward to this department any papers that she may have received from Western Australia in support of her claim for 3*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, in order that directions may be given to the Paymaster-General for the issue of the money, if properly payable.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

H. Merivale, Esq. &c. &c.

No. 14. No. 14.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE to Governor KENNEDY.

(No. 4.)

SIR, Downing Street, January 8, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that two persons having received a sentence of transportation at Gibraltar, doubts were suggested whether, in the existing state of the law, they could be transported to Western Australia, or remanded to the prisons of this country as a preliminary to such transportation.

The passing of this sentence at Gibraltar or Bermuda must be a rare occurrence, but it might manifestly be attended with much inconvenience that offenders who receive it should be detained to undergo their punishment in the convict establishment of either of those two places where they are convicted. An Order in Council has therefore been passed, which I enclose for your information, making Western Australia a place to which offenders sentenced in Her Majesty's possessions abroad may be transported. It is not intended to make this permission available in the colonies generally. On the contrary, the Governments of all the colonies have been distinctly apprised that neither Western Australia nor any other settlement is open for the reception of their convicts. The only object of the order is to leave no doubt that offenders convicted at Bermuda or Gibraltar may be either transported to Western Australia or be sent to the prisons of this country, to be dealt with in the same manner as offenders here sentenced to transportation.

I have, &c.

Governor Kennedy, &c. &c. (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

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Encl. in No. 14.

Enclosure in No. 14.

At the Court at Windsor, the 28th day of November 1856,

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

1. Whereas Her Majesty did, on the 1st day of May 1849, in pursuance and exercise of the powers vested in the Crown, as in the said order recited, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, order that upon and from the first day of June in that year Her Majesty's Settlements in Western Australia should be places to which felons and other offenders in the United Kingdom, then being or thereafter to be under sentence or order of transportation and banishment, should be conveyed.

2. And whereas by an Act of Parliament passed in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act for punishing offences committed "by transports kept in labour in the colonies, and better regulating the powers of justices "of the peace in New South Wales," it was, among other things, enacted, that it should and might be lawful for His said late Majesty, by any order or orders to be by him from time to time for that purpose issued, with the advice of His Privy Council, to appoint, or by any such Order or Orders in Council to authorize the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or other person for the time being administering the government of any of His Majesty's Foreign Possessions, Colonies, or Plantations, to appoint the place or places within His Majesty's Dominions to which any offender convicted in any such foreign possessions, colonies, or plantations, and being under sentence of transportation, should be sent or transported; and it was thereby enacted, that all such persons should, within the place or places to which, in pursuance of any such Order or Orders in Council, they should or might be so sent or transported, be subject and liable to all such and the same laws, rules, and regulations as were or should be in force in any such place or places with respect to convicts transported from Great Britain.

3. Now therefore, in pursuance and exercise of the powers vested in Her Majesty in Council by the said recited Act of Parliament, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Privy Council, doth order and appoint, and it is hereby ordered and appointed, that Her Majesty's said settlements in Western Australia shall be places to which offenders convicted in any of Her Majesty's foreign possessions, colonies, or plantations, and being under sentence or order of transportation, shall be sent or transported.

And the Right Honourable Henry Labouchere, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(Signed) Wm. L. Bathurst.

No. 15.

No. 15.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor Kennedy.

(No. 5.)

Sir, Downing Street, January 16, 1857.

I transmitted to you, on a former occasion, the reports of the committees of the House of Lords and of the House of Commons on the subject of Transportation.

I am now desirous of calling your attention more especially to the 10th resolution adopted by the committee of the House of Lords. That resolution, in drawing attention to the importance of endeavouring to attract free settlers, suggests, for the consideration of the Government, the expediency of making a large reduction in the price of land within Western Australia, or in any colony in which convicts from England are received.

I have not addressed you on this resolution earlier, because, for some time past, as you are aware, transportation to the colony under your government has been almost entirely suspended, owing to the want in the new state of the law of a sufficient number of convicts fit for removal to a colony. Seeing the probability, however, that Parliament will be prepared to adopt some fresh alteration of the law in this respect, I feel it right to enter into communication with you on the subject.

It is unnecessary to say that the greatest weight must be attached to any opinion expressed by the committee of the House of Lords. The matter also to which they have adverted in the foregoing resolution is of great importance in itself, and one indeed which has for many years, both in and out of Parliament, been a subject of anxious deliberation, on account of its influence on the development of new colonies.

Three ends may be supposed to be contemplated in a reduction of the price of public lands :—

1stly. The attraction of new settlers.

2dly. The accommodation of the resident population.

3dly. The provision of one more resource for pardoned or time-expired convicts, in case their number should outrun the ordinary means of earning a subsistence.

Of these ends the first, if it could be attained, appears the most important to Western Australia, and is the one which the committee seem to have chiefly had in view. It is evident that the attraction of settlers of independent means would be most valuable, both to uphold the moral standard of the colony, and also to add to the material resources for sustaining a continued influx of convicts. But there is perhaps no point which is established by a wider or more lasting experience than that emigrants of this class are determined in their choice by the general advantages of the countries to which they proceed, and not by the price of Government land.

For many years there has been an emigration to the British American provinces of between 30,000 and 40,000 persons in the year. Of these scarcely any have gone to Nova Scotia,—about one-twelfth to New Brunswick,—and the rest to Canada, either to settle or on their way to the United States. But of those who landed in Canada, about four-fifths proceeded to the western districts, and only a very small number landed east of Montreal. Yet land is cheaper in Nova Scotia than in New Brunswick, in New Brunswick than in Canada, and cheaper in the eastern than in the western parts. Again, many more settlers of capital proceed to Australia than to British America, and yet the price of public land is higher in the former than in the dearest portions of the latter. It is quite true that in countries where much of the new land has to be cleared of timber the price becomes a much smaller element than elsewhere in the total cost of occupying a new lot. But making every allowance for this fact, it certainly is remarkable that throughout the most important colonial possessions of the Crown the progress of immigration and settlement is exactly in inverse proportion to the cheapness of land.

Another illustration is afforded by the Cape of Good Hope and Natal. Although land there has always been very cheap (2*s.* and 4*s.* per acre respectively), yet those colonies, although they enjoy fine climates, and although the latter is believed to be well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, have attracted only few emigrants, and even when funds have been supplied for the passage have never been so much sought after as Australia.

The next question is the wants of the resident population. By the latest return which has fallen under my notice, the quantity of land alienated in Western Australia up to the 1st of January 1856 was 1,337,626 acres. The number of adult free males (and there has not been time for any convicts to acquire land) is stated in a recent Despatch from you at 2,000. This gives an average of 668 acres for every free man in the colony. There is no reason, therefore, to do anything to stimulate the general acquisition of land. In fact the lavish distribution of it amongst the first settlers has come to be generally recognized as the main obstacle to that prosperity of which there was so much in the circumstances of Western Australia to create a reasonable anticipation. The existence in any new country of vast estates, held, not for improvement, but for resale, disperses the inhabitants, impedes communication, and prevents that mutual co-operation and assistance which is the first advantage of society.

On the other hand, great as is the quantity of land in private hands, I have seen it stated in Despatches from your predecessor, and I am assured by gentlemen of experience connected with the colony, that residents of small means who raise themselves by their industry and frugality from the humble classes do experience great difficulty in finding land open to their acquisition. I should not have regretted the want of sales by the Government, if the owners of large tracts which they are not able themselves to render productive had been induced to dispose of portions to persons desirous of acquiring them on reasonable terms. I am assured, however, that such has not been the fact; and it is stated, at the same time, that the price of 1*l.* per acre for the Government lands, combined with the quantities in which alone they are offered for sale, and with the rights of pre-emption enjoyed by those who occupy public

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lands upon lease, has the effect of preventing the rise of that humble class of occupants which might be so conducive to the good of the colony.

I should be very glad if an eligible remedy could be found for this inconvenience. A mere reduction in the price of land, unless attended by some change in the rules as to the size of lots, and with some advertence to the rights of pre-emption enjoyed by the owners of leases, might only stimulate the extension of the existing large estates. It will be for you and your Council to consider, with the help of local knowledge, whether the desired benefit to new settlers can be accomplished without producing the inconvenience which I have just described. In Canada it has been found advantageous to promote the settlement of small proprietors by granting small lots to actual settlers on some of the more important lines of communication, subject to conditions designed to prevent the land from falling into the hands of speculators or any but the settlers themselves. The most important of these conditions are such as two years' residence, the erection of a house, and perhaps the actual cultivation of a definite portion of the lot before the title to it should be granted.

With regard to the provision for convicts, it is needless to say that the best disposal of all for them, so long as it is attainable, is employment by private settlers. Within moderate limits, others may be employed by the Government itself upon public works. If, however, a time should come when the number of persons of convict origin would be greater than could be disposed of by either of these methods, and when, therefore, it might become necessary to contemplate the settlement of time-expired or pardoned convicts upon land, in order that they might have the means of subsistence, the emergency could not be met by any reduction in price. The only practicable course would be to place the men upon small lots of land, on conditions such as those to which I have above adverted.

With these general remarks, I have only to state that Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to give their best consideration to any plan which may occur to you and your Council for accomplishing the valuable ends contemplated by the committee of the House of Lords, without at the same time producing public inconvenience, or aggravating the bad effect of errors committed in the first establishment of the colony.

I have, &c.

Governor Kennedy, &c. &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

No. 16.

No. 16.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor Kennedy.

(No. 9.)

Sir, Downing Street, February 11, 1857.

* Page 133.

With reference to my Despatch No. 54*, of the 15th ultimo, I have to inform you that the Ship Clara has been chartered for the conveyance of 240 male convicts from this country to Western Australia.

I have, &c.

Governor Kennedy, &c. &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

No. 17.

No. 17.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor Kennedy.

(No. 13.)

Sir, Downing Street, March 4, 1857.

* Page 118.

I have received your Despatch No. 64*, of the 28th of November last, accompanied by a Letter from the Acting Comptroller-General, on the effect of the rule requiring convicts to contribute towards the passage of their wives and families.

You will already have learned from my Despatch No. 42*, of the 14th of September last, that in consequence of former representations from you, and in conformity with the opinion expressed on this subject by the Committee of the House of Lords on transportation, no payment was thenceforward to be required from convicts in consideration of the expenses of their passage to the colony. As this payment had in practice constituted their only contribution towards the expenses of the conveyance of their families, the decision was intended to apply to the latter case also.

* Page 128.

You are aware that for some years past, in accordance with instructions from Sir John Pakington, dated the 22d of June 1852, a free passage has been at once granted to the families of any convicts recommended by the Governor for the purpose, leaving it to the men to repay half the cost afterwards. No families, therefore, have been subjected to an actual delay in this country in consequence of the requirement that some part of the expense of their removal should be ultimately paid by the convict in the colony.

You may now understand, however, that the intention of my Despatch of the 15th of September was entirely to do away with that requirement. All outstanding claims on account of the passages of convicts' families are to be remitted, and the families of men recommended by you as capable of maintaining them, and deserving of the indulgence, will be sent out at the charge of the British Treasury, and without any claim whatever upon the convicts.

I have, &c.

Governor Kennedy, &c. &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

No. 18.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right H. Hon. Labouchere to Governor Kennedy.

(No. 15.)

Sir, Downing Street, March 14, 1857.

The present Despatch will be conveyed to you by the ship "Clara," which takes out 262 convicts.

You are aware from former Despatches of the difficulty which has existed in obtaining convicts eligible for removal to the colony, and likely to be useful after their arrival, since the passing of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 99., substituting in most cases penal servitude for transportation. Scarcely 400 offenders in the year have received the latter sentence, and of these a large proportion always consists of persons who from age, sickness, or other causes could not with propriety be sent to a colony.

Her Majesty's Government have proposed an alteration of the law, which will render men sentenced to penal servitude liable to undergo their sentence abroad as well as at home; and if this measure should be adopted I trust that there will be the means of carrying on the supply of convicts with far more regularity and system than has ever yet been possible in regard to Western Australia. But the approaching dissolution will inevitably postpone the period when this proposal can receive the judgment of Parliament.

I received the memorial, of which a copy is enclosed, from several gentlemen connected with Western Australia. It was very gratifying to me to have this testimony to the fitness of Western Australia for the reception of convicts from gentlemen representing such a variety of interests connected with the colony, and so well qualified by their knowledge and their station to speak with authority on the subject. I have never doubted that Western Australia possessed great natural capabilities; and after the large expenditure incurred in preparing for the reception of convicts there, I should have felt it much to be lamented that the same preliminary expenses, and much greater difficulties, should be encountered at some distant and uninhabited spot, without completing the experiment in a country of which the inhabitants have shown themselves so willing to give it a full and fair trial.

Some of the topics brought to my notice in allusion to the present subject have been disposed of, and others have been put in course of consideration, with a view to a satisfactory settlement.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The claim upon the convict to repay the expense of his passage to the colony, and also the claim upon him for part of the expense of his family's passage, have been deemed objectionable in the colony, and were especially pointed out for consideration by the committee of the House of Lords. Both demands have been abandoned.

The committee of the House of Lords likewise drew attention to the price of land. I find that all the gentlemen possessing a knowledge of the colony, with whom I have had an opportunity of conversing, are aware of the difficulties with which this subject is surrounded; and they all agree in admitting that it is one upon which different opinions existed in the colony itself; but I have in a former Despatch offered to you the fullest latitude in advising upon this important question, and have apprised you of my readiness to consider any plan which, without entailing evils that all must deprecate, would seem calculated to give any additional inducement to the settlement of small and independent proprietors.

The immigration of free persons generally is an object of which Her Majesty's Government fully recognize the importance. It has indeed been explained on former occasions that so long as there may not be in the colony a sufficient demand for a large supply of both free and convict labour, it could not be an advantage to any party to send out free labourers who could not obtain employment. I think that all must agree that it would be contrary to reason to spend public money in sending out free men to become chargeable on the Government as paupers. But to the utmost extent to which the colonial demand will admit of it, Her Majesty's Government will always be ready to send out free labourers in proportion to the number of convicts, and still more will it always be their desire to promote by every means the introduction, if it can be effected, of small capitalists.

I have heard it objected to that the pensioners and their families should be reckoned in stating the number of emigrants supplied at the expense of Great Britain; but it is to be remembered that in undertaking to send, so far as possible, as many free persons as convicts, the object of the Government was to keep up the moral standard of the community, and that for this purpose old soldiers of good character and their families are fully as much entitled to be included in the reckoning as any other class of emigrants.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you that I have given orders for sending out the first party of unmarried female emigrants. Having consulted settlers of experience, as well as some of the officers now in England who have served in the colony, I am informed that it would not be advisable to begin by sending large parties of these emigrants at one time. I have therefore instructed the Emigration Commissioners to select and send out about 50 young women, accompanied by that admixture of married people and their families which is found so conducive to the maintenance of good order on the passage. This will be followed at intervals by other similar parties of emigrants.

I have not overlooked the remarks which you have made at different times on the state of men holding conditional pardons, and on the expenses which their prosecution, when they commit offences, occasions to the public. Respecting their liability technically to the provisions of the Ordinance No. 18., of 1853, I have applied, as you request, for a legal opinion; but it is not probable that I shall be able to agree to the expediency of their being subject to such a liability. The meaning of a conditional pardon has always been that the receiver of it becomes to all intents a free man, with the single exception that he may not return to the United Kingdom or to the place where his offence was committed. This pardon should not be granted until the man is deserving of it, but when granted it should retain its true character. So long as the convict ought to be subject to special disabilities, the natural course is to retain him in the condition of a holder of a ticket of leave.

The expense, however, of prosecuting the holders of conditional pardons when they commit offences is a different question, and this will be a subject for further consideration.

Adverting also to the difficulties and anomalies which have been often represented to arise from the necessity of submitting the names of convicts in reports to the Secretary of State, and of obtaining a reply before they can receive a conditional pardon, I am disposed to believe that it will deserve consideration,

when next there is any legislation on this subject, whether the Governor may not have a power of granting such pardons on the spot, subject to some fixed limit as to the period of the sentence at which it may be exercised.

I have, &c.

Governor Kennedy, &c. &c. (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

Enclosure in No. 18.

To the Right Honourable Henry Labouchere, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

We, the undersigned, having an interest in and knowledge of the resources of Western Australia, feel it a duty we owe both to that colony (whose real capabilities do not appear to be understood) and this country to put before the Government a few plain facts to prove that it is peculiarly adapted for a penal settlement.

1. Because the expense of planting a convict establishment (which is always very great) has been incurred, substantial prisons and depôts have been built, and the necessary offices prepared to receive a large number of convicts.

2. The free settlers (unlike those of other parts of Australia) are willing to continue to receive convicts, to employ them, and to pay them good wages. They merely require some modification of the present system. The convicts can be beneficially employed in the advancement of the colony, such as making roads, bridges, tramways into the timber forests, and to the copper and lead mines.

3. The convict labour has been the means of producing the necessaries of life, which formerly were very scarce and dear, to an abundant supply and on reasonable terms. The convict establishment has also created a market for food, which is amply supplied by the settlers and at cheap rates. Flour, as an instance, was formerly from 35*l.* to 40*l.* per ton; now (in October last) a contract was taken at 20*l.* per ton, delivered at the depôt, and the contractor is prepared next year to supply it at 16*l.* per ton.

4. Western Australia possesses a fine climate, is completely unconnected with other parts of Australia (at present), except by sea, and is as much an island as if surrounded by it. Convicts can only escape by sea; the natives would very soon bring them back if they attempted the bush. Indeed the convicts well know this.

5. Rottnest Island, about 14 miles from Fremantle, is well adapted for the refractory convicts, and there is ample room for a large number, and employment for years to come in erecting forts and other necessary public works, raising salt, cultivating the land, gardens, &c. &c.

6. That a large establishment may now be carried on at a very reasonable rate, as the heavy outlay in the colony has been incurred principally for building, plant, &c. &c.

We have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY MANNING, 251, High Holborn.
FREDK. MANGLES, 17, Gracechurch Street.
R. D. MANGLES, Woodbridge, Guildford.
WM. FELGATE, 4, Clements Lane.
E. W. LANDOR, 25, Eastcheap.
GRILLET, Brothers, & Co., 7, Lloyd Street, Lloyd Square, Agents to Messrs. W. & R. Hubgood of Perth, and to the Geraldine Mining Co.
THOMAS BANISTER.
JAMES CHILD, 10, Moorgate Street.
H. M. OMMANNEY, 6, Basinghall Street.
PETER ROLT, 4, Clements Lane.
JAMES MORRISON & Co., Philpot Lane.
JNO. THOMAS HELMS, Duke Street, St. James, late of Canning District.
Capt. CHARLES FITZGERALD, R.N., late Governor of Western Australia.
JAMES M'DONALD, 30, Moorgate Street.
RD. M'B. BROWN, of Western Australia.
ALEXANDER ANDREWS, 14, New City Chambers.
HENRY RT. GRELLET, 7, Lloyd Street, late Manager of the Geraldine Mines, Western Australia.
J. H. MONGER, jun., 29, Great Ormond Street, and of York District, Western Australia.
WM. L. BROOKMAN, Middle Swan, Western Australia.
JAMES AUSTIN, Architect, 93, Charlwood Street, Belgravia, late Superintendent of Public Works in the Colony.
LOUIS SAMPSON, Gloucester Square, Hyde Park.
T. CASTER, late of Fremantle.
G. F. MOORE, of Western Australia.

TASMANIA.

TASMANIA.

Despatches from the Governor, Sir H. E. F. Young.

No. 1.

No. 1.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. E. F. Young to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.

(No. 27.)

Government House, Hobart Town, March 4, 1856.
(Received June 23, 1856.)
(Answered No. 110, October 5, 1856, page 182.)

Sir,

I have the honour to forward a Schedule of sixteen petitions from persons in this colony holding conditional pardons, praying that absolute pardons may be granted to them, for the reasons concisely stated in the Schedule enclosed.

These cases are those referred to in the third paragraph of Lord John Russell's Despatch No. 34*, dated 12th June 1855, of "men who, by reformed "habits and an industrious course of life, have entitled themselves to the "merciful consideration of the Crown."

* Vide Papers presented August 1855, page 61.

The offences for which they were transported were of a venial character, and I therefore beg to recommend them to your favourable consideration. Most of them are men advanced in years, whose families have grown up around them; and, in some instances, they are the possessors of great wealth. It is improbable that even a tithe of them will ever revisit their native land, but will remain in the colony in which they have, by a steady course of conduct through a long series of years, raised themselves to positions of comfort and affluence, and have proved themselves to be good and loyal citizens.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

No. 2.

No. 2.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. E. F. Young to the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Baronet.

(No. 41.)

Government House, Hobart Town, March 18, 1856.
(Received June 23, 1856.)
(Answered No. 82, July 15, 1856, page 182.)

Sir,

I have the honour to report the circumstances under which I have decided to transfer the Lunatic Asylum at New Norfolk from the control of the Convict Department to that of the Colonial Government.

2. In August 1846 an Act, 10th Victoria, No. 9, was passed by the Legislative Council "to regulate the Treatment of Insane Persons in certain Cases." This Act was inoperative, in consequence of the objection raised by the Comptroller-General to any change in the existing arrangements for its management, so long as it continued to be a convict establishment. In July last, however, I deemed it expedient, with the advice of the Executive Council, to carry out the provisions of the Act No. 9, of 1846, and to appoint seven commissioners, of whom the principal medical officer was chairman, for the management of the Lunatic Asylum.

3. Dr. Huston, a reduced assistant colonial surgeon of the Convict Department, has been appointed medical officer in charge.

The Rules not printed.

4. I enclose a table of the salaries and allowances of the officers of the asylum, and a copy of the rules which have been framed by the commissioners, and which I have no doubt will work well.

5. The Appropriation Acts of 1855 and 1856 provide the requisite funds for the maintenance of the asylum. Strict accounts will be kept of the cost of the establishment; of its repairs, officers, rations, and stores; and a charge will be made quarterly against Imperial funds on account of the maintenance of convict lunatics.

6. This arrangement I decided should take effect from the 1st October 1855; and I have to report that, having had three months' experience of the change, I find that it is open to no objection.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG

Enclosure in No. 2.

List of Officers employed at the Lunatic Asylum, New Norfolk.

Situation.	Yearly Salary.			Temporary Aid.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Surgeon	500	0	0	179	10	0
Head Keeper (Acting)	150	0	0	18	15	0
Clerk and Storekeeper	120	0	0	82	10	0
Under Keeper	100	0	0	12	10	0
Ditto	100	0	0	12	10	0
Ditto	100	0	0	12	10	0
Matron	150	0	0	18	15	0
Sub-Matron	60	0	0	7	10	0
Second Sub-Matron	40	0	0	5	0	0
Gatekeeper	60	0	0	7	10	0
17 Wardsmen at 1*s.* per diem	310	5	0	387	16	3
8 Wardsmen at 10*d.* per diem	121	13	4	103	8	4
£	1,811	18	4	848	4	7

No. 3.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. E. F. Young to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.

(No. 42.)

Government House, Hobart Town, March 25, 1856.

(Received July 19, 1856.)

(Answered No. 110, October 5, 1856, page 182.)

Sir,

With reference to my Despatch No. 27*, dated 4th instant, I have the honour to forward a Schedule of fifteen persons to whom I beg to recommend that absolute pardons should be granted by Her Majesty.

[Page 146.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

TASMANIA.

No. 4.

No. 4.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. E. F. Young to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.

(No. 52.)

Government House, Hobart Town, April 28, 1856.
(Received August 13, 1856.)
(Answered No. 110, October 5, 1856, page 182.)

Sir,

With reference to my Despatch No. 27*, dated 4th March, I beg to forward a Schedule of seventeen persons to whom I beg to recommend that absolute pardons may be granted by Her Majesty.

* Page 146.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, &c. &. &c.

(Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

No. 5.

No. 5.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. E. F. Young to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.

(No. 67.)

Government House, Hobart Town, May 27, 1856.
(Received September 20, 1856.)
(Answered No. 114, October 18, 1856, page 183.)

Sir,

With reference to Sir George Grey's Despatch† of the 17th March 1855, directing the discontinuance after the 31st March 1856 of the addition of 25 per cent. which had been granted to the salaries of the officers of the Convict Department, I have the honour now to report that I have received memorials from the officers of the Convict Department, praying that such discontinuance may not take effect.

† Vide Papers presented August 1855, page 59.

2. I enclose copies of these memorials ‡ and of a memorandum from the Acting Comptroller-General, submitting them for my consideration, as also of the minute of the committee of officers, whose advice I requested.

‡ Not printed.

3. From the papers enclosed, it will be seen that the Legislative Council, in reference to the colonial salaries, approved of a reduction being made of 10 per cent. on the whole amount of salary, and that the total discontinuance of the 25 per cent. to the convict officers would subject them to a deduction of about one third more than that taken from the colonial officers, in addition to the income tax.

4. Under the circumstances which I have now stated, I have, with the advice of the committee of officers, sanctioned for the present the continuance of the same rate of increase to convict officers as that granted to the colonial officers.

5. The increase of 25 per cent. for the whole year would amount to about 5,000*l.* a year, and, under the arrangement I have now temporarily sanctioned, this sum will be reduced to 1,700*l.*

§ Vide Papers presented June 1856, page 6.

6. I think it right further to state, that for the reasons given in my Despatch§ of the 21st July 1855, in reference to the exclusion of the superior officers from the additional 25 per cent. rate of increase, I have sanctioned their receiving the reduced rate of increase.

7. I shall of course take the earliest opportunity of reviewing the question of the increase, and subjecting it, without delay, to such further diminution as any change in the prices of the necessaries of life or other circumstances may admit; and I trust that in continuing for the present to the convict officers an amount of increase which the local Legislature have deemed it necessary to give their officers, exempt as they are from the operation of the income tax, I shall not be deemed to have disregarded the necessity that I am aware

exists for enforcing the utmost possible economy in the expenditure for convict service in this colony.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

Enclosure 1. in No. 5.

Encl. 1. in No. 5.

MEMORANDUM.

Comptroller-General's Office, April 30, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Excellency memorials from the officers of the several convict establishments, praying that the total disallowance of the increase of 25 per cent on their salaries may not be carried into effect from the 1st instant, as directed by the Secretary of State.

The Legislative Council, when considering the subject of the increases granted to colonial officers, decided that 10 per cent. should be deducted from the total amount of each salary from the commencement of the year. This deduction amounts to about two-thirds of that which the disallowance of the 25 per cent. would entail upon the convict officers.

It is true that the prices of some articles are less than what they were; but I believe it could be shown that the deduction of 10 per cent. more than counterbalances any gain from any reduction of prices. Meat and flour are still very dear; while the charges for labour of every description remain unaltered, and appear likely to increase rather than to suffer any diminution.

The officers in the Convict Department, whatever salary they receive, have to pay a very heavy income tax, from which the colonial officers are exempt; and should the 25 per cent. be totally discontinued, they would suffer, as I have before shown, a deduction by one-third more than that which has been taken from the colonial officers, besides the permanent difference between the salaries caused by the income tax.

I enclose a table showing the difference that would exist between the salaries of colonial and convict officers to whom the same permanent rate of pay is allowed should the allowance of 25 per cent be totally discontinued, as also the pay they would receive should they be subjected to the same deduction as the colonial officers.

(Signed) W. NAIRN,
Acting Comptroller-General.

His Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-enclosure in Enclosure 1. in No. 5.

RETURN showing the Amount of Salaries now received by Officers in the Convict and Colonial Departments, and the Amount that would be received by Convict Officers were the 25 per Cent. allowed, and the 10 per Cent. and Income Tax deducted.

COLONIAL.					CONVICT.					Convict, if 25 per cent. allowed, and 10 per cent. and Income Tax deducted.					
Permanent Salary.	Temporary Increases.	Total Amount.	10 per Cent. deducted on Total Amount.	Net Amount of Salary.	Permanent Salary.	Temporary Increases.	Total Amount.	Income Tax.	Net Amount of Salary.	Permanent Salary.	Temporary Increases.	Total.	10 per Cent. deducted.	Income Tax.	Net Amount of Salary.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
250	162 10 0	412 10 0	41 5 0	371 5 0	250	100	350	23 6 8	326 13 4	250	162 10 0	412 10 0	371 5 0	25 0 4	346 4 8
200	150 0 0	350 0 0	35 0 0	315 0 0	200	100	300	20 0 0	280 0 0	200	150 0 0	350 0 0	315 0 0	21 0 0	294 0 0
150	127 10 0	277 10 0	27 15 0	249 15 0	150	90	240	16 0 0	224 0 0	150	127 10 0	277 10 0	249 15 0	16 12 11	233 2 1
100	100 0 0	200 0 0	20 0 0	180 0 0	100	75	175	11 13 4	163 6 8	100	100 0 0	200 0 0	180 0 0	12 0 0	168 0 0

Comptroller-General's Office,
30th April, 1856.

(Signed) W. NAIRN.

Enclosure 2. in No. 5.

MINUTE of the Proceedings of the Committee of Officers for revising Convict Expenditure.

May 3, 1856.

Present,—
The Colonial Secretary,
The Deputy Commissary-General,
The Acting Comptroller-General.

Read a memorandum from the Acting Comptroller-General addressed to the Governor, dated this 30th April, submitting memorials from the officers of the different convict establishments, praying that the allowance of 25 per cent. hitherto granted on their salaries may not be withdrawn.

Read a Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, dated 17th March 1855, No. 24, directing that the increase of 25 per cent. is not to be continued after the 1st of April 1856.

Read a Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, dated 4th June 1855, No. 29, addressed to the Governor, in which his Lordship approves of his Excellency receiving upon the portion of his salary paid from convict funds the same amount of increase as he may be allowed from colonial funds.

With regard to the subordinate officers employed in the Convict Department, the committee entertain considerable doubt whether, if the whole reduction of the 25 per cent. be carried into effect, their services could be retained. This subject was very carefully considered by the Legislative Council, to whom it was left by the Governor to decide, whether any or what amount of increase on their pay should be granted to the public officers, and the Council came to the conclusion that the change which had taken place in the prices of some of the necessaries of life did not admit of a greater reduction than 10 per cent. on the whole amount of salary received. From the memorandum of the Acting Comptroller-General it appears that the deduction of the 25 per cent. in full is in effect one-third greater than that to which the colonial officers are now subject, besides the income tax. Thus an officer whose permanent rate of salary was 250*l.* would, if employed by the colony, be in the receipt now of 371*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, while the convict officer, if the 25 per cent. were deducted, would receive only 326*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, a difference of 44*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* per annum. Under all the circumstances, the committee advise the Governor to place the convict officers on the same footing as the colonial officers as to the rate of reduction, and which would have the effect of carrying out a diminution of the increase of 25 per cent. from that amount to about 8 per cent., the convict officer still being subject to the deduction of the income tax, from which the colonial officer is free.

With regard to the superior officers, the committee would submit to his Excellency that the present high cost of living falls heavily upon them, from the rate of wages that have to be paid for every description of labour, and that they should not therefore, under circumstances as at present existing, be subjected to a greater reduction in proportion than that which may now be brought into operation with regard to the subordinate officers.

(Signed) W. T. N. CHAMP,
WILLIAM BISHOP, D.C.G.
W. NAIRN.

No. 6.

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. E. F. YOUNG to the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 91.)

Government House, Hobart Town, July 15, 1856.

SIR, (Received November 21, 1856.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit the estimate of expenditure for convict service for the year 1857–8, with minutes of the committee of officers for revising convict expenditure, dated respectively the 28th May and the 5th instant, as also a memorandum by the Acting Comptroller-General, dated the 8th instant, explanatory of the reductions or alterations which have been made in this estimate as compared with that for the current financial year 1856–7, and a table detailing the particulars of the reductions or alterations.

TASMANIA.

2. The estimate on the whole shows a reduction of 30,328*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* as compared with that for 1856–7.

3. I concur with the committee of officers in the suggestion, that this reduced estimate may be further diminished by the discontinuance of the services of the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Deputy Purveyor (the retrenchment of expenditure under these heads would amount to 1,153*l.*), and that in lieu thereof five shillings a day should be granted to the senior medical officer for exercising such general medical supervision as may be required, and for regulating the issue of medicines and medical stores, for which latter duty the senior medical officer would have the assistance of the clerk now allowed to the Deputy Inspector-General. This reduction was previously recommended in my predecessor's Despatch* No. 143, of the 16th August 1854.

*Vide Papers presented February 1855, page 67.

4. With respect to the office of Superintendent of the Orphan School, mentioned in the report of the committee of officers, I have directed the attention of the Acting Comptroller-General to the subject, with the view of ascertaining whether the same amount of supervision as is now given to the institution may not be obtained at less cost.

5. The estimate of 1857–8, now transmitted, provides for the probable maintenance of 1,100 male and 300 female convicts, because, looking at the ratio in which the numbers have hitherto diminished, and at the bad character of the convicts who still remain to be dealt with, it is not considered prudent to estimate for a smaller number. The average number that may have actually to be maintained may possibly be much below that for which provision has been made, but this cannot be anticipated with any certainty. On the 31st May last there were 1,800 males and 418 women on the commissariat returns as rationed by the Home Government, being an aggregate in excess of the numbers provided for in the estimates of the current year. The total diminution in the charges for rations is, however, estimated to be 10,863*l.*

6. The order, cleanliness, and general management of the penal establishments appear to me after personal inspection, to continue in the satisfactory state of efficiency which has been so frequently reported by my predecessor; and I have every reason to be satisfied with the zeal and ability of the present Acting Comptroller General, and his desire to conduct the department with as great economy as is compatible with the proper custody and discipline of the convicts.

7. The transmission of the periodical statistical reports from the office of the Comptroller-General on the various penal establishments has been delayed longer than usual, but I hope to send them soon, with a separate despatch.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

Encl. 1. in No. 6.

ABSTRACT of the estimated Expenditure of the Convict Service in Tasmania for the Year 1857–8.

—		Salaries and Money Allowances.			Temporary Increase.			Contingencies.			Grand Total.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Comptroller-General's Department -	1,692	0	0	583	12	6	-	-	-	2,275	12	6
2	Punishment, Invalid and Lunatic Stations	5,404	12	6	2,969	15	0	-	-	-	8,374	7	6
3	Male Prisoners Establishment, Hobart Town - - - -	1,861	17	6	737	7	6	-	-	-	1,896	5	0
4	Female Factory and Infant Asylum -	1,211	6	3	758	5	0	-	-	-	1,969	11	3
5	Queen's Orphans' Schools - -	2,044	18	0	995	7	6	80	0	0	3,120	5	6
6	Visiting Magistrates - - -	146	5	0	10	0	0	-	-	-	156	5	0
7	Medical Department - - -	4,082	18	1	1,282	5	0	136	17	6	5,502	0	7
8	Marine Department - - -	1,250	0	0	184	0	0	-	-	-	1,434	0	0
9	Establishment for Religious Instruction	1,975	0	0	800	0	0	-	-	-	2,775	0	0
10	Retired Allowances - - -	1,613	13	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,613	13	6
11	Engineer and Ordnance Services -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,311	17	0	1,311	17	0
12	Miscellaneous - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,470	10	0	11,470	10	0
13	Rations and Provisions - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,371	12	3	25,371	12	3
14	Fuel and Light - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,565	3	0	3,565	3	0
		20,582	10	10	8,317	12	6	41,935	19	9	70,836	3	1
	Deduct the probable Receipts of Farm Produce - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
	Totals - - -	20,582	10	10	8,317	12	6	36,935	19	9	65,836	3	1

Enclosure 2. in No. 6.

Encl. 2. in No. 6.

MINUTE of the Committee of Officers for revising Convict Expenditure.

May 28, 1856.

The committee have under their consideration the estimate of the expenditure for the year 1857–8.

In item No. 1. of the expenditure for the Comptroller-General's Office, the committee are of opinion that the office of Comptroller-General and Deputy Comptroller-General may be consolidated, and they submit that a salary of 800*l.* a year, with a contingent allowance of 50*l.* for travelling expenses, should be allowed for one officer, under the designation of Comptroller-General.

With regard to the number of convicts that will probably have to be maintained by the Government for the year referred to, the committee are of opinion that it would not be prudent to estimate for a less number than 1,100 males and 300 women, looking at the ratio in which they have hitherto diminished, and considering, further, that this ratio must be estimated to become much less, from the indifferent character of the convicts who remain to be dealt with.

With regard to the reductions that have been made in the charge for superintendence, the committee are of opinion that they have been carried out to as great an extent as is compatible with the proper custody and discipline of the number of convicts for whom provision has to be made.

(Signed) W. CHAMP.

Enclosure 3. in No. 6.

Encl. 3. in No. 6.

MEMORANDUM.

I request the Colonial Secretary, Deputy Commissary-General Bishop, and Acting Comptroller-General to consider and report, in addition to the reductions of convict expenditure for 1857–8 proposed in the estimates, whether the offices of Principal Medical Officer and Superintendent of the Orphan School may not also be dispensed with, and the duties performed otherwise.

The Orphan School is visited frequently by Dr. Bedford, and his functions may extend to those hitherto performed by the Superintendent; and the ordinary oversight of the management of the establishment, now exercised by the Comptroller-General, may be increased as his other duties have decreased.

The office of Principal Medical Officer, as supervisor of the medical stations, now so reduced, was, I understand, deemed capable of abolition by my predecessor.

July 4, 1856. (Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

TASMANIA.

MEETING of Committee of Officers.

Present,—
The Colonial Secretary,
The Acting Comptroller-General,
Deputy Commissary-General Bishop.

MEMORANDUM.

The committee of officers, in compliance with the Governor's instruction conveyed in his Excellency's minute of the 4th instant, have considered whether any reduction can be made in the Medical Department, as also whether the office of Superintendent of the Queen's Orphan School might not be abolished, and the duties otherwise performed.

With regard to the Medical Department, the committee are of opinion, that, looking at the very reduced numbers of the convict establishments that have now to be maintained, the services of a Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, as head of the Convict Medical Department, and of a Deputy Purveyor, might be dispensed with, and an allowance of 5*s.* a day granted to the senior medical officer for exercising such general medical supervision as may be required, and for regulating the issue of medicines and medical stores, in which latter duty he would have the assistance of the clerk now allowed to the principal medical officer.

With regard to the office of Superintendent of the Queen's Orphan Schools, the committee are not, with such information as they are now in possession of on the subject, prepared to recommend that the office should be abolished, and the item struck out of the estimates; they, however, consider it desirable that measures should be taken to ascertain whether arrangements could not be made for securing a more constant personal supervision over the institution on the part of the Superintendent than can be given by any officer residing at such a distance from it as the present Superintendent; and in the event of this not being found practicable, the committee are of opinion that it should then be considered whether the same amount of supervision as is now given might not be obtained at a less cost to the Government.

(Signed) W. CHAMP.

Encl. 4. in No. 6.

Enclosure 4. in No. 6.

MEMORANDUM.

In submitting to your Excellency the estimate of expenditure for convict service for the year 1857–8, I deem it right to offer a few remarks explanatory of the reductions or alterations which have been made in this estimate, as compared with that for the current financial year 1856–7.

1. In item 1., for the Comptroller-General's office, the sum taken for the current year is 3,886*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, that provided in the estimate for the year 1857–8 is 2,275*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, being a diminution of 1,611*l.* 5*s.* This is caused by the proposed amalgamation of the offices of the Comptroller-General and Deputy Comptroller-General, and by the reduction of two clerks.

2. At Port Arthur there is a reduction of 853*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, caused by a decrease in the number of constables, and an arrangement for the performance of the clerical duty of the office of the commandant, by which two clerks have been provided at a cost of 299*l.*, instead of two at a cost of 471*l.* 5*s.*, thereby effecting an annual saving of 122*l.*, after providing for the retiring allowance of 50*l.* per annum, to which the person hitherto filling the office of chief clerk will be entitled.

3. In the probation, punishment, and invalid stations at Tasman's Peninsula, a total diminution is shown of 1,198*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, the out-stations of Salt Water River and Cascades having been done away with. A reduction has also been made in the superintendence of Impression Bay, it being contemplated to provide for the accommodation of the invalids now at Impression Bay at Safety Cove, an out-station of Port Arthur, thereby rendering it practicable to dispense with the services of a superintendent and a senior assistant superintendent, as the establishment will then be under the immediate control of the commandant.

4. At the Prisoners' Barracks a saving of 581*l.* 5*s.* has been effected by the reduction of the Superintendent of Convict Establishments, and appointing the Deputy Superintendent to the office of Superintendent of the Prisoners' Barracks; a further reduction has also been effected in the subordinate appointments of 432*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; making the total reduction on this establishment 1,013*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

5. In the Cascade Factory and Infant Asylum a reduction has been made of 343*l.* This reduction would have been greater, but when the estimate for 1856–7 was framed, it was anticipated that the Infant Asylum would be continued at the Cascade Factory. The health of the children, however, rendered it necessary to remove them to the Brickfields, which is now a separate establishment, and is the cause of some additional expense; the total

charge for superintendence at the Brickfields being 410*l.* 10*s.* After providing, however, for both establishments, there is still a saving of 343*l.*, as I have before stated.

6. In the Queen's Orphan Schools, no alteration has been made.

7. In the item of visiting magistrates, a reduction has been made from 780*l.* to 156*l.* 5*s.*, the office of visiting magistrate on the north side of Tasman's Peninsula having been abolished, and the pay of the visiting magistrate at Hobart Town reduced from 10*s.* to 5*s.* per diem.

8. In the medical department, the apparent reduction is 2,482*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; but from this must be deducted the charge for the superintendence of the New Norfolk Asylum, amounting to 2,248*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, hitherto borne on convict funds, but now defrayed by the colony; making the real reduction only 233*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, the Convict Department having now to pay the Colonial Government for the maintenance of the convict lunatics in the asylum, at a charge per head proportionate to the whole cost of the establishment, and for which a sum of 3,500*l.* has been provided in another part of the estimate, as being the probable charge for 70 convicts.

9. The marine department shows a decrease of 302*l.*; the principal charge, which is for the maintenance of the steamer to keep up the communication with Tasman's Peninsula, remaining the same.

10. In the establishment for religious instruction there is a diminution of 989*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, caused by the cessation of the grant for missionary chaplains, and by the reduction of a Roman Catholic Instructor.

11. Upon the retiring allowances I have no observations to make.

12. In the engineer services there is a small diminution of 72*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, arising out of the decrease in the cost of forage. And in the ordnance there is a diminution of 91*l.* 5*s.*, being the allowance in lieu of forage hitherto granted to the Deputy Ordnance Storekeeper, but which has now been discontinued.

13. In the miscellaneous there is a diminution of 4,066*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, which would have been 7,566*l.* but for the new item of 3,500*l.* for the maintenance of convicts in the asylum at New Norfolk, consequent on the transfer of that establishment to the colony. The diminution is caused by the discontinuance of the payment of the half salary to the Governor from the colonial funds, the reduction from 1,200*l.* to 600*l.* in the sum provided for transport and passage, from 600*l.* to 400*l.* for the rewards for the apprehension of absconders, and from 200*l.* to 100*l.* for advertising and printing.

14. In the estimate for rations and provisions, the number of male convicts has been taken to be 1,100, being only 100 less than that provided for in the estimate for the current year; and the number of females as 300, the same number as for the current year. In reference to these numbers, I would remark that on the 31st of May last (the latest date for which I have received the commissariat returns) 1,800 males were being rationed by the Home Government and 418 women. These numbers, particularly that of the males, are much in excess of the numbers provided for in the estimate for the current year. Whether the average number during the year will bring the whole number actually maintained within that estimated for, it is not possible to determine. The Government have now to deal with the worst class of offenders, and many of whom will come again under its charge after a very short period of comparative freedom; and, under all the circumstances, it was not, therefore, deemed prudent to provide for a less number than that given in the estimate. The average number that will have actually to be maintained may possibly be much below that for which provision has been made; but this cannot be anticipated with any certain degree of accuracy. The total diminution in the charge for rations, &c. is, however, 10,863*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

There is also a diminution in the charge for fuel and light of 6,387*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*

The estimate, on the whole, shows a reduction of 30,328*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, as compared with that for 1856–7, the total amount for 1856–7 being 96,164*l* 9*s.* 11*d.*, and that for 1857–8, 65,836*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* I have appended a table to this minute, showing the several items out of which the reduction arises.

It may be right that I should add, that provision is made in the estimate only for the original increase granted in 1853 to meet the increased prices of provisions and labour, and which charge amounts to 8,317*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

(Signed) W. Nairn,
Acting Comptroller-General.

Comptroller-General's Office,
8th July 1856.

TASMANIA.

No. 7.

No. 7.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. E. F. Young to the Right Honourable H. Labouchere, M.P.

(No. 114.) Government House, Hobart Town, August 16, 1856.

Sir, (Received November 21, 1856.)

I have the honour to enclose a report on the state of the Convict Department to the 30th June last.

2. The total number at the above date was 6,047, being a diminution in eighteen months of 5,671. The total above mentioned comprises 4,050 males and 1,621 females.

Of this total the number maintained by the Government is 1,274 males and 401 females. Eighteen months ago the numbers chargeable to the Government were respectively 2,162 and 785.

Contemporaneously with the reduction in the number of convicts, there has been a reduction in the official establishment of two paid magistrates, three superintendents, five chaplains, four medical officers, twelve clerks, and one hundred and forty-two subordinate officers.

The discipline officers at present allowed to each establishment in no case exceed the proportion of one officer to twenty-five convicts; a proportion originally sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

3. The actual cost of a convict at Port Arthur (exclusively of the cost of the steam-boat) is about 33*l.* per annum; the superintendence, medical attendance, and religious instruction being 13*l.*, the light 2*l.* 10*s.*, and the ration 18*l.* Until the completion of the new penitentiary at Port Arthur shall be effected every other work is regarded as of subordinate importance. When the buildings are completed, as profitable a return may be expected from convict labour at Port Arthur as would be obtainable at any other spot. The timber supplied during the last six months at market prices is valued at 1,563*l.*, and this has been the result of that small proportion of labour which could be spared from the buildings now hastening to completion.

4. During the last eighteen months the number of absconders from Port Arthur was thirteen, of whom only one succeeded in escaping from the peninsula, and he was recaptured.

In November 1853 there were no fewer than 100 convicts in heavy irons at Port Arthur, and a large number in light irons. Since then the prison population was augmented, and included transfers from Norfolk Island; nevertheless at present there is not a single prisoner in heavy irons, and but comparatively few wear light irons.

The daily average at Port Arthur during the last eighteen months has been about 700 males; and there have been only eight cases of insubordination and one of assault, which were dealt with summarily by magistrates.

There has not been any difficulty experienced in the control and management of the convicts, and the punishment of flogging has been disused for the last eight years, and is not now found to be necessary or expedient. The climate of Port Arthur is very salubrious; the health of the convicts excellent.

5. The report from Mr. J. Boyd, Civil Commandant at Port Arthur, with its annexures, is very satisfactory and interesting. Among the entries in the visitors' book I would invite a perusal of those made by Mr. Anstey, M. L. C., Chief Justice Fleming, Mr. Warrington Rogers, the Solicitor General, and Mr. Henry John Porter, Agent of Lord Mandeville.

6. I feel it to be only an act of justice to report my satisfaction with the efficiency of Mr. Nairn, the Acting Comptroller-General, and the very high estimation in which I hold the services of Mr. Boyd as Civil Commandant at Port Arthur, and to bear my personal testimony to the excellent order which prevails in the Convict Department generally.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, (Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 7.

Encl. in No. 7.

SIR, Comptroller-General's Office, August 5, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency my report on the state of the Convict Department up to the 30th of June last.

2. The department now consists of the following establishments:—

For Males.

1. The Prisoners' Barracks, Hobart.
2. Port Arthur, Tasman's Peninsula.
3. The Invalid Depôt at Impression Bay, also on Tasman's Peninsula.

For Females.

1. The Cascade Factory.
2. The nursery for female convicts having illegitimate children.

The Queen's Orphan Schools.

3. Since the 4th of January 1855, the date of the last report of the Comptroller-General, the convict buildings at Launceston have been transferred to the colony, as also the Lunatic Asylum at New Norfolk. The transfer at Launceston was carried into effect on the 31st July 1855; the Convict Department being required to pay for any convicts maintained at the establishment a charge per head per diem equal to the cost of the maintenance of the colonial convicts. Since the transfer a daily average number of twenty male convicts and ten female convicts has been maintained there.

4. The Lunatic Asylum was transferred on the 31st of October, by direction of your Excellency, as notified in the Colonial Secretary's letter of the 4th of July 1855, copy annexed, the Imperial Government being charged with a share of the cost of the establishment proportioned to the number of convicts maintained. The average number of convict inmates since the transfer has been 70, and the cost has been estimated to be about 50*l.* for each per annum. Sub-Enclosure 1.

5. With regard to the convict establishments in Hobart Town, I am glad to be able to report that they continue to be in the same state of order and efficiency as they were at the date of Mr. Hampton's last report, and that they reflect great credit on the general management of the officers in charge. The conduct of the convicts, both male and female, has been satisfactory, as regards the largest proportion of them; and in no case has any difficulty been experienced in their control and management. I annex two Returns, marked A and B, shewing the number and description of offences committed by them during the six months ending 30th June 1856. Sub-Enclosures 2 & 3.

At the Brickfields Nursery, where an average number of 82 women and 75 children have been maintained, I am happy to have it in my power to state that not a single death* occurred during the six months terminating on the 30th of June last.

6. With regard to the establishment at Port Arthur, I enclose a report which I have received from the Civil Commandant, giving full and accurate details upon all matters connected therewith. Since September 1852, 705 convicts have been transferred from Norfolk Island to Port Arthur. Of these 664 have been discharged, being now either passholders, or ticket-of-leave holders, or free by expiration of sentence, with the exception of 74, who have been returned to Port Arthur under sentence, 41 remaining under their original orders of detention. Sub-Enclosure 4.

The Commandant's report shows, I consider, that the conduct of the men has been much more satisfactory than might have been expected from their antecedents.

During the last eighteen months only thirteen men have absconded, and of these one only succeeded in effecting his escape from the peninsula.

A reference to the Return marked E, annexed to the Commandant's report, giving the offences committed by convicts, shows that with a daily average of about 700 male convicts, composed of 1,869 individuals during eighteen months there were only eight cases of insubordination and one of assault, which were dealt with summarily by magistrates, the other offences being of a minor character.

Corporal punishment has in no instance been inflicted; and although some of the most hardened and worst characters have been under the charge of the Government, the experience of those who have had their actual management tends to prove that, with proper accommodation for their occasional and complete separation, in no case is it necessary to resortto it, either for the coercion of the convict or the prevention of crime.

The Commandant has referred to the practicability of transferring the invalid station now at Impression Bay to Safety Cove, and providing for the lunatics now at that station at Port Arthur.

I have already verbally brought under your Excellency's notice the expediency of concentrating, if practicable, all the convict stations on Tasman's Peninsula at Port Arthur and the adjacent out-station of Safety Cove; but I have abstained from submitting any plan to your Excellency until the new penitentiary at Port Arthur should be completed. To the completion of this work I have regarded every other work as

* Vide "Return of Deaths, &c.," printed at page 188 of this collection, and forwarded in the Governor's Despatch No. 161, of December 3, 1856.

TASMANIA.

subordinate, and I am glad to find that such progress has now been made as will render it practicable for the convicts to occupy the dormitory in the course of five or six weeks. From the Commandant's report it will be seen that timber to the amount of 1,563*l.* has been supplied during the last six months, estimating its value at the market price. This has been the result of a very small proportion of labour which alone it has been found possible to devote to this description of work; and I am satisfied that from this and other sources as profitable a return may, when the buildings are completed, be obtained from the labour of the convicts at Port Arthur as at any other spot on which they could be placed, the necessary regard being had to the supervision and proper control of the convicts themselves. The actual cost of maintaining a convict at Port Arthur, regarding it as a separate establishment, exclusively of the maintenance of the steamer, may be taken at about 33*l.*, composed of the following items:—

	£	s.	d.
Superintendence, including medical attendance and religious instruction	13	0	0
Light	2	10	0
Rations	18	0	0
	33	10	0

I believe the cost of light may be reduced by the substitution of gas, as mentioned by the Commandant; but I have postponed the undertaking of this work, as of others, for the reason I have above given.

With regard to the personal exertion of the Commandant, Mr. Boyd, it is only due to him to state that the perfect order, cleanliness, and discipline which continue to be maintained at Port Arthur, and of which both myself and others have had ample opportunity of witnessing, render him deserving of the highest credit.

7. The following abstract shows the number and description of all classes of convicts in Tasmania on the 30th of June 1856:

Males.

1,823	Ticket-of-leave holders:—		
	Earning their own livelihood		1,661
	Maintained by Government:	At depôt, awaiting hire	
		Under magisterial sentence	143
		In hospitals and invalids	19
2,237	Passholders:—		
	In private service		1,423
	Maintained by Government:	At depôt, awaiting hire	
		Under magisterial sentence	686
		In hospitals and invalids	128
298	On probation:—		
	Maintained by Government:	Under primary probation, or re-convicted men under order of probation, at the different convict stations	285
		In hospitals	13
4,358		Total	4,358

Females.

1,012	Ticket-of-leave holders:—		
	Earning their own livelihood		942
	Maintained by Government:	At depôt, awaiting hire	
		Under magisterial sentence	61
		In hospitals and invalids	9
663	Passholders:—		
	In private service		346
	Maintained by Government:	At depôt, awaiting hire	7
		Under magisterial sentence	270
		In hospitals and invalids	40
14	On probation:—		
	Maintained by Government:	Under probation	14
		In hospitals and invalids	
1,689		Total	1,689

General Summary.

Maintained by Government,	males	1,274
„	females	401
Not maintained by Government,	males	3,084
„	females	1,288
	Grand Total	6,047

TASMANIA.

The total number of convicts in Tasmania on the 31st December 1854, as given in the Comptroller-General's last report, was 11,710; the total number on the 30th June 1856 was 6,047, being a diminution in eighteen months of 5,671. This is composed of 4,050 males and 1,621 females. Of the convicts maintained by the Government, the number of males has fallen from 2,162 to 1,274, and the females from 785 to 401, during the same period, being a diminution in the number of males of 888; but from this number must be taken 67 convict lunatics, now maintained at the New Norfolk Asylum by the Colonial Government, and 20 at the establishments at Launceston, making the real diminution 801, that of the women during the same period being 385.

A reference to the Return marked 6. will show that contemporaneous with the reduction in the number of convicts, two magistrates, three superintendents, five chaplains, four medical officers, twelve clerks, and 142 subordinate officers have been reduced; and I may here mention, with regard to the strength of discipline officers at present allowed to each establishment, that in no case does it exceed the proportion of one free officer to twenty-five convicts; a proportion originally sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

8. I annex the following Returns:

1. A Return showing the distribution of the Convict Department with the officers and convicts on the 30th of June 1856. — Sub-Enclosure 5.
2. A Return showing all the offences committed by convicts at the several stations and establishments for the period of eighteen months, terminating on the 30th June. — Sub-Enclosure 6.
3. A Return showing the strength of the Convict Department on the 31st of December 1854 and on the 30th of June 1856, and the diminution which has taken place in the number of officers and convicts. — Sub-Enclosure 7.
4. A copy of the daily state of each convict establishment on the 30th of June 1856, showing how each convict was employed on that day. — Sub-Enclosures 8, 9, 10, and 11.

9. At the Queen's orphan schools no alteration has taken place during the last eighteen months. The number of children maintained on the 30th of June was 401, consisting of 217 boys and 184 girls, of whom 171 boys and girls are paid for by the Colonial Government; the average cost of the maintenance of each child being 24*l.* per annum.

10. In concluding this report, I think it right to state that every opportunity is taken to reduce the expenditure of the department, so far as may be compatible with the maintenance of due order and discipline throughout the several establishments, and the safe custody of the convicts; and I trust the reductions which are shown to have been made during the last eighteen months, as already referred to, will be considered as satisfactory evidence of the attention which has been given to this branch of convict management.

I have, &c.
W. NAIRN,
Acting Comptroller-General.

Sub-Enclosure 1.

SIR, Colonial Secretary's Office, July 11, 1855.

WITH reference to the decision of his Excellency to transfer to the colony the Lunatic Asylum at New Norfolk, I am directed to state that it is proposed on the part of the local Government to take that establishment over on the 1st October next, and to inquire if you have any objection to the transfer taking place on that date.

It is intended, as you are aware, periodically to charge the Imperial Government with its proportion of the cost of the establishment, that being, in his Excellency's opinion, the most equitable mode of adjusting the payment for the maintenance of the convict lunatics.

I am further to request that you will have the kindness to furnish me with a copy of the rules and regulations enforced in the asylum, together with a list of the officers and others employed there, with their pay and allowances respectively, and also a scale of the rations and other articles supplied to the inmates.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. CHAMP.

TASMANIA.

Sub-Enclosure 2.

(A.)

Prisoners' Barracks, Hobart,
August 14, 1856.

RETURN showing the Number and Description of Offences committed by the Inmates of this Establishment, and for which they have been magisterially tried, during the Six Months ending 30th June 1856; as also the daily average Number of Individuals during that period.

CONVICTS.

Absconding.	Misconduct.	Disobedience of Orders.	Neglect of Duty.	Assault.	Drunkenness.	Wilfully destroying Property.	Insubordination.	Absent without Leave.	Idle and disorderly.	Total Number of Offences.	Average daily Strength.
44	55	2	3	2	3	1	2	8	2	122	342

CIVIL PRISONERS.

Absconding.	Misconduct.	Disobedience of Orders.	Neglect of Duty.	Assault.	Drunkenness.	Wilfully destroying Property.	Insubordination.	Absent without Leave.	Idle and disorderly.	Total Number of Offences.	Average daily Strength.
11	7	1	—	5	1	2	1	—	1	29	88

(Signed) T. REIDY, Superintendent,
Penitentiary, Hobart.

The Acting Comptroller-General,
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure 3.

(B.)

Female House of Correction, Cascade, Hobart,
August 14, 1856.

RETURN showing the Number and Description of Offences committed by the Inmates of this Establishment for which they have been magisterially tried during the Six Months ending 30th June 1856, and the average daily Number of Individuals at the Establishment.

Number of Cases tried magisterially.									Average daily Number on Establishment.	REMARKS.
Misconduct.	Absconding.	Destroying Government Property.	Disobedience of Orders.	Insolence.	Making use of abusive and threatening Language.	Absent without Leave.	Profane and obscene Language.	TOTAL.		
11	5	3	5	6	2	1	2	35	346*	This includes the free. Daily strength being 65.

* Of these 7 were cases of passholder servants from the Queen's orphan schools.

(Signed) R. ATKINS,
Keeper, &c. &c.

The Acting Comptroller-General,
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure 4.

Penal Settlement, Port Arthur, Tasmania,
July 15, 1856.

SIR,

IN obedience to your instructions I have the honour to submit the following report on the present condition of the penal establishment at Port Arthur, showing what the conduct of the prisoners has been, the works carried on, and such general observations as have reference to the institution during the period included between the 1st January 1855 and the 30th June 1856.

Establishment of Officers; Conduct and Efficiency of the Subordinates.

2. The number of officers composing the present establishment is 36, as detailed in Appendix (A.)

3. In addition to these, there are seventy constables employed for the general protection of the settlement, the charge of detached parties, night-watch, guarding the heavy sentence gangs, and the coasts of Tasman's and Foresteer's Peninsulas.

4. The very considerable decrease in the number of prisoners which has taken place within the last few months, (vide Appendix (B.),) has admitted of a diminution being effected in the complement of officers and constables, and as the numbers become less a further reduction will be safely practicable.

5. I am of opinion that in twelve months from the present date the strength will be so far diminished, and the establishment consolidated in such a manner, as to render a comparatively small staff of stipendiaries sufficient for the safety, control, and supervision of the prisoners.

6. The conduct and efficiency of the subordinate officers during the last eighteen months have, with a few exceptions, been satisfactory.

7. Three have been dismissed, eight resigned, one transferred to another establishment, and three reduced from abolition of office, or being physically unfit for further service.

8. There have been nine new appointments.

State of the Buildings.

9. The stone and brick buildings of the settlement are generally in good repair, and effective for their several purposes; but many of the wooden erections, of which there are still a considerable number, are fast falling into decay, from the length of time they have been in existence, and from exposure to the long and heavy rains prevailing here. These buildings require frequent repairs to render them serviceable, especially during the winter season.

10. The present wooden penitentiary is ill arranged and very insecure, being, as stated in my former reports, composed entirely of weather-boarded apartments. These, however, might be rendered suitable for prisoners under light sentences, and for other persons not requiring a stronger description of building, by being lined with brick, having the windows glazed, fire-places provided, and verandahs formed around the yards.

11. By such improvements the present penitentiary might be made a very useful branch establishment.

12. Should occasion require such an arrangement, a portion of the penitentiary contiguous to the hospital might also be appropriated to ordinary lunatics; and as the distance between the hospital and the penitentiary is only a few yards, this arrangement would bring the insane within the immediate supervision of the medical officers and attendants.

13. Violent cases of insanity, requiring more secure places of confinement, could be conveniently located in the recently extended wing of the separate prison, the cells of which are large and airy. Therefore, with a few slight alterations, and by extending the exercise grounds, this portion of the separate prison which is near to the hospital might, in my opinion, be made a most effective and valuable adjunct to a lunatic asylum.

14. There is at present only about one-third of the separate prison occupied, and little probability of that proportion being increased, so that the wing in question might be permanently set apart for this purpose.

15. The new penitentiary, described in my former reports as being in course of construction, is drawing fast towards completion, and, but for several unavoidable interruptions, would have been finished before now. The conversion of this building, which formerly contained large stores, mills, offices, &c., &c., into its present purpose, was commenced in the beginning of September 1854; and by September of the present year I confidently anticipate being able to occupy portions of it, although it will be some months longer before the various offices, exercise yards, workshops, &c., connected with the prison are finished.

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16. In the original plans of the new penitentiary it was intended that the amount of accommodation should be 604; but, owing to the rapid decrease which is taking place in the number of prisoners, it has been decided that one-third of the proposed accommodation in the large dormitory should be relinquished, there being now only two tiers of bed places, whereas in the original plans three were shown.

17. With a view to economy and efficiency, I would strongly recommend that the establishment should be lighted with gas, instead of oil, as at present.

18. The gas might be manufactured on the station without any inconvenience, and at an expense of less than one-fourth of what oil costs, and a considerable portion of the fittings could also be prepared by the prisoners.

19. I need not refer to the superiority of gas-light for illuminating the cells and the establishment generally, and its easy control and cleanliness must be too obvious to require further notice.

20. Gas, as an experiment, was made here about two years ago.

21. When completed, the large building, with the contemplated steam saw mills, stone-cutters' sheds, carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops, foundry, &c., &c., together with the well-arranged out-offices recently annexed, will form a most convenient, effective, and comprehensive prison, and become a permanent place of coercive labour for the worst class of offenders, so long as the wants of the colony may demand such an institution.

22. The large area in front of the new penitentiary and church grounds, forming the shallow portion of the harbour, has been filled up and levelled, giving a very improved aspect to this portion of the settlement; it has also furnished ample space for exercise yards, workshops, &c.; and what is of the greatest importance, the embankment secures the foundation of the prison against the wash of the sea, which was formerly found to be so prejudicial to its durability. The outer margin has been furnished with a chain-fence, as a precaution against accident, and greatly improves the appearance of the place.

23. It is intended to form a pile wharf across the harbour, about 128 yards in advance of the present frontage, by which wharf a necessary breakwater will be established, an inner harbour formed for the safety of boats and launches, and excellent berths provided for vessels having a greater draught of water.

24. When the buildings connected with the new penitentiary have been finished, I would submit the expediency of providing a better description of quarters for the officers than many of them possess at present. A considerable portion of these houses are of the most temporary character, and in some instances are barely habitable.

25. The recent excavation made on the north side of the harbour will, when extended a little further, form excellent sites for officers' quarters, and with this great advantage that they will be near to the scene of the officers' duties, instead of being scattered over the settlement as at present.

26. The separate prison is in good repair and effective condition.

27. The buildings at Safety Cove, originally intended as an establishment for juvenile convicts, but which have during the last eighteen months been fitted up for farm purposes, might be converted into a suitable station for invalids, should such an establishment be required.

Health of the Prisoners.

28. The extreme salubrity of the climate of Port Arthur, notwithstanding the large amount of wet weather which occurs during the winter season will be seen on reference to the appended Return C., from which it appears that the average rate of mortality is only about $\frac{2}{11}$ per cent. per annum, and the ordinary number of hospital patients nine, or $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the population. This, however, does not include cases of slight indisposition treated as out-patients.

29. A complete set of meteorological instruments have recently been supplied to the establishment. Observations are taken daily, and the results transmitted to the Royal Society monthly.

30. Appended hereto is a summary of such observations for last month. Vide Appendix D.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

31. The general conduct of the prisoners during the last eighteen months has, I am glad to state, been satisfactory, although the number of cases tried magisterially is proportionately greater than that shown for the preceding twelve months. Many of the offences, however, have been of a mild character, and were punished by short sentences to solitary confinement; and considering the large tract of country over which the various out-station parties are distributed, the multifarious works and duties on which the convicts are employed, and the extremely bad character of a large portion of the prisoners, the amount of misconduct recorded must be regarded as moderate. Vide Appendix E.

32. No case of corporal punishment has occurred during the last eighteen months. Indeed this form of correction, although still in force by law, may be regarded as abolished, nearly eight years having elapsed since any convict was flogged at this establishment.

33. As another instance of the ameliorating influences brought to bear upon the discipline of the convicts, I may mention that when I assumed charge of the establishment, in November 1853, there were about 100 convicts in heavy chains, besides a very large number wearing light irons.

34. Since then the Norfolk Island incorrigibles have been received, and until the month of June 1855 the prison population had been greatly augmented. It is, however, very gratifying to state, that there is not at present any prisoner in heavy chains, and but comparatively few confined with light irons. The last prisoner wearing heavy chains was released therefrom, on my recommendation, in November last, at which time I addressed the Comptroller-General on the subject as follows:—

"In making this recommendation, it is only due to the discipline of this establishment "to remark, that Martin is the last man at Port Arthur remaining in heavy irons, the "strength being 846 men; whereas when I took charge of the settlement in November "1853 there were upwards of 100 prisoners in heavy chains, the strength at that time "being only 690."

35. Absconding, which in former years was of such frequent occurrence, has, I am happy to state, become very rare, as will be seen by Appendix E., the number of absconders during the last eighteen months being thirteen; whereas during the two preceding years 1853 and 1854, the numbers were twenty-two and ten respectively.

36. Of the thirteen cases of absconding from Port Arthur which have occurred during the last eighteen months, only one man succeeded in escaping from Tasman's Peninsula; a fact proving the efficiency of the arrangements for the safe custody of the convicts. This man has recently been recaptured, and is now in the separate prison.

37. For those prisoners whose offences were of a graver character, continued experience has proved that solitary confinement, followed by strict separate treatment, formed by far the most effective punishment. This is beyond all doubt; and I therefore regard the new separate prison as a most valuable branch of the establishment, one in which the old, hardened prisoners, who have been flogged and chained until they have become morally and physically callous to bodily suffering and to any feeling of degradation, are perfectly subdued by isolation from each other; for I have invariably remarked, that when the worst prisoners are associated together the severest labour and heaviest chains are apparently but little feared; in like manner corporal punishment has often become the test of the convict's utter incorrigibility. It was a notorious fact, that the more unflinchingly a prisoner endured flogging the more he was looked up to and applauded by the mass of his associates; and this mischievous flattery often led to the worst results, insomuch as it induced the more reckless to become leaders in acts of the most daring insubordination, not unfrequently terminating in some catastrophe. Such dangerous characters, however, dread seclusion; they cannot bear up under the working of their consciences; and deprived of the countenance and support of their fellows, they are compelled to admit themselves humbled, and generally to plead for release. Such are the effects of solitary confinement, followed by separate treatment, as a punishment; and from the attention paid to the prisoners' moral and religious welfare whilst undergoing such discipline, there is good reason to hope that the majority of those subjected thereto do become at least outwardly reformed. Hence I conceive that the means of carrying out such an effective and humanizing course of treatment are essentially necessary, both as a safeguard to order and subordination, and also to promote the best interests of men who frequently cannot be otherwise controlled, and especially at penal establishments of any magnitude, where the great majority of the prisoners must of necessity be associated in the execution of extensive works.

38. The appended Return F. shows the number of convicts admitted to the separate prison, and how many of such have been re-admitted during the last eighteen months.

Norfolk Island Convicts.

39. The residue of the Norfolk Island prisoners, 114 in number, have been received at this establishment since the date of my last report. Of these twelve have committed offences involving magisterial sentences. Vide Appendix G., from which, however, it will be seen, that most of such offences partake more of the character of breaches of discipline than anything else.

40. It is in fact truly gratifying to find convicts of perhaps the very worst description in the British empire, whose insubordinate and vicious conduct at Norfolk Island led to their being repeatedly subjected to almost every variety of coercion, conducting themselves in the proper and rational manner they do here; and as a proof that this change is in most cases not merely adopted to secure the favour of their officers, I have been pleased to

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observe how very few have returned, after having been discharged to comparative freedom as hired servants in the community. Vide Appendix H.

41. There are, however, some of the Norfolk Island incorrigibles who still remain so, and in all human probability will continue unfit to be trusted with more than a very limited degree of freedom from penal restraint; but such are happily only few in number, and when these witness the gradual emancipation of their former associates, it is to be hoped that they also will seek by satisfactory conduct and amendment of life to regain their liberty.

Labour of the Prisoners.

42. The appended Return I. shows the various descriptions of labour performed at this settlement for the last eighteen months.

43. During the past half year sawing and splitting timber have been greatly extended, a large supply having been shipped for the new Government House at Hobart Town, and other orders are now being prepared.

44. The immense quantities of the finest timber, both for house and ship building, as well as for cabinet purposes, abounding in the vicinity of the settlement, point to the expediency of employing a considerable number of the prisoners at suitable and remunerative labour. The appended Return J. shows the quantity and value at current market prices of timber procured during the last six months, amounting in the aggregate to 1,591*l.* 9*s.*

45. Timber cutting on a greatly extended scale may be carried on at this establishment for many years to come; and when the steam saw-mill, now nearly completed, is brought into operation, together with the erection of the extensive range of saw-pits, large cargoes of timber may be exported.

46. The iron rails recently received from the Cascade station will render the conveyance of timber to the settlement comparatively easy, and with the flat-bottomed launches in course of construction the best situations for shipping logs will be readily attained, and the advantage of water carriage thereby secured.

47. In addition to sawn timber, every description of split timber could be furnished, besides piles and railway sleepers, to almost any extent.

48. Road metal, bricks, drain and paving tiles, pottery-ware, with cut stone, and a variety of other useful materials, could also be supplied; and in addition to the labour required to furnish the foregoing, a large amount of carpenters', coopers', and blacksmiths' work could be performed, either for the public or for private individuals, by which a very considerable return might be earned in favour of the establishment.

49. It is the opinion of many that iron and copper ores exist on Tasman's Peninsula, and if this should prove to be the case the smelting of these metals might afford further suitable employment for the prisoners.

Farm Operations.

50. During the last sixteen months a very considerable area of rich arable land has been cleared and brought into cultivation at Safety Cove. There will be about seventy acres under crop next season, which, with about fifteen acres of the best land at the settlement, will produce the whole of the vegetables and forage required.

51. In order to reduce expense, and discontinue the long and often dangerous passages which the boats stationed at Woody Island have to make in proceeding to the contractor's slaughtering establishment at the Sounds, a distance of forty-one miles, and generally three times a week, I would advise that a contract for cattle, instead of for meat, as at present, be entered into, and that such cattle be landed at Safety Cove, where a suitable slaughter-house might be prepared, and conducted by the Government.

52. The meat could be readily conveyed to Port Arthur and the out-stations by boat and cart, and a large sum thus saved to the public, owing to the low rate at which, it is believed, cattle could be procured, as compared with the price of meat, and also to the adoption of stall-feeding, for which purpose provision has already been made at the Safety Cove Farm.

53. I deem it my duty here to bring under your consideration the difficulty which is now experienced, and has been felt for some months past, in maintaining the numerous detached stations and posts connected with Port Arthur, owing to the small number of prisoners under light sentences now available, and which class only it is very desirable should be so employed, owing to the greater facilities for escape which exist in the remote localities. The number of men required to complete such detached parties is about 130. Of these, nearly forty are employed on the railway between Norfolk and Long Bays, in procuring firewood for the Government steamers, and for other purposes connected with the Norfolk Bay station.

54. I have therefore found it absolutely necessary to reduce the number of signalmen, sub-constables, watchmen, and various other parties, to enable me to meet the more

urgent demands for light-sentence labour; and I am of opinion, that before many months elapse the maintenance of the railway and Norfolk Bay parties, as also of that engaged in procuring firewood for the steamer, will be attended with great inconvenience, unless a class of men is employed, who, owing to the length of their sentences and other causes, it would be most unwise, in my judgment, to detach for such purposes.

Military on Tasman's Peninsula.

55. The military force stationed on Tasman's Peninsula consists of one captain, one serjeant, and forty-one rank and file at Port Arthur, and one lieutenant, one serjeant, and thirty-one rank and file at Eagle Hawk Neck.

56. The duties performed by the military at Port Arthur are, 1st, taking charge of the magazine and barracks; 2nd, of the arms, sails, and oars; and 3rd, at night, of the stores and boats; for each of which purposes one sentry is furnished.

57. At Eagle Hawk Neck, which connects Tasman's with Forrestier's Peninsula, two sentries are placed by day and night, to prevent the escape of prisoners; and whenever any convict is absent an additional sentry is posted at night at the extreme end of the jetty.

58. Copies of the entries made in the visitors' register are herewith annexed.

59. In conclusion, I have to express my satisfaction with the general results of the last eighteen months. I rejoice that the buildings for the confinement of the dangerous class of prisoners now at this place will soon be of a secure and permanent character, and the various arrangements completed for carrying out the profitable employment of the prisoners to which I have adverted, and under such circumstances Port Arthur will become one of the most effective and practical of our penal establishments.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. Boyd,
Civil Commandant.

The Acting Comptroller-General,
&c. &c. &c.

(A.)

Penal Settlement, Port Arthur,
July 15, 1856.

Return showing the Number of Officers and Constables composing the Establishment at Port Arthur.

1 Civil commandant and superintendent.
1 Assistant magistrate.
1 Protestant chaplain.
1 Roman Catholic chaplain.
1 Deputy superintendent.
1 Schoolmaster.
1 Chief clerk.
1 Accountant and storekeeper.
2 Assistant clerks.
1 Senior assistant superintendent.
1 Assistant superintendent of mechanics.
1 Assistant superintendent of shoemakers.
7 Assistant superintendents.
(One of these officers acts as church clerk.)
9 Overseers.
3 Assistant overseers.
3 Coxswains.
1 Assistant coxswain.
1 Chief constable.
2 District constables.
67 Ordinary constables.

(Signed) J. Boyd,
Civil Commandant.

The Acting Comptroller-General,
&c. &c. &c.

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(B.)

Penal Settlement, Port Arthur,
July 15, 1856.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners under Detention at Port Arthur during the Eighteen Months ending 30th June 1856.

MONTH.	Number of prisoners under detention.	MONTH.	Number of prisoners under detention.
1855.		October	850
January	796	November	831
February	845	December	818
March	840	1856.	
April	843	January	809
May	891	February	789
June	861	March	779
July	869	April	752
August	849	May	685
September	869	June	682

REMARKS:—Greatest strength - - - - - 891
Present „ - - - - - 682
Decrease - - - 209

(Signed) J. BOYD,
Civil Commandant.

The Acting Comptroller-General,
&c. &c. &c.

(C.)

Penal Settlement, Port Arthur,
July 15, 1856.

RETURN showing the average Population of the Establishment at Port Arthur and Out-stations connected therewith; the Number of Deaths from natural and other Causes; the ordinary Number of Persons eligible to be received into the Hospital when sick; and the Average of such who have been treated as Patients therein during the Eighteen Months ending 30th June 1856.

Average population of the establishment, including all classes of both free and bond.	Number of deaths		Ordinary number of persons eligible to be received as hospital patients.	Average number of hospital patients.	REMARKS.
	From natural causes.	From accidents, &c.			
1,082	4 or about $\frac{2}{11}$ per cent. annually.	3	888	9 or $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.	The deaths are six convicts, and one child of a soldier from hydrocephalus.

(Signed) J. BOYD,
Civil Commandant.

The Acting Comptroller-General,
&c. &c. &c.

D.

Penal Settlement, Port Arthur,
July 15, 1856.

SUMMARY of Meteorological Observations taken at Port Arthur during the Month of June 1856.

Barometer corrected to 32°.			Thermometers corrected for index errors.						Humidity of air.		Prevailing current of wind.	Rain in inches.
			Dry.			Wet.			Mean elastic force of vapour.	Mean degree of humidity 0·1000.		
Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.				
29·020	29·053	28·987	52	53	51	49	51	48	0·299	0·826	N.N.E.	6·01

(Signed) J. BOYD,
Civil Commandant.

The Acting Comptroller-General,
&c. &c. &c.

(E.)

Penal Settlement, Port Arthur,
July 15, 1856.

RETURN showing the Conduct of the Prisoners at Port Arthur, and the Numbers of Individuals under Penal Detention on the Settlement, during the Eighteen Months ending 30th June 1856.

Period.		Number of individual prisoners at the penal settlement, Port Arthur, during the eighteen months ending 30th June 1856.	Detailed statement of offences adjudicated upon magisterially.											
From	To		Insubordination.	Common assault.	Larceny under 5*l.*	Absconding.	Wilful destruction of property.	Idleness.	Disobedience of orders.	Neglect of duty.	Misconduct, consisting of breaches of discipline, &c.	Minor offences.	Total number of offences committed.
Jan. 1, 1855	June 30, 1856	1,869	14	4	5	13	4	22	205	27	137	43	474

(*continued.*)

Offences.	Punishments.											
	Transportation extended.	7 days' solitary confinement and under 14 days.	14 days' solitary confinement and under 30 days.	1 month solitary confinement.	18 months' hard labour.	12 months' hard labour.	9 months' hard labour.	6 months' hard labour.	3 months' hard labour.	1 month hard labour.	Reprimanded.	Total.
Insubordination	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	14
Common assault	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	4
Larceny under 5*l.*	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	5
Absconding	1	—	—	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Wilful destruction of property	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
Idleness	—	7	5	—	—	—	3	6	1	—	—	22
Disobedience of orders	—	57	51	—	—	—	9	41	46	1	—	205
Neglect of duty	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	13	—	—	—	27
Misconduct, consisting of breaches of discipline, &c.	—	78	56	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	137
Minor offences, reprimanded only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	43
Total punishments and reprimands	1	142	120	23	3	4	20	70	47	1	43	474

(Signed) J. BOYD,
Civil Commandant.

The Acting Comptroller-General,
&c. &c. &c.

(F.)

Penal Settlement, Port Arthur,
July 15, 1856.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners admitted into the Separate Prison for Solitary Confinement on Bread and Water, or for strict Separate Treatment, and how many of such have been re-admitted, during the Eighteen Months ending 30th June 1856.

Periods.	Number admitted.			Number of those in foregoing column re-admitted.			Number of cells in prison.	Number of cells occupied.			Remarks.
	For solitary confinement.	For separate treatment.	Total.	For solitary confinement.	For separate treatment.	Total.		1st January 1855.	1st January 1856.	30th June 1856.	
From 1st January 1855 to 30th June 1856	225	108	333	41	5	46	70	49	32	26	

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AVERAGE loss of Weight of Prisoners undergoing Solitary Confinement on Bread and Water, and Separate Treatment.

Term of confinement.	Average Loss of Weight.	Remarks.
Solitary confinement:		Men of irritable and restless dispositions lose most, whilst obedient and quietly disposed men lose least.
7 days - -	7 lbs.	
14 „ - -	13 „	
21 „ - -	1 stone 3 lbs.	
30 „ - -	1 „ $10\frac{3}{4}$ „	
Separate treatment: During first two months on half rations, 8 lbs.	Remainder of confinement, if placed on full rations, and employed actively, original weight quickly restored.	

(Signed) J. BOYD,
Civil Commandant.

The Acting Comptroller-General,
&c. &c. &c.

(G.)

Penal Settlement, Port Arthur,
July 15, 1856.

RETURN of the Number of Convicts received from Norfolk Island, being the Residue of that Establishment, during the Eighteen Months ending 30th June 1856; and showing how many of such had been tried magisterially.

Number of convicts received from Norfolk Island.	Number tried magisterially.	Nature of offences, and remarks.
114	12	These offences consisted of insolence, disobedience of orders, and minor acts of misconduct.

(Signed) J. BOYD,
Civil Commandant.

The Acting Comptroller-General,
&c. &c. &c.

(H.)

Penal Settlement, Port Arthur,
July 15, 1856.

RETURN showing the Number of Norfolk Island Convicts during the last Eighteen Months, the Number who have been discharged for private Service, and how many of such have been returned to Port Arthur under Punishment.

Number received from Norfolk Island.	Number discharged for private service.	Number returned to Port Arthur under punishment.
114	64	8

(Signed) J. BOYD,
Civil Commandant.

The Acting Comptroller-General,
&c. &c. &c.

(I.)

Penal Settlement, Port Arthur,
July 15, 1856.

RETURN showing the various Descriptions of Labour at which the Prisoners have been employed during the last Eighteen Months ending 30th June 1856.

Agriculture.
Basket making.
Baking.
Blacksmiths' work.
Bookbinding.
Boat-building.
Boats' crew.
Brick-making.
Bricklaying.
Broom-making.
Blasting blue whinstone.
Carpentering.
Cooking.
Charcoal burning.
Clearing land.
Coopering.
Cutting logs.
Engine and pattern making.
Fencing.
File cutting.
Filling up harbour,
Gardening.
Harness making.
Herding cattle, &c.
Laying and repairing railroad.
Lime burning.
Masons' work.
Messengers.
Mat-making.
Moulders (brass and iron foundry).
Nail-making.
Painting.
Pile cutting.
Pile driving.
Pile shoeing.
Plastering.
Pottery-ware making.
Quarrying
Railway party.
Road making and repairing.
Sawing.
Sail-making.
Servants.
School keeper.
Shingling.
Shoemaking.
Splitting palings, shingles, &c.
Scaffold-pole cutting.
Shell-gathering for lime.
Stone-cutting
Stonebreaking (metal).
Stone-labour.
Signal posts.
Sub-overseers or gang messengers.
Sub-constables.
Tailoring.
Tin-plate working.
Turning wood and iron.
Tile-making.
Tool-handling.
Wood-cutting.
Water-carrying.
Wardsmen.
Watchmen.
Washing.
Writing.
Wheelwrights.

(Signed) J. BOYD,
Civil Commandant.

The Acting Comptroller-General,
&c. &c. &c.

(J.)

Penal Settlement, Port Arthur,
July 15, 1856.

RETURN showing the Quantity of Timber sawn or split, also the Number of Piles and Scaffold-poles procured at Port Arthur, during the last Six Months, with the Value of the same at current Market Prices.

Sawn timber.		Posts and rails.		Palings.		Shingles.	
Quantity in feet.	Value.	Quantity in No.	Value.	Quantity in No.	Value.	Quantity in No.	Value.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
219,942	1,099 15 0	250	3 15 0	3,260	26 1 0	157,000	164 17 0

(*continued*)

Laths.		Staves.		Pick handles.		Piles and scaffold-poles.		Total value.
Quantity in No.	Value.	Quantity in No.	Value.	Quantity in No.	Value.	Quantity in No.	Value.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
40,500	16 4 0	1,475	14 15 0	2,010	16 2 0	250	250 0 0	1,591 9 0

The Acting Comptroller-General,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. BOYD,
Civil Commandant.

TASMANIA.

COPIES of Entries made in the Visitors' Register, between the 1st January 1855 and 30th June 1856.

January 6, 1855.

I have inspected with much satisfaction and instruction the whole of this establishment, which appears to me to be conducted in as perfect a manner as any establishment of the kind can be. I have been particularly struck with the extreme order and cleanliness which prevail through every department; and the healthiness and orderly conduct of the prisoners, the suitable adaptation of employment to the pre-acquired skill of each individual, and the systematic inculcation of practical knowledge in the school-house, appear to me especially deserving of notice, as calculated to divert individual energy from the erratic and morbid habits induced by crime into a healthy channel. The silent system, as applicable to extreme cases, is a great experiment, and may possibly prove superior to the old plan of corporal punishment; but a fear may possibly be justified lest it should lead to a collapse of the mental faculties from their long disuse, or to morbid habits of the mind in itself from the absence of external excitement. I have visited other penal establishments, but I have never seen any which attest the same sense and ability on the part of those in charge as that on this peninsula.

(Signed) J. PALMER,
Speaker, Legislative Council, Victoria.

January 29, 1855.

In visiting Port Arthur, where I have been for the last three days residing, I have availed myself of every practicable opportunity of investigating those causes which have, somehow or other, for the fact is indisputable, led to such an amount of regularity and quiet as prevail at an establishment in which are confined and restrained some of the most desperate and degraded characters that ever disgraced humanity.

The amount of labour and profitable work done by these men is immense; but that may be satisfactorily accounted for, as it unquestionably and obviously is attributable to the zeal, activity, and intelligence of the present commandant. He sees what is necessary to be done, carries out his plans at once, converting (to take but a single instance) a useless building into a magnificent and well-arranged and well-ventilated prison. The new prison was last year a mere store, except that I believe it was tenanted by a silent mill. It promises, ay, and at no distant period, to be as effective a receptacle for prisoners as any penitentiary in Europe; and when the land in front of the building is extended, and the filling-in the harbour also in front of it completed, it will add greatly to the beauty and health of the locality, as well as to the permanent stability of the building, the foundation of which must have suffered much before from the ebbing and flowing of the tide; and when it is recollected, too, as I have been informed by Mr. Boyd, that the vast alterations already effected in this store were not commenced until September last, and that he confidently contemplates its completion in the course of the present year, I repeat that such an amount of labour could only have been achieved by the diligent, zealous, and, so to speak, educative direction of labour,—useful and rare qualities no doubt in the commandant of such a settlement as Port Arthur.

But it is the moral aspect of the place which is the difficult problem to be solved. Whatever may be the vices or crimes of these men in private, their conduct and demeanor in public is of the most exemplary character. At church yesterday I never witnessed more order or regularity, or what seemed, at least to me, more attention paid to the very excellent practical discourse of the very excellent chaplain, and not to them in particular and as a class, for Mr. Giles drew no invidious or pharisaical distinctions between the prisoners and the rest of his hearers.

All this I have seen (and in hazarding an opinion I do not pronounce it as certainty)—that the fear of solitary confinement, and that close attendance on its heels,—the rigid and fearful but necessary discipline of the separate prison—has done much to produce that order and induce that regularity as to the existence of which there can be no question.

"The minute philosopher" is ready to reply, Then about this system there is nothing reformatory; all that you praise is hypocrisy,—"*that homage which vice pays to virtue;*" to which I rejoin, I care not whether the debt is paid to virtue or to fear. I know, however, that it is amply paid here, by men whom I should not like to meet in the settled districts if I had even but a few shillings about me.

In conclusion, I say that it is my deliberate belief that the separate system,—as here most diligently, and with a degree of vigilance which is quite marvellous, administered,—has done more, at least for the temporary reformation of these men, than ever yet has been effected by the infliction of the lash or the example of the gallows.

(Signed) EDWARD MACDONNELL,
Crown Solicitor.

I have derived the greatest satisfaction from visiting the penal establishment on this settlement. It appears to me that everything has been done which can be done to make them as perfect as such institutions are in their nature susceptible of being rendered.

(Signed) V. FLEMING,
Chief Justice.

Port Arthur, February 14, 1855.

After a sojourn at Port Arthur of ten days, during the greater part of which I was occupied in making myself acquainted with the details of the system here adopted, I feel satisfied that the whole machinery of prison discipline so wonderfully carried on in this settlement is calculated to restore a greater number of the unhappy inmates to the paths of usefulness and virtue, and to fit them for profitable labour on their leaving Port Arthur, than any of the various systems which I have witnessed in prisons on the continent of Europe. The gradual decrease of re-committals to the separate prison is worthy of observation.

The great strictness of discipline, blended, as it is here, with tender compassion, and the absence of all harshness, even when reproof is necessary, is one great means of acquiring the confidence of such prisoners as are not wholly devoid of feeling.

All the books and documents of the establishment have been open to my inspection, and reflect great credit on those officers who have the charge of them; and I have been allowed free access to speak to the prisoners themselves, and their testimony is an additional proof of the great improvement which has taken place in the system of late years.

I cannot leave Port Arthur without recording my deepest gratitude to the civil commandant, and to Mr. Brown, and my thanks for the polite attention I received from the various officers of the establishment.

My fellow traveller, Mr. William Plocs Van Amsted, of Amsterdam, fully coincides with me in these observations.

(Signed) HENRY JOHN PORTER,
Agent to the Viscount Mandeville.

Port Arthur, Oct. 20, 1855.

By the kindness of his Excellency Sir Henry Young, the Governor of Tasmania, I have been permitted to visit the penal establishment of Port Arthur; and I have also to acknowledge the polite attention I have received from the civil commandant, Mr. Boyd, who has afforded me every information I desired on the subject of his important charge, and kindly accompanied me round the different departments of his command, and showed and explained to me the present rules and regulations connected with the working of the system now pursued, and the carrying out of his instructions.

I have myself in former years been intrusted with convict management at Norfolk Island; but I must confess that what I have seen and observed here surpasses the cleanliness, comfort, good order, and apparent contentment in the minds and appearance of all I have hitherto seen or known; and I am ready to admit that this improvement is owing to the present system, and to the able and zealous superintendence of the commandant; and I have to regret that my short stay at Port Arthur does not enable me to see more of the working of this visible improvement in convict management and convict discipline, or of the general and ultimate benefit consequent on the present system.

(Signed) J. ANDERSON, Col. C.B.

Port Arthur, March 9, 1856.

We have this day visited, with Colonel Anderson, the penal establishment at Port Arthur, and were much satisfied with everything that came under our observation. We beg to tender our best thanks to Mr. Boyd and the officers of the establishment for the kindness and attention which we have received at their hands.

(Signed) JOHN JAS. KEMPT,
Major, 12th Regiment.

(Signed) WILLIAM DICK, M.D.,
Surgeon, 12th Regiment.

March 9, 1856.

The present condition of the establishment at Port Arthur reflects the highest credit upon the civil commandant, Mr. Boyd. The extreme order, discipline, and cleanliness observable throughout every part of the establishment is most striking. Every precaution appears to be taken to prevent the escape of the prisoners. This is most important to the colony, as any relaxation of attention to this particular would imperil the safety of life and property throughout the island, by letting loose upon it some of the most desperate and vilest characters which she could produce. Nothing, I believe, but the sense of the utter hopelessness of an attempt at escape, prevents such attempts being continually made. From a perusal of the records of many of the prisoners, the advantage derived from the disuse of the lash, and the substitution of the punishment of the separate prison, was strongly presented to my mind. The adoption of the task system, by

TASMANIA.

exciting the strong motive of self-interest, operates well upon the short-sentenced men. The long-sentenced men are too deeply ingrained with crime and vice to be capable of being reclaimed, and I should look upon their return to society as injurious to its best interests. It is in such cases that all secondary punishment fails. The reformation by any human means of the adult criminal, after a second conviction, is visionary. As secondary punishment has now, however, nearly superseded capital punishment, the safe custody and useful employment of the prisoners are the objects most essential to be attained. Those objects appear to me to be effected at Port Arthur. The useful employment of prison labour at this establishment especially demands notice. Mr. Boyd seems to have looked to the future welfare of the colony in the works upon which he has employed a large number of the prisoners. The embankments now in course of formation, if carried out to the extent proposed by Mr. Boyd, will afford wharfage for a large amount of shipping, when at some future day the long-sentenced men shall have become so reduced in number as to render the continuance of Port Arthur as a penal station unnecessary. When that day shall arrive, if the employment of prisoners shall have been continued upon works of a similar nature to those now in progress, Port Arthur will be a most invaluable property to the colony. I cannot but notice the value also of the pottery-works, and at the same time express my regret that they should lately have been in some degree discontinued; I think they might be most usefully extended. As railroads must of necessity in a few years become general throughout the Australian colonies, I cannot but think that if iron exists in any large quantity in Tasman's Peninsula, of which there seems every probability, then that the large amount of prison labour now available might be well employed in the construction and working of iron-works. Free labour in this direction could not, for many years to come, compete with the iron-works of England and Scotland; prison labour might do so effectually, and become a source of great profit to the colony.

(Signed) J. W. Rogers,
Solicitor-General.

March 1856.

I have again visited Port Arthur, and have observed with satisfaction the great advance and improvements effected in the public works in progress during the year. I allude especially to the embankments for wharfage, and the splendid new building designed for the accommodation of prisoners as mess-room, dormitories, &c. It appears to me that the labour cannot be better directed than in thus ministering to the future and permanent value and interests of this fine colonial settlement. I acknowledge with pleasure not only the attention which I derived from the commandant, but the information I received; and with regard to the management and discipline of the convicts, I can only say, that I have remarked the same good order, cleanliness, propriety of demeanour, consideration for the prisoners, so far as compatible with the admirable and effective supervision pursued, which struck me so forcibly on the former occasion.

(Signed) V. Fleming,
Chief Justice.

March 1856.

I have derived the greatest satisfaction from the visit I have now paid to Port Arthur, and regret that a longer period is not allowed me to examine more fully the admirable working of the system so ably carried out by Mr. Boyd. The extent of the new works performed in connexion with the new prison and embankment appear to be much greater than could have been expected from the comparatively short time expended on their construction, and cannot fail to be of lasting benefit to the colony. The panopticon * exhibits upon a small scale a most perfect specimen of that which is admitted to be the most effectual system of prison arrangement; the manner in which it is carried out reflects the highest credit upon the officers to whose care it is intrusted; indeed, the whole establishment cannot fail to impress any visitor most favourably. I make this observation while retaining a vivid recollection of the great prison establishments of America, which I have had opportunities of minutely examining. I feel much indebted to Mr. Boyd and the officers of the establishment for the kindness with which they have afforded me every facility and information during my visit to this establishment.

* Separate prison.

(Signed) Fr. Hartwell Henslowe,
Clerk to Legislative Council.

I coincide with Mr. Henslowe in his remarks, and feel particularly obliged to the officers of the establishment here for their great attention and courtesy during my stay.

(Signed) Rowland Farrar,
21st Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

March 30, 1856.

During a short visit of two days to Port Arthur I have endeavoured to make myself acquainted with the mode in which punishment of prisoners is carried out, the works on which they are employed, and the improvements that are in progress or in contemplation; and I have to record my thanks for the kindness of the civil commandant in giving me much useful information, and enabling me to visit the various establishments under his control.

The very large and commodious building intended for a penitentiary promises to become, in the course of a few months, one of the most complete and admirably arranged gaols in the empire. Nothing can be better in every point of view.

The model prison is as perfect in its arrangements as can well be conceived, and supplies one of the most terrible modes of punishment for those who would probably think lightly of all other descriptions of coercion.

The additions effected in wharf accommodation seem to have been very well planned; and when, by means of a cross line of jetty, the inner harbour shall have been made, according to the plan which Mr. Boyd explained to me, the "port" will be an excellent one for craft of all kinds, from a seventy-four to a fishing boat.

The farm establishment at "Safety Cove," at present only in its infancy, may become very valuable to the Government, and when the peninsula ceases to be a penal settlement would doubtless command a high price in the market.

As a whole, I may say that my visit has afforded me much pleasure; indeed it would be impossible for any one to witness such admirable arrangements (not only for the punishment but also for the comfort and health of the prisoners) without such a feeling.

April 8, 1856. (Signed) H. S. Anstey, M.L.C.

No one can, I think, fail to be struck with the very great regularity and order reigning throughout this large establishment. It seems almost like a man-of-war ashore, no space being wasted or time lost, and everything being in its place. The silent and separate system of punishment is most beautifully arranged, and must have a much more salutary effect on the men than the old flogging system. The farm at Safety Cove promises to be a valuable addition to the station, and will be before long, I fancy, the depôt from which all Port Arthur will be supplied with meat. I was delighted with the workshops, especially that where the steam engine is being finished, which when completed will be a credit to any establishment. There is no clashing or interference, as one might expect, from so large a body of men being thrown together, but every man has his place.

I would beg to thank Mr. Boyd for his excessive courtesy in showing me every part of the establishment over which he is commandant.

(Signed) Rupert B. Brown,
May 19, 1856. D. A. C. G.

A true copy.

(Signed) J. Boyd,
Penal Settlement, Port Arthur, Civil Commandant.
July 15, 1856.

Sub-Enclosure 5.

DISTRIBUTION RETURN of the Convict Department on 30th June 1856.

STATIONS AND ESTABLISHMENTS.	Males.							Females.							Children.		Comptroller-General.	Deputy Comptroller-General.	Chief Clerks.	Clerks.	Accountants of Stores.	Civil Commandants.	Assistant Magistrates.	Visiting Magistrates.	Protestant Chaplains.	Roman Catholic Chaplains.	Protestant Catechists or Religious Instructors.	Roman Catholic ditto ditto	Medical Officers.	Schoolmasters.	Teacher of Psalmody.	Organist.	Purveyor.	Superintendents.	Keepers.	Deputy Superintendents.	Senior Assistant Superintendents.	Assistant Superintendents.	Storekeepers.
	On Probation.		Pass Holders.		Ticket-of-Leave Holders.			On Probation.		Pass Holders.		Ticket-of-Leave Holders.																														
	Effectives.	In Hospitals, and Invalids.	Awaiting Hire.	Under Sentence.	In Hospitals, and Invalids.	Awaiting Hire.	Under Sentence.	In Hospitals, and Invalids.	Effectives.	In Hospitals, and Invalids.	Awaiting Hire.	Under Sentence.	In Hospitals, and Invalids.	Awaiting Hire.	Under Sentence.	In Hospitals, and Invalids.	Boys.	Girls.																									
Comptroller-General's Office.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impression Bay - -	37	13	-	99	69	-	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 Hospital.	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	2
Prisoners Barracks, Hobart.	3	-	-	160	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1
Houses of Correction, Launceston.	-	-	-	4	-	-	16	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Port Arthur - -	245	-	-	412	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	-
Cascade Factory, Hobart Town.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	6	179	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brickfields Nursery, Hobart.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	47	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals and Lunatic Asylum.	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gaols - - -	-	-	-	11	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queen'sOrphanSchools	-	-	-	-	-	-	.	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	224	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
																																1 Assistant. 1 Industrial.										
	285	13	-	686	128	-	143	19	14	-	7	270	40	-	61	9	271	208	1	1	2	10	2	1	2	1	3	3	1	2	5	5	-	-	1	3	1	1	3	13	3

	298	814	14	317
		162		70
		1274		401
Pass holders in private service -		1423		346
Ticket-of-Leave holders earning their own livelihood - -		1661		942
		4358		1689
Total Males and Females - -		6047		
		479		

Sub-Enclosure 5.

Distribution Return of the Convict Department on 30th June 1856.

Overseers.	Assistant Overseers.	Assistant Superintendent of Agriculture.	Night Officer.	Chief Constable.	Senior or District Constables.	Petty Constables.	Escort Constables.	Turnkeys and Warders.	Watchmen, Day and Night.	Gatekeepers.	Schoolmistresses.	Matrons.	Sub-Matrons.	Instructress of Needlework.	Nurses.	Cooks.	Laundresses.	Housemaids.	Searcher.	School Monitors.	Office Keeper.	Messengers.	Clock Regulator.	Shepherds.	Millers.	Bakers.	Shoemakers.	Tailors.	Bookbinders.	Writers.	Corswains.	Boatmen.	Beadle.	Chapel Attendant.	Weavers and Fullers.	Dispensers.	Paid Mechanics	Farm Labourers and Gardeners.	Van Constable and Driver.	
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	———
3	4	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	In addition to this strength there are 19 pauper invalids who have never been convicted, and 170 who are free by servitude or pardon, as well as 75 free insane men, making a total number of persons at Impression Bay, 501.
3	2	–	–	–	1	12	–	–	12	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	The visiting magistrate visits all the convict establishments at Hobart Town. The Protestant chaplain visits the Cascade factory and hospital, Hobart Town. The Protestant religious instructor visits the Brickfields Nursery, and the Roman Catholic instructor visits the hospital.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	———
0	3	–	–	1	2	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 1 assistant.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	There are also at this station 16 men free by servitude or pardon under sentence to hard labour. The civil commandant visits all the stations on Tasman's peninsula, including the coal mines. The chaplains visit Norfolk Bay and Eagle Hawkneck.
3	3	–	1	–	–	4	–	8	1	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	There are 57 civil prisoners at that establishment not included in this strength. The medical officer visits the Brickfields Nursery.
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	———
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	———
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –
1 of farm.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	7	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Nine boys and seven girls receive pay as monitors The convicts under sentence are employed as attendants and nurses in the infant school.
21	12	–	1	1	4	91	3	9	13	3	3	5	–	1	8	1	3	2	1	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	–	3	4	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	3	

W. Nairn,
Acting Comptroller-General.

5th August 1856.

TASMANIA.

Sub-Enclosure 6.

RETURN showing the Number of Offences and Punishments of Male and Female Convicts at

OFFENCES.	MALE CONVICTS.																			
	Under Probation.				Pass Holders under Sentence and awaiting Hire.				Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence and awaiting Hire.				Free by Servitude or Pardon under Sentence to Imprisonment with Hard Labour.				Never transported Offenders under Sentence to Imprisonment with Hard Labour.			
	Number of Cases.	How disposed of.			Number of Cases.	How disposed of.			Number of Cases.	How disposed of.			Number of Cases.	How disposed of.			Number of Cases.	How disposed of.		
		Committed for Trial.	Tried summarily.	Acquitted or Discharged.		Committed for Trial.	Tried summarily.	Acquitted or Discharged.		Committed for Trial.	Tried summarily.	Acquitted or Discharged.		Committed for Trial.	Tried summarily.	Acquitted or Discharged.		Committed for Trial.	Tried summarily.	Acquitted or Discharged.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																				
Assaults	3	–	3	–	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on peace officers in execution of their duty	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3.—*Offences against Property committed without Violence.*																				
Larceny by servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, simple	1	–	1	–	7	–	7	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6.—*Other Offences not included in the above Classes.*																				
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of felons	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wilful prevarication on oath	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, sedition, and breach of the peace	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Indecently exposing the person	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Absconding	12	–	12	–	84	–	84	2	5	–	5	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Insubordination	3	–	3	–	20	–	20	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wilful mismanagement of work	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Absence without leave	8	–	8	–	45	–	45	–	6	–	6	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
Disobedience of orders	93	–	93	1	158	–	158	–	9	–	9	–	52	–	52	–	4	–	4	–
Drunkenness	6	–	6	–	46	–	46	–	3	–	3	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Neglect of duty	8	–	8	–	39	–	39	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Refusing to work	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	9	1	–	–	–	–
Indecent and abusive language	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	1	–	1	–
Profane swearing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Insolence	45	–	45	–	69	–	69	–	1	–	1	–	10	–	10	–	1	–	1	–
Idleness	7	–	7	–	17	–	17	–	1	–	1	–	11	–	11	–	–	–	–	–
Minor breaches of convict discipline	48	–	48	25	185	–	185	20	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	234	–	234	26	685	–	685	22	41	–	41	–	116	–	116	1	7	–	7	–

SUMMARY

	MALES.						
	Average No. of Men who have been at Stations during eighteen months ended 30th June 1856.	Number of Cases.	How disposed of.			Total Number convicted.	Per-centage of Offence.
			Committed for Trial.	Tried summarily.	Acquitted or Discharged.		
Under probation	364	234	—	234	26	208	·54
Pass holders	5,395	685	—	685	22	663	·12
Ticket-of-leave holders	1,284	41	—	41	—	41	·03
Free by servitude or pardon under sentence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Never transported offenders under sentence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5th August 1856.

Sub-Enclosure 6.

Stations and Establishments in Tasmania during the Eighteen Months ended 30th June 1856.

| FEMALE CONVICTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SENTENCE PASSED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Sub-Enclosure 7.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Convict Department on 31st December 1854 and 30th June 1856, taken from the Returns for those Periods.

31st December.	30th June.	No. of Stations and Establishments, exclusive of Gaols and Hospitals.	MALES. On Probation. Effectives.	MALES. On Probation. In Hospitals and Invalids.	MALES. Pass Holders. Awaiting Hire.	MALES. Pass Holders. Under Sentence.	MALES. Pass Holders. In Hospitals and Invalids.	MALES. Pass Holders. Earning their own Livelihood in private Service.	MALES. Ticket-of-Leave Holders. Awaiting hire.	MALES. Ticket-of-Leave Holders. Under Sentence.	MALES. Ticket-of-Leave Holders. In Hospitals and Invalids.	MALES. Ticket-of-Leave Holders. Earning their own livelihood.	MALES. Total Males.	FEMALES. On Probation. Effectives.	FEMALES. On Probation. In Hospitals and Invalids.	FEMALES. Pass Holders. Awaiting Hire.	FEMALES. Pass Holders. Under Sentence.	FEMALES. Pass Holders. In Hospitals and Invalids.	FEMALES. Pass Holders. Earning their own Livelihood in Private Service.	FEMALES. Ticket-of-Leave Holders. Awaiting Hire.	FEMALES. Ticket-of-Leave Holders. Under Sentence.	FEMALES. Ticket-of-Leave Holders. In Hospitals and Invalids.	FEMALES. Ticket-of-Leave Holders. Earning their own Livelihood.	FEMALES. Total Females.	CHILDREN. Boys.	CHILDREN. Girls.
1854	—	13	490	19	4	1,163	275	2,228	—	178	33	4,018	8,408	24	—	7	509	144	417	—	87	14	2,108	3,310	284	237
—	1856	8	285	13	—	686	128	1,423	—	143	19	1,661	4,358	14	—	7	270	40	346	—	61	9	942	1,689	271	203
Increase	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease	-	5	205	6	4	477	147	805	—	35	14	2,357	4,050	10	—	—	239	104	71	—	26	5	1,166	1,621	13	2

(*continued*)

| 31st December. | 30th June. | Comptroller-General. | Deputy Comptroller-General. | Chief Clerks. | Clerks. | Accountants of Stores. | Civil Commandants. | Assistant Magistrates. | Visiting Magistrates. | Protestant Chaplains. | Roman Catholic Chaplains. | Medical Officers. | Schoolmasters. | Teacher of Psalmody. | Organist. | Surveyor. | Superintendents. | Keeper. | Deputy Superintendents. | Senior Assistant Superintendents. | Assistant Superintendents. | Storekeepers. | Overseers. | Assistant Overseers. | Assistant Superintendent of Agriculture. | Night Officer. | Chief Constables. | Senior or District Constables. | Special Constables. | Petty Constables. | Escort Constables. | Turnkeys and Warders. | Watchmen, Day and Night. | Gatekeepers. | Schoolmistresses. | Matrons. | Sub-Matrons. | Instructress of Needlework. | Nurses. | Cooks. | Laundresses. | Housemaids. | Searchers. | School Monitors. | Office-keeper. | Messengers. | Clock Regulator. | Shepherds. | Millers. | Bakers. | Shoemakers. | Tailors. | Bookbinders. | Writers. | Corswain. | Boatmen. | Chapel Attendant. | Beadle. | Weavers and Fullers. | Dispensers. | Paid Mechanics. | Farm Labourers and Gardeners. | Van Constable and Driver. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---

Sub-Enclosure 9.

Penal Settlement, Port Arthur,
August 14, 1856.

RETURN showing the Employment of Convicts at this Establishment on 30th June 1856.

ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Gang.	Mechanics.	Labourers.	Total.	How Employed.
Blacksmiths	3	—	3	Repairing tools.
Vicemen	4	—	4	On the new engine.
File cutters	1	—	1	Cutting files.
Tinmen	1	—	1	Making guttering.
Moulders	1	—	1	Preparing for carting.
Labourers	3	—	3	Assisting smiths.
Carpenters	4	—	4	Making and hanging doors and windows.
Learners	15	—	15	Preparing and laying flooring boards.
Wheelwrights	3	—	3	Flooring gallery.
Coopers	1	—	1	Making urinals.
Turners	1	—	1	Turning caps for pillars.
Shinglers	1	—	1	Repairing roof of new penitentiary.
Painters	4	—	4	Painting numbers and glazing sashes.
Labourers	—	2	2	Handling tools.
Bricklayers	4	—	4	Building new cook-house and repairing quarters.
Stone cutters	9	—	9	Cutting flags and stone for new Government House, Hobart.
Plasterers	4	—	4	Second coat work for new penitentiary.
Labourers	—	13	13	Attending on bricklayers and plasterers, burning lime, &c.
No. 1. quarry	—	22	22	Quarrying, guttering, &c.
No. 2. ,,	—	78	78	Excavating, blasting, stone-breaking, &c.
Cart gang	—	16	16	Carting stone, unloading boats, &c.
Wharf sawyers	16	—	16	Sawing, clearing pits, &c.
Splitters	12	—	12	Splitting palings, shingles, &c.
Charcoal burners	—	5	5	Burning charcoal.
Log rollers	—	11	11	Procuring logs for sawyers.
Brickmakers	8	—	8	Making and burning bricks and tiles.
Jetty gang	—	3	3	Repairing jetty.
Pile gang	—	4	4	Removing timber in bush.
Writer	—	1	1	Royal Engineer office.
Total Royal Engineer Department	95	155	250	

CONVICT DEPARTMENT.

Gang.	Mechanics.	Labourers.	Total.	How Employed.
Wood gang	—	34	34	Cutting firewood, running waggons, &c.
Farm gang	—	36	36	General farm work.
Wood cart	—	8	8	Carting wood to governors' offices and officers' quarters.
Water gang	—	6	6	Conveying water to ditto.
Shoemakers, tailors, bookbinders, and saddler.	19	—	19	Repairing prisoners' boots, clothing, governor's books, &c.
Basket, broom, and sail makers	5	—	5	Making rough baskets, brooms, and repairing sails.
Boatmen	—	13	13	Working boats and wood launches.
Bakers, cooks, and barbers	—	11	11	Baking, cooking, &c.
Commissariat store labourers	—	2	2	Labouring in commissariat store.
School-keeper (free school)	—	1	1	Keeping school.
Wardsmen and washermen	—	30	30	Washing and cleansing dormitories.
Watchmen and acting constables	—	41	41	Line of watch.
Church cleaners	—	2	2	Cleaning church and Roman Catholic chapel.
Lamplighters	—	2	2	Cleansing and attending to station and penitentiary lamps.
Servants	—	40	40	To officers of the establishment.
Separate prison	—	26	26	Fifteen cleaning New Zealand flax.
In solitary confinement, ditto	—	4	4	——
Sick in hospital	—	11	11	——
Attendants to ditto	—	3	3	Attending on sick and clearing hospital.
Exempt by the medical officer	—	2	2	——
Signal man, Port Arthur	—	1	1	Signalizing.
Awaiting trial	—	1	1	——
On loan	5	5	10	Four shoemakers, one tailor, and five labourers.
Out stations	—	124	124	To officers of the establishment, constables, and paid mechanics.
Total Convict Department	29	403	432	

(Signed) J. BOYD,
Civil Commandant.

The Acting Comptroller-General,
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure 10.

Impression Bay, Tasman's Peninsula,
August 14, 1856.

RETURN showing the Employment of Convicts at this Establishment on 30th June 1856.

Blacksmith.	Striker.	Tinman.	Cooper.	Wheelwright.	Carpenters.	Quarrymen.	Woodcutters.	Charcoal-burners.	Gardeners.	Hospital Attendants and Gatekeepers.	Lunatic Attendants and Gatekeepers.	Watchmen.	Water-carriers.	Scavengers.	Washermen.	Wardsmen.	Store Labourer.	Light Labour.	Barber.	Lamplighter.	On Loan.	Mess Room Cleaner.	Milkman.	Cooks.	Bakers.	Stockminder.	Swine Herd	Servants.	Awaiting medical observation.	Hospital.	Bullock Drivers.	Total Impression Bay.	Removing flagging, &c., Cascades.	Agricultural employment, Salt Water River.	Grand Total.
1	1	1	1	1	2	1	9	1	7	13	5	10	4	3	3	4	1	6	1	1	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	10	4	5	4	112	9	20	141

(Signed) A. T. STUART, Superintendent,
Impression Bay.

The Acting Comptroller General,
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure 11.

Female House of Correction, Cascade, Hobart,
August 14, 1856.

RETURN showing in what way the Female Convicts were employed at this Establishment on the 30th June 1856.

—	Washing.	Mangling.	Ironing.	Repairing Clothing.	Needlework.	Picking Hair.	Remanded.	Solitary.	Sick.	Hospital Attendants.	Servants.	Watch.	Cooks.	Cleaning Wards.	Storewomen.	Mess-room Cleaners.	Wardswomen.	Miscellaneous.	Total No. of Convicts.	Free U. S.	Children.	Grand Total.
Distribution on 30th June 1856 - -	66	4	14	5	65	5	1	7	14	2	13	9	4	4	5	8	12	5	243	*55	1	299

* The 55 free are not included in the distribution, they are merely inserted to show the total strength.

(Signed) R. ATKINS,
Keeper, &c. &c.

The Acting Comptroller-General,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 8.

TASMANIA.

No. 8.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. E. F. Young to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.

(No. 161.)

Government House, Hobart Town, December 3, 1856.

Sir, (Received March 16, 1857.)

With reference to the report* of the Acting Comptroller-General, forwarded with my Despatch No. 114, of the 16th August last, in which he states, that "No death had occurred at the Brickfields Nursery during the past six months," and which statement appears to have been made in error, I have now the honour to enclose a return, from which it will be seen, that up to the end of June, embracing the period of "six months" above referred to, ten deaths had occurred, a rate, however, which, if not exceeded during the remaining six months, will give a less amount of mortality for this year than that of any previous one.

* Page 157.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 8.

Enel. in No. 8.

Nominal Return showing the Deaths of Children at the Brickfields Nursery, together with their respective Ages, and whether born or otherwise in the Establishment, from the 1st January to the 30th June 1856; also the Average Strength numerically of Women and Children during the same period.

	Names of Children who have died at the Establishment during Six Months ending 30th June 1856.	Age.		Born.		Average Strength during Six Months of		Per-centage Deaths of Children.
		Years.	Months.	In the Establishment.	Not in the Establishment.	Women.	Children.	
10	Agnes Kane, January 26th	-	8	-	1	86	74	2½
	Maria Henry, January 26th	-	9	1	-			
	Thomas Preston, February 5th	1	4	1	-			
	Julia M'Gibbon, February 10th	-	10	-	1			
	Ellen Hoare, February 22nd	-	8	1	-			
	William Wallis, March 25th	-	6	-	1			
	Isabella Clarke, March 30th	-	3	1	-			
	William Finnon, April 16th	-	9	-	1			
	Ann Rogers, April 18th	1	2	-	1			
	James M'Gunn, June 26th	-	4	1	-			

Comptroller-General's Office,
November, 1856.

(Signed) W. Nairn,
Acting Comptroller-General.

TASMANIA.

Despatches from the Secretary of State, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.

No. 1.

No. 1.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P., to Governor Sir H. E. F. Young.

(No. 82.)

Sir, Downing Street, July 15, 1856.

I have received your Despatch* No. 41, of the 18th of March, reporting that you have transferred the Lunatic Asylum at New Norfolk from the control of the Convict Department to that of the Colonial Government.

* Page 146.

I have already in my Despatch† No. 56, of the 4th of May, authorized you to effect the transfer of all the convict establishments to the Colonial Government, upon condition that when the whole expenses are ascertained the convicts chargeable respectively to this country and to the colony shall be paid for by each at the same rate. As this principle is so obviously equitable, and has often been contemplated before, I presume that it is in accordance with it that you propose that the contribution should be made for convicts chargeable to this country in the Lunatic Asylum. But since your Despatch is not quite explicit on this point, I shall be glad to hear from you whether I have understood you rightly.

† Vide Papers presented June 1856, p. 18.

Should the colony in the meanwhile have adopted the more comprehensive arrangement proposed in my above-mentioned Despatch of the 4th of May, the Lunatic Asylum will then of course have come under this condition, in common with all other establishments in which convicts are accommodated.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir H. E. F. Young, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

No. 2.

No. 2.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P., to Governor Sir H. E. F. Young.

(No. 110.)

Sir, Downing Street, October 5, 1856.

I referred for the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Home Department your Despatches of the numbers and dates specified in the margin, recommending certain convicts holding conditional pardons for the indulgence of absolute pardons.

No. 27. 4th March 1856, page 146.
No. 42. 4th March 1856, page 147.
No. 52. 28th April 1856, page 148.

I am aware that Lord John Russell's Despatch of the 12th of June 1855 stated that there might be individual cases in which men might, by reformed habits and an industrious course of life, have entitled themselves to your representing the special circumstances which in your eyes would justify a grant of a full and free pardon. But no such special circumstances are mentioned in the lists of names which you have sent home. It has also been urged upon me by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, that the allowance of free pardons is altogether out of the usual course, and that no such practice could become general without being open to very serious objections. I have to instruct you, therefore, that for the future no person holding a conditional pardon is to be recommended, merely on the ground of general respectability, for an absolute pardon. The same reason must prevent a compliance with the recommendations already received from you, unless there should exist in any of the instances circumstances of a very special and unusual character, which in that case you will be at liberty to report for future consideration.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir H. E. F. Young, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P., to Governor Sir H. E. F. YOUNG.

(No. 114.)

SIR, Downing Street, October 18, 1856.

I REFERRED for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury a copy of your Despatch* No. 67, of the 27th May last, reporting the circumstances under which, instead of striking off the whole of the extra salary of 25 per cent. allowed to officers of the Convict Department, you had confined yourself to a reduction of 10 per cent. on the gross amount of their salaries, and their Lordships have in reply expressed their concurrence in this arrangement.

* Page 148.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir H. E. F. Young, &c. &c. &. (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

No. 4.

No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P., to Governor Sir H. E. F. YOUNG.

(Circular.)

SIR, Downing Street, December 10, 1856.

I TRANSMIT herewith for your information a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Victoria, forwarding a minute of his Executive Council, protesting against the adoption of any project for the resumption of transportation to the Australian Colonies. I also transmit a copy of my reply to that Despatch.

No. 89. 26th Aug. 1856. Vide page 198.

No. 8. 3d Dec. 1856. Vide page 201.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Sir H. E. F. Young, &c. &c. &c.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Despatches from the Governor-General, Sir W. Denison.

No. 1.

No. 1.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. Denison to the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.

(No. 32.)

Government House, Sydney, February 25, 1856.
(Received June 10, 1856.)
(Answered No. 109, September 6, 1856, page 190.)

Sir,

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 6 Vict. c. 7., I have the honour to transmit, for Her Majesty's consideration, a list containing the names of three convicts whom I recommend for the indulgence of conditional pardons, available everywhere, save in the United Kingdom.

2. I also forward a separate list containing the names of three convicts whom I recommend for absolute pardons.

3. Accompanying these lists are the original applications for the quarter ending 31st December last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. DENISON.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 2.

No. 2.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. Denison to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.

(No. 54.)

Government House, Sydney, March 25, 1856.
(Received July 17, 1856.)

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Lord John Russell's Despatch No. 46*, of the 13th July last, in which, in compliance with a suggestion made by the Commissioners of Audit in a letter of the 22d June 1855, instructions are conveyed to me to cause payment to be made into the commissariat chest at this station of a sum of 12*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, remaining in the colonial treasury unclaimed by convicts sent out in the "Bangalore," together with 88*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* in the hands of the late Principal Superintendent of Convicts, the balance of reserved earnings of prisoners by that ship, and also 23*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* and 5*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, the reserved earnings of those by the "Adelaide."

* Vide Papers presented Aug. 1855, page 66.

2. Payment has accordingly been made to the commissariat of the sum of 12*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, which remained in the colonial treasury; and the late Principal Superintendent of Convicts has also paid into the military chest the balance of money which was in his hands. It is explained, however, by Captain M'Lean, in a letter of which I enclose a copy, that since the former report on the subject was made some portion of the amount which was in his possession has been claimed and paid to the men, whilst certain sums have been received by him as not having been applied for by the parties entitled to them; and that he has, therefore, prepared the supplementary returns herewith transmitted, showing the balances transferred to the commissariat, namely, 15*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* in the case of the "Adelaide," and 117*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* in that of the "Bangalore."

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. DENISON.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

(The Enclosures to this Despatch being voluminous are not printed.)

No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. DENISON to the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 124.)

Government House, Sydney, August 11, 1856.

(Received November 28, 1856.)

(Answered No. 139, December 12, 1856, page 191.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 31*, dated 4th March 1856, in which you notify the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury of the arrangement for the transfer of the Convict Establishment to the Colonial Government; and I forward, as requested, an estimate of the probable expense of the maintenance of British convicts for the two years ending 31st March 1857 and 31st March 1858.

* Vide Papers presented June 1856, page 35.

2. I may observe that these are but "estimates," and that I believe they are amply sufficient to cover every probable cost, and that in 1857 I hope to be able to introduce such arrangements as will very much reduce the expenditure.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. DENISON.

Enclosure in No. 3.

ESTIMATE of the probable Expense for the Maintenance of British Convicts to be defrayed by the Imperial Government, for the Year ending 31st March 1857 and the Year ending 31st March 1858.

For the Year ending 31st March.	Establishments.	Total Number of Persons confined.	Number of British Convicts.	Amount voted by the Legislative Council.	Proportionate Expense of British Convicts.	Amount of Salaries of Clerks in Convict Department.	Amount of Stationery and Incidental Expenses of Convict Office.	Total Expense for the Maintenance of British Convicts.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1857	Invalid and Lunatic Establishment, Parramatta	470	155	14,931 12 2	5,550 8 0	525 0 0	50 0 0	7,557 13 0
	Cockatoo Island and other Penal Establishments	525	50	15,038 13 6	1,432 5 0			
1858	Invalid and Lunatic Establishment, Parramatta	410	145	Not yet voted.	5,192 8 0	560 0 0	50 0 0	6,948 4 0
	Cockatoo Island and other Penal Establishments	525	40	Ditto	1,145 16 0			
				Total - £	13,320 17 0	1,085 0 0	100 0 0	14,505 17 0

Inspector-General's Department, Convict Branch, Sydney, 18th June 1856.

(Signed) W. C. MAYNE, Inspector-General of Police in charge of Convict Department.

No. 4.

No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. DENISON to the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 180.)

Government House, Sydney, November 19, 1856.

(Received March 2, 1857.)

(Answered No. 31, March 11, 1857, page 192.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a copy of an address presented to me by the Legislative Assembly, embodying certain resolutions which were agreed to unanimously, relative to the introduction of convicts into any part of the colony of New South Wales, or more generally, as it is expressed in the resolutions, into any part of Eastern Australia or the islands adjacent. I forward also my reply to this address, in which I express my entire concurrence in the views of the Assembly.

2. The circumstance which has elicited this expression of opinion from the Assembly has, I imagine, been the contemplated separation of Moreton Bay

NEW SOUTH WALES.

from the colony of New South Wales, and the feeling on the part of the members of the Assembly that, as on a former occasion, the principal motive which induced many of the settlers in the northern districts to apply for separation was the wish of securing a supply of convict labour, so, now that separation has been acceded to, an attempt might possibly be made to induce the Imperial Government to furnish that labour, without reference to any implied promise to the people of New South Wales.

3. I trust, however, that Her Majesty's Government, should the establishment of a new penal colony be contemplated, will have respect to what I believe to be a very general feeling on the part of the inhabitants of New South Wales, and, in compliance with the request contained in the address, will refrain from any attempt to send convicts to any portion of the eastern coast of Australia.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. DENISON.

Encl. 1. in No. 4.

Enclosure 1. in No. 4.

No. 16. On Mr. Parke's Motion, 14th November 1856. Votes No. 44.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

To His Excellency Sir William Thomas Denison, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor-General in and over all Her Majesty's Colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, Her Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, beg to communicate to your Excellency the following resolutions adopted this day by this house, and in accordance with the fourth of them to request that your Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same to the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

1. That this house, with feelings of sincere and unmingled gratitude, recognises in the act of Her most Gracious Majesty by which the transportation of British criminals to these Australian colonies was made to cease and determine, the concession of a great and complete measure of justice which was sought by the unanimous prayers of the colonists, and has been productive of general and permanent satisfaction.

2. That in the opinion of this house the compliance of Her most Gracious Majesty with the prayers of the colonists, in the settlement of a question so long agitated, while it has confirmed the feelings of loyalty and attachment to the mother country which happily exist in these communities, has led to the most beneficial results in their vastly improved social condition, and their rapid progress in political character and commercial prosperity.

3. That in the opinion of this house any steps on the part of Her Majesty's Government to revive the transportation of convicts to the northern portion of New South Wales, or to any part of Eastern Australia, or the islands adjacent, would be regarded as a breach of faith by the colonists, would create universal discontent, and lead to consequences greatly to be deplored.

4. That the foregoing resolutions be embodied in an address to the Governor-General, with a request that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit them to the Principal Secretary of State, for presentation to Her Majesty.

(Signed) DANIEL COOPER, Speaker.

Legislative Assembly Chamber, Sydney, 14th November 1856.

Encl. 2. in No. 4.

Enclosure 2. in No. 4.

RESOLUTIONS adopted by the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 14th November 1856.

1. That this house, with feelings of sincere and unmingled gratitude, recognises in the act of Her most Gracious Majesty by which the transportation of British criminals to these Australian colonies was made to cease and determine, the concession of a great and complete measure of justice which was sought by the unanimous prayers of the colonists, and has been productive of general and permanent satisfaction.

2. That in the opinion of this House the compliance of Her most Gracious Majesty with the prayers of the colonists in the settlement of a question so long agitated, while it has confirmed the feelings of loyalty and attachment to the mother country which happily exist in these communities, has led to the most beneficial results, in the vastly improved social condition, and their rapid progress in political character and commercial prosperity.

3. That in the opinion of this House any steps on the part of Her Majesty's Government to revive the transportation of convicts to the northern portion of New South Wales, or to any part of Eastern Australia, or the islands adjacent, would be regarded as a breach of faith by the colonists, would create universal discontent, and lead to consequences greatly to be deplored.

4. That the foregoing resolutions be embodied in an address to the Governor-General, with a request that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit them to the Principal Secretary of State, for presentation to Her Majesty.

(Signed) DANIEL COOPER,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly Chamber, Sydney,
14th November 1856.

Enclosure 3. in No. 4.

Encl. 3. in No. 4.

W. DENISON, Governor-General.

In reply to the address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 14th November, in which a wish was expressed that certain resolutions with reference to the introduction of convicts into the northern portion of New South Wales, or into any portion of Eastern Australia, or the islands adjacent, should be transmitted to the Secretary of State, for presentation to Her Majesty, the Governor-General begs to assure the Assembly that the views embodied in the resolutions meet with his full and entire concurrence, and that he will forward them to the Secretary of State by the earliest opportunity.

Government House, 18th November 1856.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Despatches from the Secretary of State, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.

No. 1.

No. 1.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P., to Governor Sir W. Denison.

(No. 109.)

Sir, Downing Street, September 6, 1856.

I duly received your Despatch No. 32*, of the 25th of February last, submitting the names of three convicts holding tickets of leave, whom you recommend for the indulgence of conditional pardons, and also the names of three other convicts, now holding conditional pardons, whom you recommend for absolute pardons.

* Page 186.

I have received Her Majesty's commands to convey to you her authority for granting conditional pardons to the three convicts holding tickets of leave whose names are stated in the margin. Her Majesty is pleased, at the same time, to authorize you to postpone or entirely withhold the pardon in any one of these cases in which it appears to you that the person for whom it is designed shall have become unworthy of that benefit.

I regret, however, that I am unable to convey to you an assent to the recommendation which you have made of three other persons whose names you have submitted for absolute pardons. It is true that Lord John Russell's Despatch to you, dated the 12th of June 1855, authorized the recommendation of persons for absolute pardons, and that, therefore, the course pursued by you on the present occasion was quite within the limits of your instructions. But I have to acquaint you that it has been urged upon me by the Secretary of State for the Home Department that the allowance of free pardons is altogether out of the usual course, and that no such practice could become general without being open to very serious objections. I have to instruct you, therefore, that for the future persons should not be recommended for absolute pardons. The same cause must also prevent a compliance with the recommendations already received from you, unless there should exist in any of the instances circumstances of a very special and unusual character, which in that case you will be at liberty to report for further consideration.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir W. Denison, &c. &c. (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

No. 2.

No. 2.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P., to Governor Sir W. Denison.

(Circular.)

Sir, Downing Street, December 10, 1856.

No. 89. 26th Aug. 1856.
Vide page 198.

I transmit to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Victoria, forwarding a Minute of his Executive Council, protesting against the adoption of any project for the resumption of transportation to the Australian colonies. I also transmit a copy of my reply to that Despatch.

No. 8. 3d Dec. 1856.
Vide page 201.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir W. Denison, &c. &c. (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

No. 3.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P., to Governor Sir W. Denison.

(No. 139.)

Sir, Downing Street, December 12, 1856.

I have received your Despatch No. 124*, of the 11th of August, accompanied by an estimate of the amount that will be required for defraying the expenses of British convicts in New South Wales for the two years ending the 31st of March 1857 and 1858 respectively.

* Page 187.

I enclose for your information the copy of a letter which I have caused to be addressed on the subject to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. 11th Dec. 1856.

With reference, however, to the charge inserted for establishments, I should wish to receive some explanation, because if the same officers superintend both British and Colonial convicts it would seem right that only a rateable proportion, and not the whole, of the salaries and office expenses should be charged to the British Treasury.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir W. Denison, &c. &c. (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

Enclosure in No. 3.

Encl. in No. 3.

Sir, Downing Street, December 11, 1856.

With reference to my letters of the 9th and 15th of February last, and to your answer of the 26th of February, respecting the future arrangement for defraying the expenses of British convicts in New South Wales, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Labouchere to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the enclosed copy of a Despatch† from the Governor, accompanied by an estimate of the amount that will be required for this service for the two years ending on the 31st of March 1857 and 1858 respectively.

† Page 187.

It will be remembered that the amount of the vote proposed to Parliament last year was necessarily founded on conjecture. The present Despatch shows that it will have fallen short of the probable actual expenditure by about 3,558*l.* Mr. Labouchere apprehends that the best mode of proceeding will be to add to the sum required under each head of service for this year the amount of the deficiency under the same head for last year, so that the total amount of the two years' estimates will coincide with that reported by the Governor to be necessary.

I am desired to enclose the copy of an estimate framed in accordance with this suggestion.

I am, &c.

Sir C. E. Trevelyan, &c. &c. (Signed) T. F. Elliot.

Sub-Enclosure in Enclosure in No. 3.

Sub-Encl. in Encl. in No. 3.

Estimate of the Amount required to defray the Expenses of Convicts in New South Wales for the year ending 31st March 1858.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries for Superintendence, &c.	610	0	0
Arrears	575	0	0
Lunatics and Invalids	5,193	0	0
Arrears	2,050	0	0
Provisions	1,146	0	0
Arrears	932	0	0
Total	10,506	0	0

The total number of convicts *present in New South Wales* was estimated last year at 700, but the number *chargeable* to the British Treasury was only 205, and is computed for next year at 185.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 4.

No. 4.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P., to Governor Sir W. Denison.

(No. 143.)

Sir, Downing Street, December 23, 1856.

* Page 191.

With reference to my Despatch No. 139*, of the 12th instant, accompanied by the copy of a letter which I had caused to be addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury respecting the estimate for convict services in New South Wales, I enclose, for your information and guidance, a copy of the answer received from the Treasury, expressive of the hope felt by their Lordships that you will shortly be able materially to reduce the demand for this service.

20th Dec. 1856.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir W. Denison, &c. &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

Encl. in No. 4.

Enclosure in No. 4.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, December 20, 1856.

With reference to your letter of the 11th instant, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Labouchere, that their Lordships will not object to the amount of the estimate proposed for expenses of convicts in New South Wales for the year to 31st March 1858, but they wish to point out that so far from the arrangement for the transfer of the convicts to the colonial authorities having reduced the charge upon this country, there is really a considerable increase.

The estimate to be submitted for the year ending 31st March 1858 is stated at 6,949*l.*, the provision for this service having been in

1856-7 - - -	£4,000
1855-6 - - -	5,800
1854-5 - - -	8,534

The number of convicts for which provision was made in 1854-5 was 1,200, whereas the number in the present estimate is 205 only.

The estimate of 1856-7 was undoubtedly taken upon insufficient information, but the disproportion is far greater than could have been anticipated, and their Lordships trust that the Governor will be able to carry out his intention, and introduce such arrangements as will very much reduce this expenditure for the future.

I am, &c.

Herman Merivale, Esq. &c. &c.

(Signed) C. E. Trevelyan.

No. 5.

No. 5.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P., to Governor Sir W. Denison.

(No. 31.)

Sir, Downing Street, March 11, 1857.

* Page 187.

I have received your Despatch No. 180*, of the 19th of November last, enclosing a copy of an address presented to you by the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, embodying certain resolutions which had been unanimously agreed to, deprecating the introduction of convicts into any part of the colony of New South Wales, or, as expressed in more general terms in the resolutions, into any part of Eastern Australia or the islands adjacent.

In reply, I have to acquaint you that it affords great satisfaction to Her Majesty's Government to observe that the course which they have followed on the subject of transportation appears to be entirely in accordance with the views which are expressed in those resolutions.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir W. Denison, &c. &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

VICTORIA.

VICTORIA.

Despatches from the Acting Governor, Major-General Macarthur.

No. 1.

No. 1.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Major-General Macarthur to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.

(No. 43.) Toorac, near Melbourne, April 14, 1856.
(Received July 17, 1856.)
(Answered No. 61, August 8, 1856, page 201.)

Sir,

In transmitting, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, an Act passed for one year by the Legislative Council of this colony, on the 23d day of January last, intituled "An Act to continue for a limited period an "Act intituled 'An Act to prevent the influx of Criminals into Victoria,'" I have the honour to state that, acting under the advice of the Attorney General of this colony, I have given my assent thereto in the name of Her Majesty.

The reasons which actuated Governor the late Sir Charles Hotham in assenting to the Act, of which the present Act is a renewal, and with respect to which he pointed out the policy and expediency in his Despatch No. 150*, of the 18th November 1854, have also greatly influenced my own decision.

* Vide Papers presented August 1855, page 70.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD MACARTHUR,
Major-General.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 1.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Anno Decimo Nono Victoriæ Reginæ.

By His Excellency Major-General Edward Macarthur, the Officer administering the Government of Victoria, &c. &c. &c

No. III.

An Act to continue for a limited period an Act intituled "An Act to prevent the influx of Criminals into Victoria." [Assented to 5th February 1856.]

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to continue for a limited period an Act of the Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Council of Victoria passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to prevent the influx of Criminals into Victoria," and which said Act would expire at the end of this present session of the Legislative Council of Victoria: Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Victoria, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

Continuation of 18 Victoria, No. 3.

I. The said recited Act shall be and the same is hereby continued in full force and effect for one year from the passing hereof, and from thence until the end of the then next session of the Legislature of Victoria.

No. 2.

No. 2.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Major-General Macarthur to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.

(No. 44.) Toorac, near Melbourne, April 15, 1856.
(Received July 17, 1856.)
(Answered No. 61, August 8, 1856, page 201.)

Sir,

On this occasion I do myself the honour to refer to a Despatch of Governor the late Sir Charles Hotham*, on the subject of the influx of criminals into Victoria from the neighbouring colony of Tasmania.

* No. 150, Nov. 18, 1854. Vide Papers presented to Parliament August 1855, page 70.

As the Secretary of State, in replying to this Despatch, was pleased to address several remarks to Sir Charles Hotham†, but which that lamented officer did not live to answer, it devolves upon me, in obedience to the commands contained in that Despatch, to make the following observations:—

† Ditto, page 82.

18 Vict. No. 3.

The colonies of Victoria and Tasmania (to which last the Act named in the margin would seem especially to apply), the one possessing gold fields indeterminate in extent as well as uncertain in position, the other, until recently the place where persons exiled from the United Kingdom were appointed to remain during their transportation or period of exile, have by these circumstances, and especially by their close proximity, become communities where the Royal Prerogative of pardon cannot take its free course as in other parts of

Her Majesty's dominions, without a violation of public security, and the manifest risk of life and property of Her Majesty's subjects in this colony.

It is most true that the section of the convict class who in Tasmania receive conditional pardons (and who are particularly referred to in the Despatch of the Secretary of State) undergo a long searching and systematic probation; and it may be added, that experience has shown they are generally more worthy of trust and confidence than ordinary offenders, who when their periods of penal servitude have expired become free.

It is, however, to be remembered, that conditionally-pardoned men are for the most part possessed of extraordinary energy, whether mental or physical, and although, under the ordinary conditions of society, their free intercourse with it proves advantageous to the public and themselves, yet there would be extreme danger in permitting their ingress into a country like the colony of Victoria, where the abundance of gold would prove too powerful a temptation, and in their estimation render honesty no longer their best policy.

In the Despatch to which reference has already been made, it had suggested itself to Lord John Russell that a Vagrancy Act might meet the exigencies of the case; but in a country, thinly peopled like Australia, no Vagrancy Act, no mere police regulation, founded on a less stringent law than the one which the colony of Victoria has been compelled to enact, would, it is feared, be effectual in preventing convicts from largely mingling with the population residing at the numerous gold fields of this colony.

Although armed with the summary and comprehensive powers of the present Act of the Colonial Legislature, it is most difficult for the police to abate the evil; but, if the present Act, like the Acts having the same objects in view, is to be considered in relation not only to the gold fields, but also as it respects other parts of the colony, such as its chief towns and those districts which at present are of ordinary rural character, it may be affirmed that the force of the Act is in its preventive action.

The persons who are obnoxious to its provisions are deterred from passing into the colony, and hence, in part, the small number of convictions that have taken place under it. Their paucity is also to be accounted for by the forbearance shown towards persons who might fall within the scope of its penalties were they rigorously enforced, but who are permitted to pursue their avocations within the territory, because experience has shown that they are men who have become worthy citizens, regarding whose past history there are no jealous inquiries.

The gaols and penal establishments of this colony cause an outlay of not less than one hundred and twenty-six thousand pounds for the present year, and the enclosed return shows how much this evil has been aggravated by the presence of the convict class; while the other return shows that out of twenty-five criminals, who in four years have suffered the extreme penalty of the law, no less a number than nineteen had been convicts.

Enclosure No. 1.

Enclosure No. 2.

It is with great submission that I make these remarks; but I feel that, in the responsible office in which I am placed, I should neither fulfil my duty to Her Majesty, nor to the colonists under Her Majesty's mild and benevolent sway, did I not earnestly suggest to the Government that it should consider the justice and propriety of allowing the colony of Victoria to continue from year to year to legislate for itself with respect to this exceedingly difficult and embarrassing question.

Its legislation in this particular may be at variance with the general law of the realm; but when necessity and self-protection are shown to be the cause, it may be well to allow the colonists to provide for their own security.

The voice of equity and justice would at all times be raised in favour of those whose established innocence had been the ground of their pardon.

And with regard to other points which appear to be irreconcilable with the principles of English jurisprudence, it cannot be supposed that a community like this colony, whose laws rest on the same sacred basis with those of the mother country, will ever permit unjust enactments long to remain unrepealed, or that it will ever allow an improper or harsh application of them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD MACARTHUR,
Major-General.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

VICTORIA.

Encl. 1. in No. 2.

Enclosure 1. in No. 2.

RETURN showing the History of 100 Prisoners confined in Penal Establishments, selected as well-known bad Characters from 2,751 Convictions.

No.	Offence in this Colony.	Sentence in this Colony.	Previous History.
91	Highway robbery	5 years roads	An absconder from Van Diemen's Land.
159	Ditto	8 years roads	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land. Twice convicted in this colony.
138	Forgery	7 years roads	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land. Twice convicted in Van Diemen's Land, also in this colony.
146	"Nelson" robbery	15 years roads	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land.
149	Assault and robbery	12 years roads	Ditto Ditto.
168	Ditto	12 years roads	Ditto Ditto.
174	Wounding a horse	10 years roads	Ditto Ditto.
185	Assault with intent to rob and murder.	12 years roads	Ditto Ditto.
1,200	Shooting with intent	8 years roads	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land. Twice convicted in this colony.
195	Assault with intent to rob.	10 years roads	Transported to Norfolk Island for life; re-convicted in Van Diemen's Land and again sent to Norfolk Island, and is now an absconder from Van Diemen's Land.
199	Robbery	10 years roads	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land.
193	Assault with intent to rob.	8 years roads	Transported to Van Diemen's Land for life. An absconder therefrom.
528	Highway robbery, 3 convictions.	32 years roads	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land.
1,525	Highway robbery	10 years roads	A Norfolk Island prisoner. Twice convicted in Van Diemen's Land, and is now an absconder.
544	Robbery in company, 3 convictions.	30 years roads	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land.
776	Robbery under arms	15 years roads	Transported to Sydney; reconvicted there, and sent to Norfolk Island, thence to Van Diemen's Land, where he was again convicted, and from whence he is now an absconder.
797	Highway robbery and horse stealing.	17 years roads	A Norfolk Island prisoner. Two or three times convicted in Van Diemen's Land. An absconder.
765	Highway robbery	22 years roads	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land.
1,481	Horse stealing and escape.	10 years roads	Ditto Ditto.
2,326	Highway robbery	15 years roads	Ditto Ditto.
2,721	Robbery, Bank of Ballarat.	10 years roads	A Norfolk Island prisoner.
2,500	Horse stealing	10 years roads	Twice at Norfolk Island. An absconder from Van Diemen's Land.
511	Assault and robbery	10 years roads	An absconder from Van Diemen's Land.
540	Ditto	10 years roads	Ditto Ditto.
572	Ditto	10 years roads	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land.
621	Horse stealing	12 years roads	Ditto Ditto.
622	Ditto	12 years roads	Ditto Ditto.
633	Stealing from a dwelling	2 years roads	A Norfolk Island prisoner, and man of very bad character.
666	Highway robbery and horse stealing.	15 years roads	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land.
677	Firing at with intent	10 years roads	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land, and twice convicted in this colony.
714	Unnatural Offence	15 years roads	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land.
715	Highway robbery	12 years roads	Ditto Ditto.
721	Larceny	5 years roads	Transported to Sydney; reconvicted there, and sentenced to life. Sent to Norfolk Island, and subsequently to Van Diemen's Land as a prisoner.
719	Shooting with intent	10 years roads	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land.
739	Larceny	5 years roads	Twice convicted in Van Diemen's Land. Sent to Norfolk Island. An absconder from Van Diemen's Land.
834	Forgery	10 years roads	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land. Returned to this colony from California.
847	Stealing Union Bank Notes.	5 years roads	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land.
848	Ditto	5 years roads	Ditto Ditto.
2,240	Illegally at large	3 years roads	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land. Sentenced to life, and sent to Norfolk Island, where he was again sentenced to life for piracy. Has twice absconded from Van Diemen's Land.
1,071	Highway robbery	18 years roads	Transported to Van Diemen's Land, there sentenced to 7 years and 14 years, and has had the sentence of death recorded against him 3 times. He is now an absconder, and returned from England.
2,139	Horse stealing	10 years roads	Transported to Van Diemen's Land; sentenced 7 years; sentenced in Van Diemen's Land to 7 and 14 years, and has had death recorded against him 3 times. An absconder. Returned to this colony from New Zealand.
2,345	Feloniously receiving	5 years roads	7 years to Van Diemen's Land, there sentenced to death, commuted to transportation for life. An absconder from Van Diemen's Land.
878	Robbery	12 years roads	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land.
2,250	Robbery, Bank at Ballarat.	10 years roads	Ditto Ditto.
433	Highway robbery, 3 convictions.	30 years roads	Ditto Ditto.

No.	Offences in this Colony.	Sentence in this Colony.	Previous History.
369	Assault with intent to rob.	15 years roads -	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land.
370	Ditto - -	15 years roads -	Ditto Ditto.
383	Ditto - -	12 years roads -	Ditto Ditto.
399	Forgery - - -	10 years roads -	Ditto Ditto.
415	Stealing from the person	10 years roads -	Ditto Ditto.
427	Ditto - -	10 years roads -	Ditto Ditto.
428	Ditto - -	10 years roads -	Ditto Ditto.
441	Ditto - -	12 years roads -	Ditto Ditto.
451	Horse stealing - -	6 years roads -	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land, and an absconder.
557	Assault and robbery -	7 years roads -	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land.
484	Robbery - -	10 years roads -	Ditto Ditto.
489	Assault and robbery -	10 years roads -	Ditto Ditto.
504	Ditto - -	12 years roads -	Ditto Ditto.
503	Violent assault -	12 years roads -	Ditto Ditto.
200	Robbery - -	10 years roads -	Ditto Ditto.
251	"Nelson" robbery -	15 years roads -	Ditto Ditto.
254	Robbery from a dwelling	10 years roads -	Transported to Van Diemen's Land.
259	Assault and robbery -	8 years roads -	Transported to Van Diemen's Land for life. An absconder.
276	Robbery - -	8 years roads -	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land.
293	Highway robbery -	10 years roads -	Ditto Ditto.
295	Robbery - -	10 years roads -	Ditto Ditto.
296	Ditto - -	8 years roads -	Ditto Ditto.
299	Horse stealing - -	10 years roads -	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land, and 3 times convicted in this colony.
145	Robbery - -	11 years roads -	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land.
301	Ditto - -	10 years roads -	An absconder from Van Diemen's Land.
368	Assault with intent to rob.	15 years roads -	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land.
1,506	Unnatural offence -	15 years roads -	Ditto Ditto.
268	Ditto - -	15 years roads -	Ditto Ditto.
1,942	Burglary - -	15 years roads -	Ditto Ditto.
529	Highway robbery, 3 charges.	32 years roads -	Ditto Ditto.
542	Highway robbery, 2 charges.	24 years roads -	Ditto Ditto.
532	Ditto - -	20 years roads -	Ditto Ditto.
434	Highway robbery, 3 charges.	30 years roads -	Ditto Ditto.
1,944	Manslaughter - -	14 years roads -	Ditto Ditto.
2,454	Highway robbery, 2 charges.	20 years roads -	Ditto Ditto.
354	Robbery - -	10 years roads -	Ditto Ditto.
2,169	Robbery in company and cattle stealing.	21 years roads -	Sentence (2nd) in Van Diemen's Land for life. An absconder.
573	Felony - -	12 years roads -	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land.
1,486	Robbery - -	10 years roads -	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land; second conviction in this colony.
943	Ditto - -	10 years roads -	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land, and second conviction here.
1,109	Horse stealing - -	8 years roads -	Transported to Van Diemen's Land for life. An absconder.
2,325	Robbery in company -	15 years roads -	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land; third conviction in this colony.
396	Robbery - -	10 years roads -	A prisoner to Norfolk Island and Van Diemen's Land.
2,456	Horse stealing - -	8 years roads -	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land, and second conviction here.
2,359	Rape - -	15 years roads -	Transported to Van Diemen's Land for life.
145	"Nelson" robbery -	15 years roads -	To Norfolk Island; sentence, life. An absconder from Van Diemen's Land.
445	Forgery - -	5 years roads -	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land; twice convicted in this colony.
918	Horse stealing - -	10 years roads -	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land; twice convicted here.
930	Assault and robbery -	12 years roads -	Ditto Ditto Ditto.
1,067	Horse stealing, 2 convictions.	15 years roads -	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land.
1,078	Rape and stabbing -	"Death," commuted to 15 years roads.	Ditto Ditto.
1,082	Horse stealing - -	8 years roads -	Second sentence in Van Diemen's Land, life. An absconder.
1,135	Robbery in company -	10 years roads -	A prisoner to Van Diemen's Land.
1,142	Ditto - -	10 years roads -	Ditto Ditto.
2,751	Vagrancy - -	6 months imprisonment.	Transported to Van Diemen's Land, 1841, 10 years. Received a sentence of 3 years at Sydney, 1851, and a second one of 3 in 1852. Attempted to escape, and was shot in the right shoulder. He is now a ticket-of-leave holder illegally absent from his district.

(Signed) JOHN PRICE,
Inspector-General of Penal Establishments.

VICTORIA.

Enclosure 2. in No. 2.

Encl. 2. in No. 2.

RETURN of Criminals executed in Melbourne since the date of the Discovery of Gold in the Colony to the 21st February 1856, as furnished by the Governor of Her Majesty's Gaol.

No.	Date.	Age.	Native Place.	Religion.	Offence.	Previous Condition.
	1851:					
1	October 18	30	Galway, Ireland	Catholic	Murder	Free.
	1852:					
2	May 22	32	Dublin, Ireland	Protestant	Ditto	Bond.
3	November 3	29	Yarmouth, England	Protestant	Ditto	Bond.
	1853:					
4	April 4	19	Glasgow, Scotland	Protestant	Ditto	Free.
5	July 11	38	Sherborne, England	Protestant	Robbery with violence	Free.
6	August 23	25	Bristol, England	Protestant	Ditto	Bond.
7	„ „	25	Cork, Ireland	Catholic	Ditto	Bond.
8	October 3	32	London, England	Protestant	Shooting with intent to murder.	Bond.
9	„ „	31	Sheffield, England	Protestant	Ditto	Bond.
10	„ „	29	Windsor, England	Protestant	Ditto	Bond.
11	October 24	23	Galway, Ireland	Catholic	Ditto	Bond.
12	„ „	21	Liverpool, England	Catholic	Ditto	Bond.
13	October 25	32	Tipperary, Ireland	Catholic	Murder	Free.
14	„ „	43	London, England	Protestant	Ditto	Bond.
15	November 23	57	Blackwater, Ireland	Catholic	Rape	Bond.
16	December 27	50	London, England	Protestant	Ditto	Free.
	1854:					
17	March 28	49	Northampton, England	Protestant	Shooting with intent to murder.	Bond.
18	April 25	66	Carlisle, England	Protestant	Murder	Bond.
19	May 23	48	Essex, England	Protestant	Rape	Bond.
20	September 22	36	London, England	Catholic	Murder	Bond.
21	November 24	33	Sussex, England	Protestant	Ditto	Free.
	1855:					
22	July 25	26	London, England	Protestant	Ditto	Bond.
23	November 24	21	Milverton, England	Protestant	Robbery with violence	Bond.
24	„ „	25	Newbury, England	Protestant	Ditto	Bond.
25	„ „	25	London, England	Protestant	Ditto	Bond.

(Signed) JOHN PRICE,
Inspector-General P.E.

No. 3.

No. 3.

Copy of DESPATCH from Major-General MACARTHUR to the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 89.)

Toorac near Melbourne, August 26, 1856.
(Received November 21, 1856.)
(Answered No. 8, December 3, 1856, page 201.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your consideration and that of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of a minute of the Executive Council of this colony, on the subject of a renewal of transportation to Australia, and consider that in a case like the present I have no other alternative than to adopt this course.

I have not taken any part directly or indirectly in the preparation of this minute; but, should my deliberate opinion upon this difficult and important subject be of any weight, I have no hesitation in stating, that so great are the facilities of intercourse between districts on the south and east coasts of Australia, including even South Australia, that it would be impossible to land the convicts in any part of them without the extreme risk of their mingling with inhabitants of every other part. Of these colonies the interests, relations, and concerns are so interwoven, so frequent is the transference of flocks and herds from one district to another, however distant, and so constant has become the intercourse by means of steamers and other vessels, that no vigilance could prevent a continued influx of convicts into every other district from the particular locality assigned to them as a place of exile.

To these difficulties the gold fields have superadded another, which in my judgment is insuperable; for the experience of this colony shows that transported offenders resort to them from all quarters.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD MACARTHUR,
Major-General.

The Right Hon H. Labouchere, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 3.

MINUTE.

It appears from the report of a debate which took place in the House of Lords on Friday, 18th April 1856, contained in the "Times" of the following day, that the question of secondary punishments has been brought before the Imperial Legislature. While it is to be regretted that the importance of the question, and the necessity for an early remonstrance, do not admit of the delay which would be incurred by waiting for a better authenticated account of the proceedings of the House of Lords than that which is furnished by a daily paper, there seems no reason for doubting the substantial accuracy of the report. The remarks which follow are based upon its assumed correctness. As this question has been brought under the notice of both Houses of Parliament, of which one has already appointed a committee of inquiry, and the other contemplated a similar step on the date above mentioned, the colonists of Victoria are naturally most anxious as to the result.

When they find the resumption of transportation strongly recommended by men of great influence and ability, and hopes expressed that the Government will have the wisdom and courage to resist any protest made by the colonies against released convicts being sent to any of the settlements on the Australian continent, they are not only anxious but alarmed.

The views of the Imperial Government, so far as they can be ascertained, appear unfavourable to this course, and there is reason to hope that it will not be pursued. As, however, the result of the inquiry by the Imperial Legislature is uncertain, it is felt necessary by your Excellency's Government to express firmly and temperately their condemnation of the policy of sending to these colonies convicts, whether they have undergone the penal term of their sentence or not, as unnecessary for the welfare either of the mother country or the convicts, and unjust to these colonies.

The evils complained of under the present system of secondary punishments are,—

1. That the difficulty which released prisoners experience in obtaining honest employment is so great as to render their case in this respect hopeless.

2. That the temptation to return to their former associates and habits, if released in England, operates so strongly as to prevent their reformation, and renders their release a serious evil and source of danger to the community.

The remedy suggested is their transportation from England to some populous colony where the demand for labour is great, and where they may be dispersed throughout a free population.

It is very difficult to reconcile the justice of these complaints with the statement made by the Duke of Argyll, on the authority of a report made by Colonel Jebb, that out of some 5,000 or 6,000 convicts who had been released since the new system came into operation, only 8 per cent. had been recommitted.

It is presumed that no doubts can be raised as to the accuracy of a report emanating from a person of such high reputation. It may therefore be at once inferred that the United Kingdom is able, without serious injury either to her general interests or to the convicts themselves, to permit their return into the body of her community.

Such being the result of present experience, it seems unnecessary to commit the gratuitous injustice of making the Australian colonies the reformatories of British criminals.

If criminals are to be reformed by being dispersed among a free population, it must be by the influence which a large majority of the honest and industrious exercise over the evil disposed. If there be any truth in the statement (attributed to a nobleman who for many years held the seals of the Colonial Department), that a large proportion of free emigrant labourers take to drinking and profligacy, is it probable that the majority will be sufficient to exercise a purifying influence. Is it not probable, on the other hand, that they who are drunken and profligate will be led by a more frequent association with criminals to add crime to vice, and the result be, not the reformation of the convicts, but an addition to the number of our felons from our own free population. It is to be remembered that within the last few years the character of the industrial pursuits, and the consequent distribution of the population, have undergone a material change in this colony. The great bulk of the labouring population is now congregated in large masses at the various gold fields, where the incentives to crime are numerous and powerful, and the operation of a moral poison is aggravated by the density of the community.

This isolation and dispersion of released criminals (doubtless favourable to their reformation) must be far less perfect now than formerly, when labour was chiefly employed in pastoral pursuits. Whatever may have been the effects upon the holders of conditional pardons, we are not justified in expecting similar results under the present

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circumstances of this colony. The vast increase of crime that accompanied the discovery of gold is a sufficient proof of the truth of these remarks.

The colony looks back with horror to the atrocious crimes committed at that time, by a host of criminals suddenly appearing among the community, whose brutal cruelty was not satisfied by the death of the victims they plundered, unless it was accompanied by torture. With hardly an exception, these horrible crimes were perpetrated by old convicts. The remembrance of them is far too vivid to permit the colonists to bear with any degree of patience the resumption of transportation to the Australian settlements. It is only at this moment that the colony is beginning to reap the advantage of the vast expenditure which she has incurred, and the stringent laws she has passed to arrest the career of these criminals, and it would be disheartening indeed to find that she has the same dangers again to combat from which she has been rescued by an enormous expenditure. This, it is well known, has been rendered necessary by the unfortunate proximity of this colony to the receptacles of British crime.

The burthens which this community has been forced to bear must be materially increased, if transportation to the Australian colonies be resumed. Such a measure would be equivalent to a direct taxation of the colonists, not for their own advantage, but for the benefit of the mother country, by a body in which they are not represented. It is to be sincerely hoped that a policy which has led to such disastrous results already, and which cannot fail to alienate the affections of the colonists, will not be persevered in.

It may be urged that it has never been contemplated to send convicts to any of the colonies without their consent, and that it is not intended to send convicts to Victoria. While our gold fields present such powerful attractions, it is immaterial whether the convicts be landed here, or in a remote settlement. Here they will come, and no means, even if honestly conceived and strictly carried out, can succeed in confining them within the limits of the settlement to which they are consigned. Transportation to Australia is transportation to the gold fields.

Under such circumstances, it is needless to point out how remote is the prospect of reformation, or how greatly must the difficulties be increased which have always been experienced in the government of this colony.

Victoria has long and earnestly remonstrated against the evils arising from her proximity to convict colonies. She has been compelled to protect herself against the injurious effects of the system of conditional pardons by local acts, objectionable in their character, and pressing with extreme severity on the whole body of the community, because it is impracticable to limit their general action, and to restrict it to the particular class which has rendered them a matter of necessity. The Vagrant Act may be cited as an instance. As a free colony in which no penal establishments have been formed by the Imperial Government, she claims all the rights and immunities enjoyed by British subjects in the mother country, and to be subject to no disability from which they are free.

The effect of conditional pardons permitting the holders to reside in any part of the British dominions with the exception of the British Islands clearly subjects this colony to such a disability, and is inconsistent with those rights which her inhabitants have not lost by emigrating from the mother country. The bulk of her population is composed of free emigrants from Europe. This is proved by the returns furnished by the census, and by the reports of the Immigration Agents. She is not subject to the taunt that has been unfairly and ungenerously uttered against the Australian colonies, that their inhabitants are the descendants of criminals, and that their wealth and prosperity are the result of the profuse expenditure of Great Britain in sending convicts to their shores.

With the exception of the expense of temporarily maintaining a detachment of less than one company of infantry, which, however, with the entire military expenditure, amounting to about 100,000*l.* per annum, is now borne by the colony, she has never cost the mother country one farthing either for the transport of convicts or any other object. When convicts have been sent, she has rejected them, and although indifferently supplied with labour, she has refused to sacrifice her moral interests for mere material and temporary advantages.

It is earnestly hoped that the numerous remonstrances which have been addressed to the Imperial Government have had the effect of awakening among a large majority of our fellow subjects in the mother country a desire to render us justice, and that this is the last occasion on which it will be necessary to recur to this painful subject.

(Signed) William C. Haines.
Charles Sladen.
C. Pasley.
Hugh C. E. Childers.
Au. Clarke.
Wm. F. Stawell,
Attorney-General.
Thos. Howard Fellows,
Solicitor-General.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) G. W. Rusden,
Clerk of the Executive Council,
26th August 1856.

Despatches from the Secretary of State, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.

No. 1. No. 1.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P., to the Officer administering the Government of Victoria.

(No. 61.)

Sir, Downing Street, August 8, 1856.

I have received your Despatch No. 43*, of the 14th of April last, forwarding an authentic copy of an Act passed by the Legislature of Victoria in the month of February last, intituled "An Act to continue for a limited "period an Act intituled 'An Act to prevent the influx of criminals into "'Victoria.'" * Page 194.

I have also received your Despatch No. 44†, of the 15th of April, explaining your reasons for assenting to that Act; but as it is of a temporary nature I do not consider it expedient to renew the discussion on the subject. † Page 194.

I have, &c.

The Officer administering the Government of Victoria. (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

No. 2. No. 2.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P., to Governor Sir Henry Barkly.

(No. 8.)

Sir, Downing Street, December 3, 1856.

I have to acknowledge Acting Governor Macarthur's Despatch No. 89*, of the 26th August last, transmitting a minute by which his Executive Council protest against the execution of any project for the resumption of transportation to the Australian colonies. * Page 198

It is perhaps unnecessary for me to answer this Despatch more at length, because the observations of the Council are founded only on the report of of a Debate in the House of Lords, while the subsequent Reports of the Committee of both Houses by which the subject was investigated will I trust have been sufficient to remove the misapprehensions which may have been excited by expressions made use of in the course of that debate.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir Henry Barkly, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Despatch from the Secretary of State, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.

No. 1.

No. 1.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P., to Governor Sir R. MacDonnell.

(Circular.)

Sir, Downing Street, December 10, 1856.

I transmit to you herewith for your information a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Victoria forwarding a minute of his Executive Council protesting against the adoption of any project for the resumption of transportation to the Australian colonies. I also transmit a copy of my reply to that Despatch.

No. 89. 26th Aug. 1856. Vide page 198.

No. 8. 3d Dec. 1856. Vide page 201.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir R. MacDonnell, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

APPENDIX.

Appendix.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Anno Decimo Nono Victoriæ Reginæ.

No. VIII.

* An Ordinance to substitute other Punishment in lieu of Transportation.

Preamble.

Whereas a sentence of transportation passed in the colony of Western Australia can no longer be carried into effect, by reason that there no longer exists any place beyond seas to which persons so sentenced can be lawfully conveyed, and it has therefore become expedient to substitute other punishment in lieu of transportation: Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Western Australia ands it Dependencies, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, That

Penal servitude substituted for transportation.

I. Any person who, if this Ordinance had not been passed, might be sentenced to transportation, shall not after the passing hereof be so sentenced, but shall be liable, at the discretion of the court, to be kept in penal servitude for such term as herein-after mentioned.

Terms of penal servitude which may be awarded instead of the present terms of transportation.

II. The terms of penal servitude to be awarded instead of the transportation to which any offender would have been liable if this Ordinance had not been passed shall be as follows; (that is to say,)

Instead of transportation for seven years or for a term not exceeding seven years, penal servitude for the term of four years:

Instead of transportation for any term exceeding seven years and not exceeding ten years, penal servitude for any term not less than four and not exceeding six years:

Instead of transportation for any term exceeding ten years and not exceeding fifteen years, penal servitude for any term not less than six years and not exceeding eight years:

Instead of transportation for any term exceeding fifteen years, penal servitude for any term not less than eight and not exceeding ten years:

Instead of transportation for life, penal servitude for life.

And in every case where, at the discretion of the court, one of any two or more of the terms of transportation herein-before mentioned might have been awarded, the court shall have the like discretion to award one of the two or more terms of penal servitude herein-before mentioned in relation to such terms of transportation.

Pardons on condition of penal servitude assimilated to pardons on condition of transportation.

III. Whenever Her Majesty or His Excellency the Governor shall be pleased to extend mercy to any offender convicted of any offence for which he may be liable to the punishment of death, upon condition of his being kept to penal servitude for any term of years or for life, such intention of mercy shall have the same effect, and shall be signified and executed in like manner, as in cases where the like mercy is extended upon condition of transportation, an order for penal servitude being substituted for an order for transportation.

Persons under sentence or order of penal servitude how to be dealt with.

IV. Every person who, under this Ordinance, shall be sentenced or ordered to be kept in penal servitude may, during the term of such sentence or order, be confined in any such prison or place of confinement in any part of the said colony in which persons under sentence of transportation may now by law be confined, or in any other prison in the said colony, as His Excellency the said Governor may from time to time direct; and such person may during such term be kept to hard labour, and otherwise dealt with in all respects as persons under sentence of transportation may now by law be dealt with while so confined.

All Ordinances concerning convicts under sentence of transportation made applicable to convicts sentenced to penal servitude.

V. That in the convict discipline Ordinances next herein-after mentioned, (that is to say,) the 14 Victoria, No 6, the 16 Victoria, No. 18, and the 17 Victoria, No. 7, the word "convict," in addition to such meaning as is attached thereto in and by the said Ordinances respectively, shall be deemed and taken to mean and include any offender being in the said colony under an unexpired or unremitted sentence of penal servitude; and all and every the provisions of the said Ordinances, and such provisions of any other Ordinances as relate to offenders under sentence of transportation, shall be deemed to relate and shall or may be applied and enforced to and against offenders under sentence of penal servitude, in like manner, to all intents and purposes, as against offenders under sentence of transportation.

Queen's Prerogative of mercy not to be affected hereby.

VI. Provided always, that nothing in this Ordinance contained shall in any manner affect Her Majesty's royal prerogative of mercy, nor any prerogative of mercy vested in the Governor of the said colony.

* Her Majesty's Assent to this Ordinance conveyed by Mr. Labouchere's Despatch, No. 56, 26th December 1856.

VII. Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall interfere with or affect the authority or discretion of any court in respect of any punishment which such court may now award or pass on any offender other than transportation; but where such other punishment may be awarded, at the discretion of the court, instead of transportation, or in addition thereto, the same may be awarded instead of or (as the case may be) in addition to the punishment substituted for transportation under this Ordinance.

Discretion of courts as to alternative punishments not to be affected hereby.

(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Passed the Legislative Council, this 9th day of June 1856.

(Signed) HENRY WAKEFORD,
Clerk of the Council.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

No. 17.

* An Act to provide for the Punishment, Custody, and Employment of Prisoners sentenced to Hard Labour and Penal Servitude. [Assented to June 18, 1856.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision for the custody and employment of prisoners sentenced to hard labour; be it therefore enacted by the Governor-in-Chief of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

Persons sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour to be kept and employed as appointed by Governor.

1. Every person who shall be hereafter sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour may, during the term of the sentence, be kept in such labour prison or other place, and employed in such manner, as by law any person sentenced to be kept in penal servitude may now be kept or employed, and shall be subject to such regulations with respect to custody and discipline, and shall have such benefit with respect to remission of sentence or otherwise, as if he had been sentenced to penal servitude: Provided that no person sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour shall be confined in the same ward and be employed or associated with prisoners sentenced to penal servitude.

Prisoners so sentenced may be ordered to be delivered to Comptroller of Convicts.

2. The sheriff of the said province shall, upon receiving any order to that effect from the Governor, deliver any person so sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour and named in such order to the Comptroller of Convicts, together with a true statement attested by such sheriff, of the sentence of the court by which such person was so sentenced, and such Comptroller shall give a receipt in writing to the said sheriff for his discharge.

Judges may sentence to imprisonment with hard labour, in lieu of penal servitude.

3. It shall be lawful for the Supreme Court in any case in which it is lawful to award the punishment of penal servitude for any offence, to sentence any person convicted of such offence to imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding the term of penal servitude which may by law be awarded in respect of such offence.

Repeal of Section 3. of Act No. 3, 1854.

4. Section 3. of the Act No. 3. of the year 1854, shall be repealed; and in lieu thereof, be it enacted, that where, before the passing of the Act No. 18, of the 15th year of Her Majesty's reign, any offence was punishable by transportation, the term of imprisonment, with or without hard labour, or of penal servitude, which the court may award instead of transportation, shall be as follows; that is to say—

Instead of transportation for seven years, or not exceeding seven years, penal servitude, or imprisonment, for a term not exceeding three years.

Instead of transportation not exceeding ten years, penal servitude, or imprisonment, not exceeding five years.

Instead of transportation not exceeding fifteen years, penal servitude, or imprisonment, not exceeding seven years.

Instead of transportation exceeding fifteen years, but not for life, penal servitude, or imprisonment, not exceeding nine years.

Instead of transportation for life, or for any less period, penal servitude, or imprisonment, for life, or for any less period.

Instead of transportation for life absolutely, penal servitude, or imprisonment for life.

Governor may impose punishments for breach of regulations.

5. It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by any regulations published in the "South Australian Government Gazette" providing for the safe custody, management, and discipline of persons confined in any labour prison or other place, to impose punishments for any breach of such regulations on the part of the guards or other persons employed at such labour prison or other place: Provided that no punishment to be so imposed shall exceed three months imprisonment with hard labour.

Interpretation clause.

6. Whenever in this Act or in any other Act of Council the expression "Comptroller of Convicts" shall have been or shall be used, it shall be held to apply to and include the Comptroller of Labour Prisons.

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* Her Majesty's Assent to this Act conveyed by Mr. Labouchere's Despatch, No. 108, 4th August 1856.